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**U.S. Army Corps  
of Engineers  
New Orleans District**

**AD-A270 958**



**SUPPLEMENTAL CULTURAL RESOURCES  
INVESTIGATIONS AND SITE TESTING FOR THE  
POINTE COUPEE TO ARBROTH LEVEE  
ENLARGEMENT AND SEEPAGE CONTROL PROJECT,  
WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH, LOUISIANA**

**JULY 1993**

**FINAL REPORT**

**R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.  
5824 Plaque Street  
New Orleans, LA 70123**

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19. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse if necessary and identify by block number) This report presents the results of Phase I/II archeological survey and site testing of three planned ditch alignments and five previously recorded archeological sites (16WBR18, 16WBR19, 16WBR20, 16WBR26, and 16WBR29) within the Pointe Coupee to Arbroth Levee Enlargement and Seepage Control Project, West Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana. The project was undertaken by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District, prior to planned drainage ditch modification and enlargement. Approximately 75.7 ac (30.6 ha) were examined during these investigations. During survey, three ditch alignments were tested for cultural resources. Other than a portion of the previously recorded Site 16WBR26, no archeological sites were encountered along these ditches. Site testing consisted of surface collection, systematic excavation of 493 shovel tests, 57 auger tests, and 31 1 x 1 m (3.3 x 3.3 ft) units within the five tested sites. All five tested sites contained postbellum and twentieth century archeological remains; four of these sites (16WBR18, 16WBR19, 16WBR20, and 16WBR26) also contained prehistoric cultural deposits. No in situ features or substantive intact archeological deposits were encountered within four of the tested sites (16WBR18, 16WBR19, 16WBR20, and 16WBR29); these four sites lacked archeological integrity and research potential, and they did not possess the qualities of significance as defined by National Register of Historic Places criteria of significance (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). (continued)						
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The western portion of Site 16WBR26, however, contained remnants of an in situ prehistoric living surface that contained evidence of several cultural features. Features exposed and excavated in the four units included three postholes and two storage pits. These features and associated artifacts apparently form a single component site that dates from the terminal Coles Creek to very early Plaquemine period. While most of the site did not yield surviving in situ deposits, the western end of the site apparently possesses good archeological research potential. That portion of the site has been evaluated as potentially significant. Avoidance of this western portion of Site 16WBR26, defined as the entire area within 30 m (98.4 ft) of Point N1000, E880, is recommended. Finally, the Zaunbrecher site (16WBR39), a Marksville and Plaquemine period site, was identified outside of the project area; since it will not be impacted by planned construction activity, the site was not evaluated. No additional archeological testing is recommended for the remainder of the project area.

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# DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS

P.O. BOX 60267

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70160-0267

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

July 16, 1993

Planning Division  
Environmental Analysis Branch

To The Reader:

This cultural resources effort was designed, funded, and guided by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District, as part of our cultural resources management program. The work documented in this report was performed to provide information needed to assess cultural resource impacts, which could result from construction of the Pointe Coupee to Arbroth Levee Enlargement and Seepage Control Item, which is part of the Mississippi River and Tributaries Project.

This report has been reviewed and accepted by the New Orleans District. We concur with the contractor's recommendations. We commend the contractor's efforts and careful scholarship.

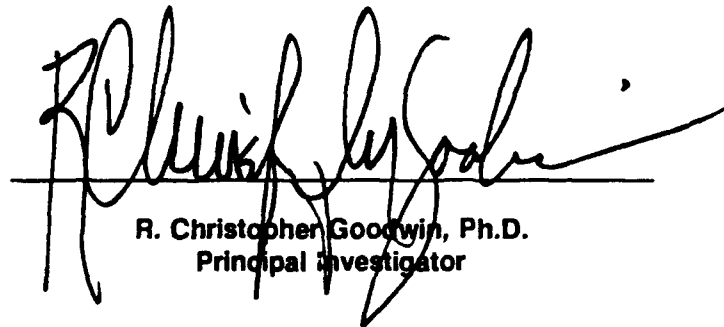
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**SUPPLEMENTAL CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS AND  
SITE TESTING FOR THE POINTE COUPEE TO ARBROTH LEVEE  
ENLARGEMENT AND SEEPAGE CONTROL PROJECT,  
WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH, LOUISIANA**

**FINAL REPORT**



R. Christopher Goodwin, Ph.D.  
Principal Investigator

**By**

**Stephen Hinks, Paul Heinrich, Ralph Draughon, Jr.,  
Jennifer Cohen, and William P. Athens**

**R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.  
5824 Plauche Street  
New Orleans, LA 70123**

**July 1993**

**For**

**U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
New Orleans District  
P.O. Box 60267  
New Orleans, LA 70160-0267**

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of Phase I/II archeological survey and testing of portions of the Pointe Coupee to Arbroth Levee Enlargement and Seepage Control Project, in West Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana. The project area lies along the Mississippi River natural levee in the vicinity of Walls and Alford's, Louisiana (Figure 1). Fieldwork consisted of Phase I cultural resources survey in areas encompassed by three proposed drainage ditches, and Phase II site testing at five previously identified archeological sites (Yakubik 1992). Archeological investigations were conducted during January through early April 1993 by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District, pursuant to Delivery Order 02, Contract DACW29-92-D-0011. This project was undertaken in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

The Pointe Coupee to Arbroth Levee Enlargement and Seepage Control Project is designed to stabilize the subsurface foundation of the adjacent Mississippi River levee. The high water table in the vicinity of the levee flows, in part, underneath the existing levee system. This flow, and resultant seepage, has threatened the stability of the existing levee system. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers plans to stabilize the levee system by permanently lowering the water table throughout the area. A series of wells will be drilled landside of the levee, and the water from these wells will be pumped into a series of drainage ditches that will channel the water west and south through the project area and into Bayou Clause and Lake Clause; both occupy former Mississippi River meander scars.

A Phase I cultural resources survey of the planned ditch alignments was conducted in April and May 1992 by Earth Search, Inc. (Yakubik 1992). A total of 20 archeological sites were identified during survey. These included one prehistoric site, 14 historic sites, and five sites with both prehistoric and historic components. Each of the six sites that included prehistoric components (Sites 16WBR18, 16WBR19, 16WBR20, 16WBR23, 16WBR26, and 16WBR38), and one historic site (Site 16WBR29), were evaluated as potentially significant cultural resources; the remaining 13 sites were evaluated as not significant. Phase II evaluatory testing was recommended for each of the seven potentially significant archeological sites (Yakubik 1992).

The proposed ditch alignment was modified after the initial fieldwork was completed. These modifications included the elimination of the Ditch 4 Lateral, and the downstream portion of Ditch 4 and Ditch 7. These design modifications eliminated Sites 16WBR23 and 16WBR38 from the planned impact area. However, three new ditch alignments were added to the project, including the new 480 m (1,575 ft) Ditch 4 Lateral, the 740 m (2,430 ft) long Ditch 5A, and the 192 m (630 ft) long Ditch 5A Lateral. The current study included a Phase I cultural resources survey of the three new ditch alignments, and Phase II evaluatory testing of the five previously identified potentially significant archeological sites that remained within the proposed project area (Sites 16WBR18, 16WBR19, 16WBR20, 16WBR26, and 16WBR29). Archival research focused on providing a context to classify the historic sites evaluated during these investigations.

Fieldwork consisted of systematic shovel testing within the impact areas associated with the three new ditch alignments and Phase II evaluatory testing. Site testing included systematic shovel testing, auger testing, surface collection of artifacts, and excavation of 31, 1 x 1 m (3.3 x 3.3 ft) units. No previously unrecorded archeological sites were identified adjacent to the three newly proposed drainage ditches; however, one previously unrecorded site, the Zaunbrecher Site (16WBR39), was identified outside the limits of the planned project area. A limited assessment was performed at this site to provide basic locational and chronological data. The five tested sites also were mapped with an Electronic Distance Meter (EDM). Collected data were used to evaluate the five sites, applying the National Register of Historic Places criteria

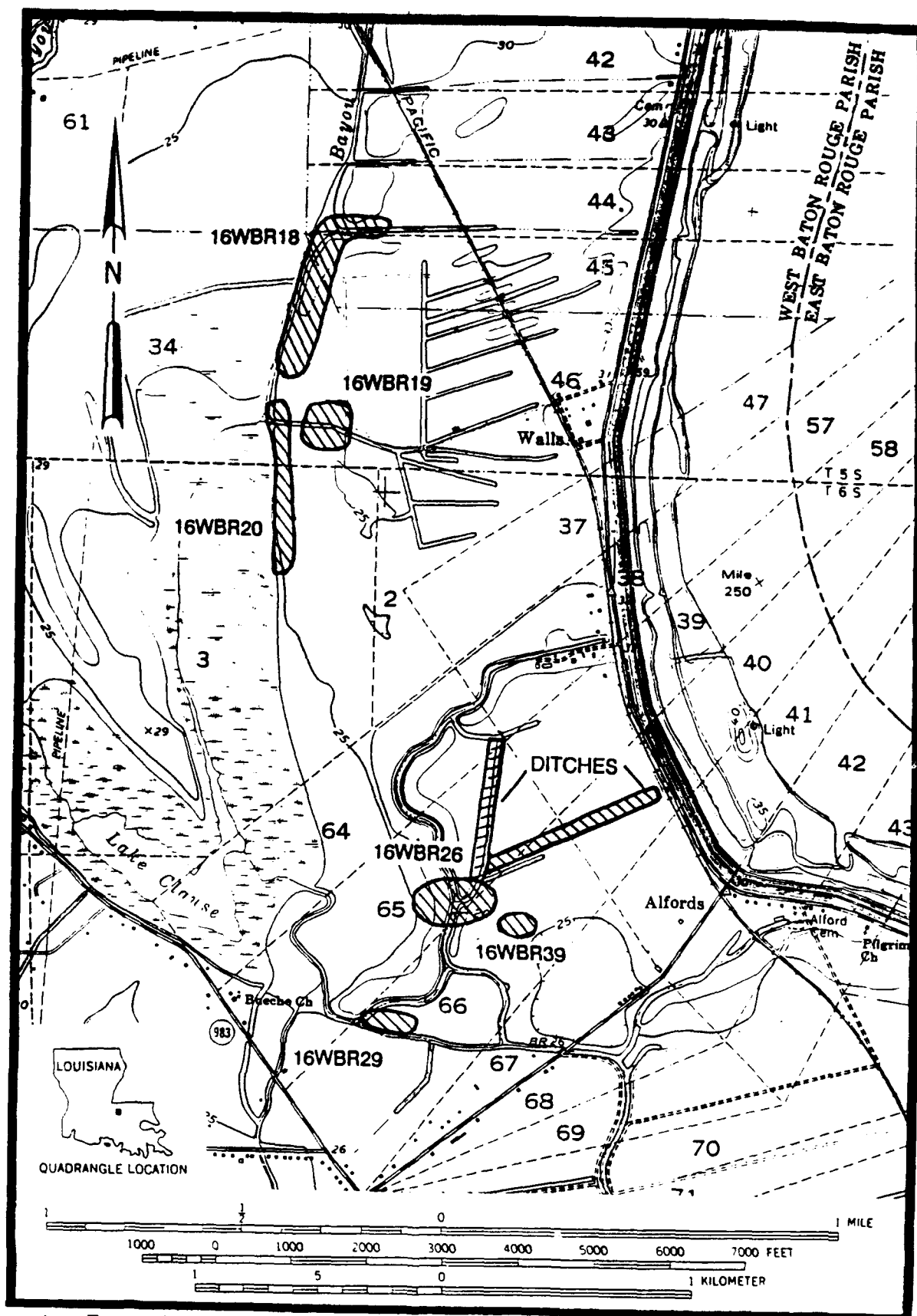


Figure 1. Excerpt from the 1963 (photorevised 1970 and 1980) USGS 7.5' series topographic quadrangle, Walls, Louisiana, showing the locations of surveyed ditches and areas examined during testing of Sites 16WBR18, 16WBR19, 16WBR20, 16WBR26, and 16WBR29.



of evaluation (36 CFR 60.4[a-d]). During survey of the new ditch alignments, a total of 21.3 ac (8.6 ha) were examined for cultural resources; an additional 54.4 ac (22 ha) were examined during site testing. Approximately 75.7 ac (30.6 ha) were examined during these combined Phase I/II archeological investigations.

### **Organization of the Report**

The natural setting of the project area, including its geomorphological development, is discussed in Chapter II. A discussion of previous archeological investigations in the vicinity of the proposed project area is contained in Chapter III. The prehistoric overview is detailed in Chapter IV. The historic development of the project area is reviewed in Chapter V; this review emphasizes the development of the associated project area plantations. Field methods used during this Phase I/II cultural resources investigation are described in Chapter VI; the results of the field investigations are presented in Chapter VII. The laboratory analyses of artifacts recovered from the Point Coupee to Arbroth Levee Enlargement and Seepage Control project area are contained in Chapter VIII. Finally, a summary of the project results and cultural resources management recommendations are provided in Chapter IX. The Scope of Services is contained in Appendix I.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **NATURAL SETTING**

#### **Introduction**

A review of the relationships between the natural setting and the Native American occupation of the proposed project area is included within this chapter. The goal of this review is to provide the information required to assess the likelihood of encountering buried sites within the project area as well as develop an understanding of the integrity of the archeological deposits identified within the Pointe Coupee project area.

#### **Geomorphology and Geology**

The Pointe Coupee project area lies entirely within the modern meander belt of the Mississippi River and along the eastern side of the Mississippi Alluvial Valley (Figures 2 and 3). This meander belt has been designated as Meander Belt No. 1 by Autin et al. (1991). Like other Mississippi River meander belts, Meander Belt No. 1 is a constructional geomorphic surface composed of fluvial landforms created by the meandering of a river while occupying a single course (Saucier 1974:10-11). The assemblage of constructional fluvial landforms that characterize the surface of this and other Mississippi River meander belts include point bars, natural levees, crevasses, and abandoned meander loops (Saucier 1969).

The stretch of Meander Belt No. 1 containing the project area ranges in width from 3 to 9 km (1.8 to 5.5 mi). It contains the active channel of the Mississippi River and its point bars, and a prehistoric, abandoned channel segment that contains Lake Clause and its associated point bar deposits. To the north, Meander Belt No. 1 abruptly increases to a width of 19 km (11.6 mi) by encompassing the False River meander loop. South of the project area, Meander Belt No. 1 becomes slightly narrower than the area located adjacent to the planned project area (Figure 3) (Saucier 1969).

West of Meander Belt No. 1 and the project area, backswamp comprises the Mississippi Alluvial Plain (Figures 2 and 3). The backswamp, also called the "flood basin," is that part of the alluvial plain that consists of swamp, lakes, or a combination of both. The backswamp consists of environments that range from infrequently flooded forested bottomlands to permanent swamps and lakes. The abandoned meander loops containing both False River and Lake Clause are cut deeply into these backswamp deposits. Long and narrow natural levee systems of crevasses, called "crevasse distributaries," extend from the banks of both channel segments into the backswamp from the main natural levee of the meander belt. Grand Bayou is an excellent example of such a crevasse distributary (Saucier 1969; 1974:11-12).

The project area consists of a strip of natural levee situated along the left descending bank of the Mississippi River; it occupies the eastern edge of the planned project area. The natural levee ranges in elevation from just over 9 m (30 ft) above sea level adjacent to the modern river channel to about 6 m (20 ft) above sea level near the edge of the abandoned channel segment that forms the western edge of the planned Pointe Coupee to Arbroth Levee Enlargement and Seepage Control project area. The northern portion of the project area is characterized by subdued ridge and swale-like topography. A distinct distributary crevasse dominates the southern portion of the project area.

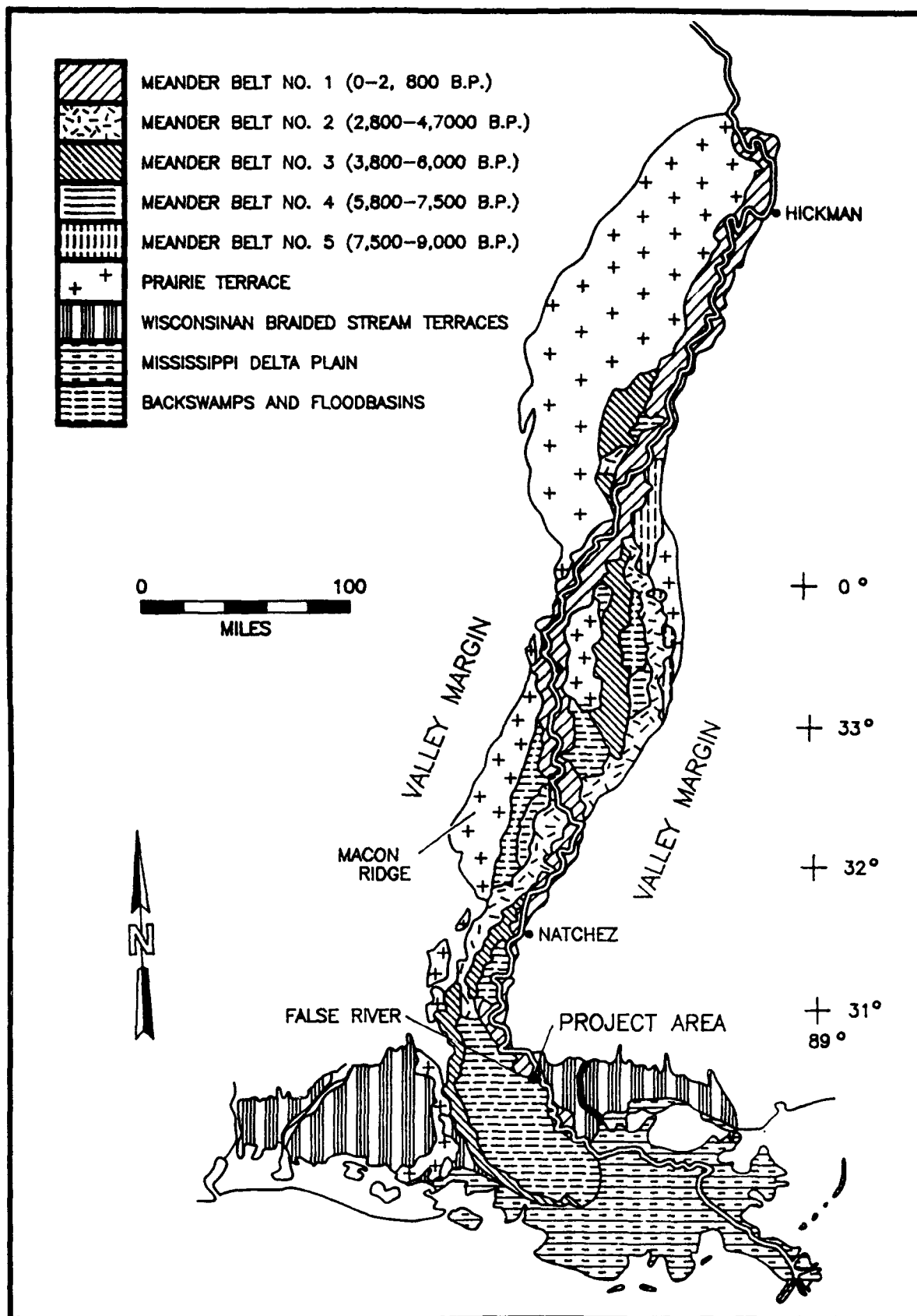
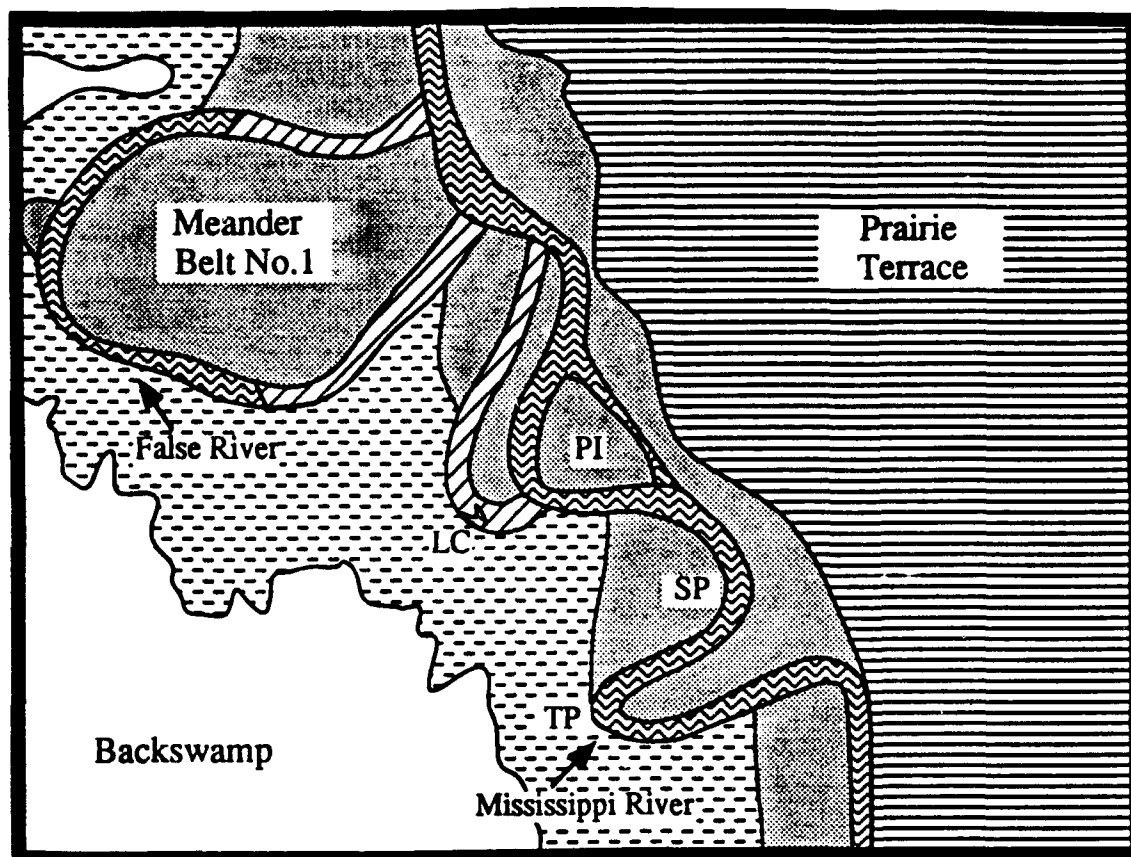






Figure 2. Figure showing Holocene Mississippi river meander belts (adapted and redrawn from Autin et al. 1991; Kesel 1986).



### LEGEND

-  Loess-covered terrace sediments
-  Point bar deposits
-  Abandoned channel fills
-  Natural levee covering backswamp


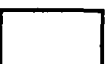
- LC = Lake Clause
- PI = Profit Island
- SP = Solitude Point
- TP = Thomas Point
-  Open water
-  Backswamp

Figure 3. Geomorphic map of the region.

## Stratigraphy

Meander Belt No. 1 represents the surface of an unnamed allostratigraphic unit created by the lateral migration of the Mississippi River. As defined by the North American Commission on Stratigraphic Nomenclature (1983), an allostratigraphic unit is a mappable body of sedimentary rock or unconsolidated sediments that is defined and identified on the basis of bounding discontinuities. A meander belt is the surface of an allostratigraphic unit consisting of a basal bounding discontinuity, an upper bounding discontinuity, and a body of fluvial sediments that lies between the bounding discontinuities. Typically, the upper bounding discontinuity consists of either an exposed or buried meander belt. In the case of a meandering system, the fluvial sediments lying between the unconformities consist of a lower part composed of point bar sands and gravels, overlain by finer-grained and vertically accreted natural levee and overbank sediments. The basal bounding discontinuity is an erosional unconformity formed by scour at the channel bottom and, at the edges, by cutbank erosion. Outside of the meander belt, natural levee deposits extend onto and interfinger with the adjacent backswamp sediments (Fisk 1947; Heinrich n.d.).

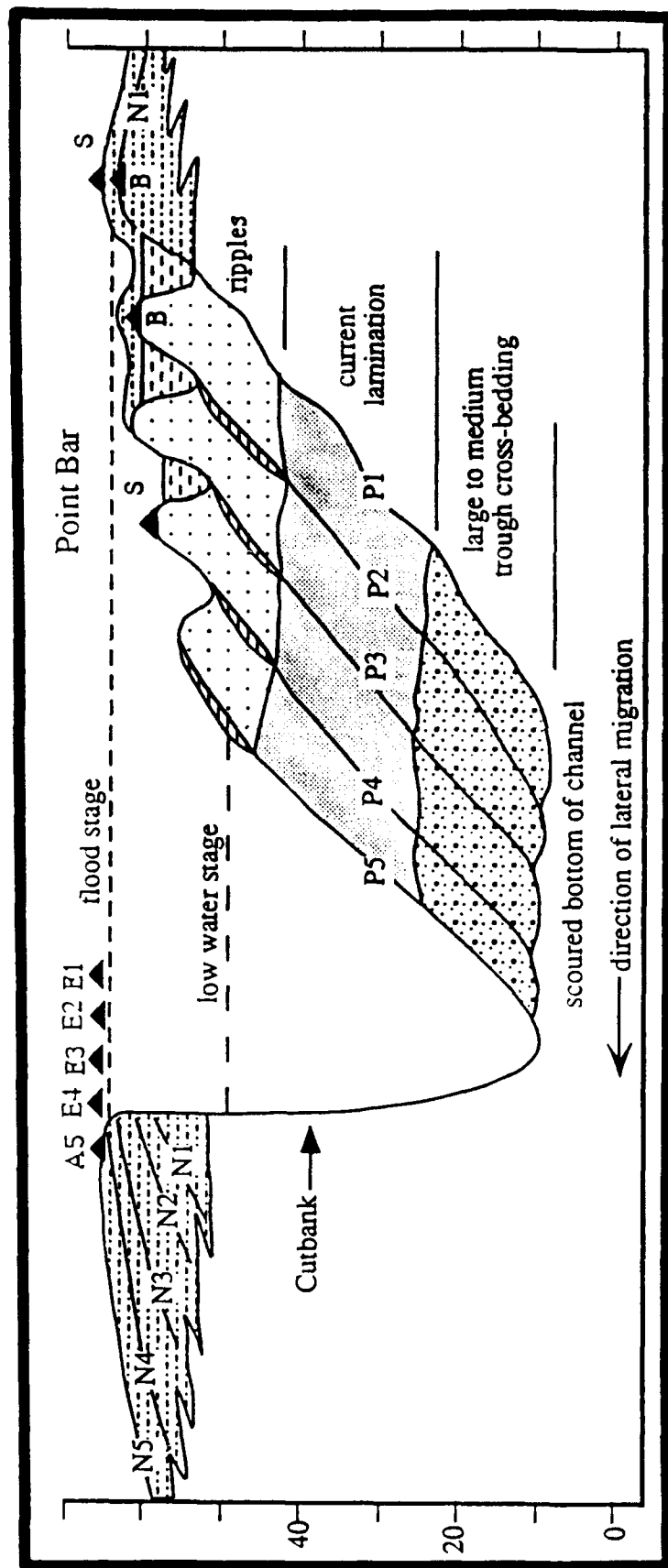
The unnamed fluvial alloformation, of which Meander Belt No. 1 is the surface, consists of 36 to 40 m (118 to 130 ft) of meandering river deposits (Figure 4). It consists of 3 to 9 m (10 to 30 ft) of point bar deposits buried by approximately 4.5 m (15 ft) of natural levee sediments. Within the planned project area, the natural levees are relatively uniform in thickness. However, immediately adjacent to the cutbank of the abandoned Lake Clause channel segment, the natural levee deposits are thicker. These deposits eventually decrease in thickness and eventually merge with the sediments of the backswamp. The sediments of the natural levees typically consist of stiff to very stiff, mottled brown to grayish brown silts, silt loams, silty clays, and clays. Point bar deposits consist of silty sands and silts that grade downward into clean sands and gravels (Figure 4). Typically, the abandoned channels within this stretch of Meander Belt No. 1 are filled with as much as 34 m (110 ft) of uniformly dark gray or bluish gray, soft, underconsolidated, organically-rich clays and silts (Saucier 1969).

Adjacent to this stretch of Meander Belt No. 1, the surface of the backswamp is underlain by about 18 to 24 m (60 to 80 ft) of fine grained, often organically-rich sediments. These sediments consist of soft to stiff dark to light gray clays that contain abundant wood fragments and beds of peat. These backswamp deposits lay on top of fluvial sands, gravelly sands, and gravels dating from the Late Wisconsinan age. The true nature of the contact between the backswamp and these fluvial sediments is unknown at this time, although this surface is presumed to be the unmodified surface of a Late Wisconsinan braidplain. Floodwaters have deposited incrementally the backswamp sediments over most of the earlier Holocene deposits (Saucier 1969, 1974:8-9; Saucier and Snead 1989).

## Sedimentary Processes

Within the Mississippi Alluvial Valley, the formation and sedimentology of meander belt landforms and the sedimentary facies that form them have been studied intensively. A comprehensive review of the sedimentologic and geomorphologic processes that form meander belts, backswamps, and the sedimentary deposits associated with them, can be found elsewhere, e.g., Galloway and Hobday (1983), Walker and Cant (1984) and Flores et al. (1985). Also, Fisk (1947), Gagliano and Howard (1984), and Farrell (1989) clearly explain the fluvial processes important in the formation of meander belts and their associated sediments, e.g., chute and neck cut-offs, lateral accretion, and the formation of natural levees by the Mississippi River. Finally, Coleman (1966) and Farrell (1989) clearly describe the depositional processes, landforms, and associated sediments common to typical backswamps.

Within the project area, the lateral migration of the Mississippi River channel concurrent with point bar formation is the dominant process responsible for the creation of the meander belt within which the project area lies. The active erosion of the concave bank, called the "cutbank," of the river channel causes



#### Facies

- Natural levee facies
  - P1 — P1, P2, ... P5 = Point bar surface at time 1, 2, to 5.
  - N1 — N1, N2, ... N5 = Natural levee surface at times 1, 2, to 5.
  - ▲ A5 = archeological deposit on current crest of natural levee
  - ▲ E1, E2, E3, and E4 = eroded archeological deposits on former natural levee crests at times 1, 2, to 4.
  - ▲ B = buried archeological deposits on point bar and in natural levee.
  - ▲ S = surface archeological deposits.
- Upper point bar facies
  - P1 — P1, P2, ... P5 = Point bar surface at time 1, 2, to 5.
  - N1 — N1, N2, ... N5 = Natural levee surface at times 1, 2, to 5.
  - ▲ A5 = archeological deposit on current crest of natural levee
  - ▲ E1, E2, E3, and E4 = eroded archeological deposits on former natural levee crests at times 1, 2, to 4.
  - ▲ B = buried archeological deposits on point bar and in natural levee.
  - ▲ S = surface archeological deposits.
- Lower point bar facies
  - P1 — P1, P2, ... P5 = Point bar surface at time 1, 2, to 5.
  - N1 — N1, N2, ... N5 = Natural levee surface at times 1, 2, to 5.
  - ▲ A5 = archeological deposit on current crest of natural levee
  - ▲ E1, E2, E3, and E4 = eroded archeological deposits on former natural levee crests at times 1, 2, to 4.
  - ▲ B = buried archeological deposits on point bar and in natural levee.
  - ▲ S = surface archeological deposits.

Figure 4. Lateral migration, sedimentology, and site formational processes within a meandering river channel. From Heinrich (1991) as modified from Gagliano and Van Beek (1970).

lateral migration to occur. This erosion causes the cutbank to become oversteepened and, eventually, to cave into the river because of undercutting and scouring at the base cutbank and within the river channel. This caving of the cutbank results in the river channel shifting from its former position. As the cutbank periodically shifts, sand and silt is deposited contemporaneously on the opposite convex bank, or "point bar," thereby causing both banks of the river channel to shift simultaneously. As lateral migration occurs, the bends of the channel enlarge and form a meander loop. This meander loop eventually will become "cut off" from the river as its upstream and downstream arms migrate and coalesce at the neck of the loop (Fisk 1944, 1947:10).

Once the surface of the point bar is formed, overbank sediments quickly bury it (Figures 5 and 6). Sediment-laden waters overflowing the banks of the Mississippi River during flood events deposit these sediments on the flood plain situated adjacent to the outside bank. Because these sediments accumulate on the flood plain outside, and hence "over," the banks of the Mississippi River, they are termed "overbank" sediments. Upon overflowing the banks of the Mississippi River, the floodwaters spread out across the flood plain. Because the floodwaters are no longer confined by channel banks and, perhaps, due to the baffling effect of floodplain vegetation, their velocity abruptly decreases. As a result, the sediment suspended within the water rapidly settles out. The sand and silt settle near the channel margin and fine silt and clay settle further away between river channels within the backswamp. During a flood, the net result is the rapid accumulation of sediment along the channel margin creating a stable ridge, called a "natural levee," and the slow, periodic accumulation of fine-grained sediments within the backswamp of the adjacent floodplain (Galloway and Hobday 1983:53-54; Farrell 1989).

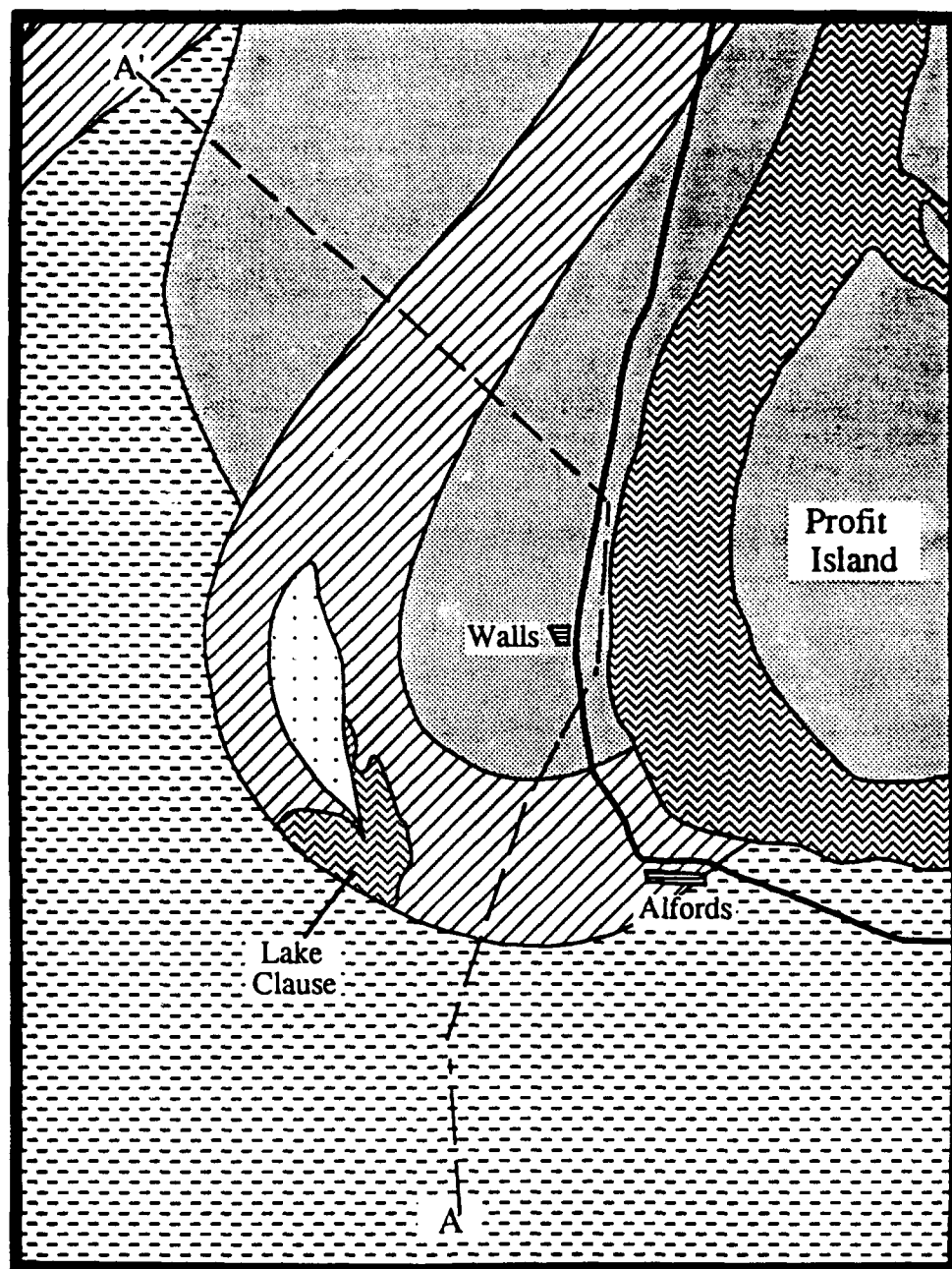
## **Soils**

Soils belonging to two major soil associations as defined by Schumacher et al. (1988) have developed within the alluvial sediments that form Meander Belt No. 1. First, the Commerce-Convent-Bruin association within West Baton Rouge Parish consists of the Commerce-Bruin-Convent, Convent, and Sharkey-Commerce associations (Powell et al. 1982). Finally, the Crevasse-Bruin-Robinsonville association of Schumacher et al. (1988) contains the Mhoon-Commerce-Sharkey, Sharkey-Mhoon-Crevasse, and Sharkey-Commerce associations (Powell et al. 1982).

The Commerce-Convent-Bruin association consists primarily of the Bruin, Convent, and Commerce series. The Bruin series is associated primarily within the crests and higher portions of natural levees within Meander Belt No. 1. The Convent series is developed primarily within the intermediate portions of natural levees. The Commerce series develops primarily within the intermediate and lower portions of the natural levees (Schumacher et al. 1988).

The Crevasse-Bruin-Robinsonville association consists primarily of the Robinson, Crevasse, and Commerce series. The Robinson series is found primarily within the crests and higher portions of the natural levees. The Crevasse series is associated primarily with crevasse splays and with the higher portions of the natural levees. The Commerce series occurs within the intermediate and lower portions of the natural levees. Within both soil associations, Sharkey, Mhoon, and Vacherie series soils are developed within the lowermost and often submerged edges of the natural levees (Schumacher et al. 1988).

The dominant soil series mapped within and adjacent to the project area are the Commerce silt loam, Commerce silty clay loam, Sharkey silty clay loam, and Sharkey clay. They are associated with both the relict point bar and channel segment deposits that form the planned project area. The Commerce series is a medium acid to mildly alkaline, somewhat poorly drained, Fluvaquent. Its sola consist of a 51 to 102 cm (20 to 40 cm) thick A-B horizon sequence. They either have a silt loam or silty clay loam A horizon coupled with a silty clay loam B horizon. The Sharkey series is a neutral to mildly alkaline, very poorly drained inceptisol. Typically, its sola are 91 to 152 cm (36 to 60 in) thick and consist of an A-B-Bg-BCg-Cg



# LEGEND









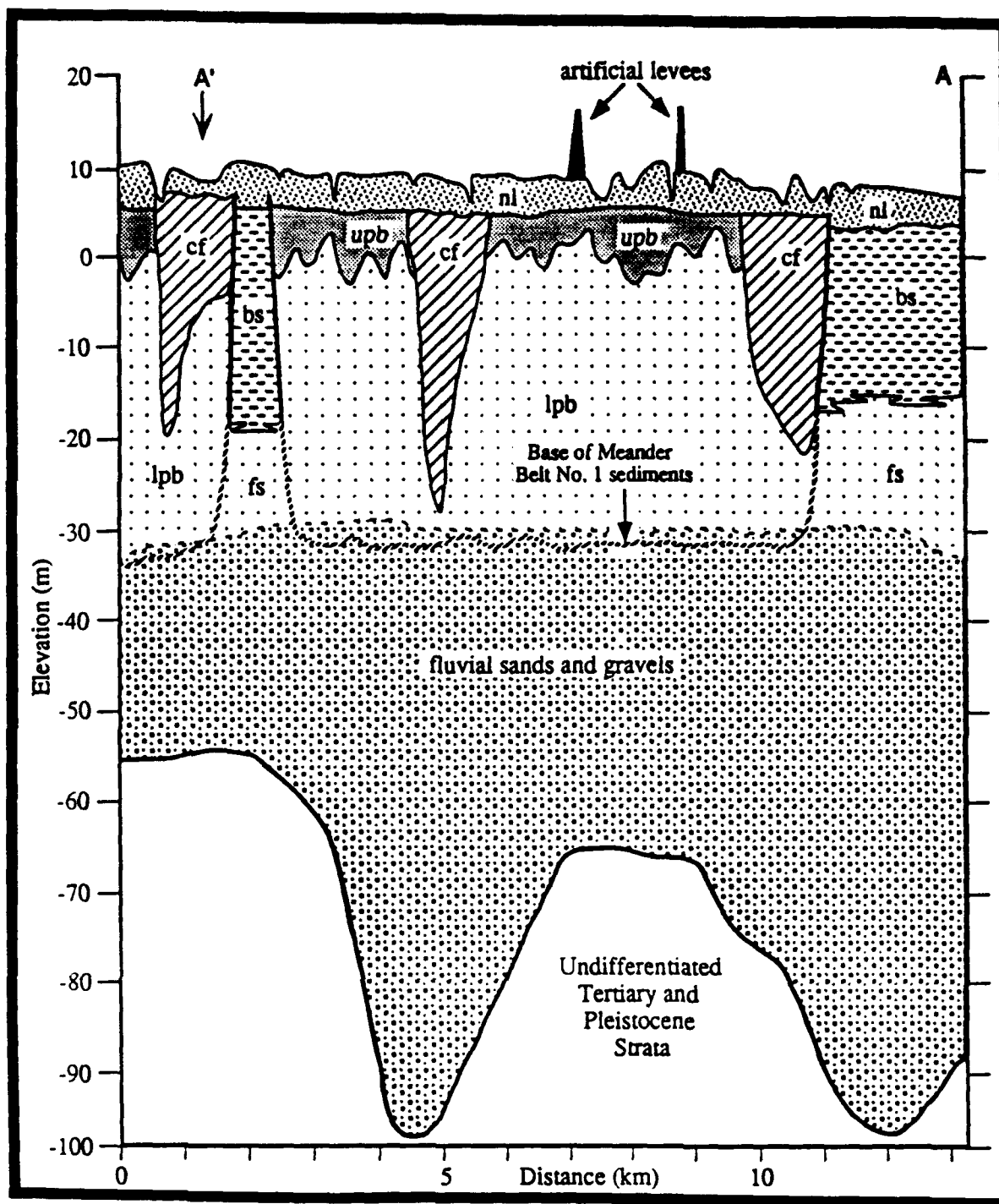
	Backswamp		Relict Towhead		A — A' Cross-section
	Abandoned Channel		Water		Artificial levee
	Point bar				Village

Figure 5. Geomorphic map of the project area. (Surficial blanket of natural levee omitted for clarity; adapted and redrawn from Saucier 1969).





- |                                 |                                  |                                  |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| bs = Backswamp                  | ————— Facies contact             | ----- Gradational facies contact |
| cf = Channel fill               | ————— Erosional contact          |                                  |
| fs = Fluvial sands              | ————— Inferred erosional contact |                                  |
| lpb = Lower point bar sands     |                                  |                                  |
| nl = Natural levee              |                                  |                                  |
| upb = Upper point bar sediments |                                  |                                  |

Figure 6. A stratigraphic cross-section of the project area (Adapted and redrawn from Saucier 1969).

horizon sequence with a clay A horizon and either a clay or silty clay B horizon. Within the project area, both soil series are developed within a blanket of natural levee sediments that cover relict point bar deposits and fill the abandoned channel of the Lake Clause channel segment (Powell et al. 1982).

Unlike the other soil series, the Bruin very fine sandy loam is associated primarily with a batture channel and crevasse distributary complex that leads into Lake Clause and Grand Bayou. A minor, narrow strip of the Bruin very fine sandy loam also is associated with the edge of a relict point bar. The Bruin series is a medium acid to mildly alkaline, moderately well-drained inceptisol. Typically, its sola are 46 to 102 cm (18 to 40 in) thick and consist of an A-B horizon sequence with a clay A horizon and either a clay or silty clay B horizon (Powell et al. 1982). The distribution of historic artifacts at Site 16WBR29 suggest that the Bruin series along the batture channel and crevasse distributary represents an area of active sedimentation that continued well into historic times.

### **Geoarcheology**

Fluvial processes within a meander belt strongly influence the formation, preservation, and the distribution of archeological deposits. Differences in the soil moisture, surface drainage, availability of natural resources, proximity to transportation routes, and hazards posed by flooding between landforms and surfaces greatly affected how prehistoric inhabitants utilized each landform (Guccione et al. 1988:76).

Within meander belts, natural levees were the preferred area of occupation for prehistoric cultures in the Mississippi Alluvial Valley. In general, natural levees are the only dry land within an otherwise flooded or waterlogged alluvial plain. In addition, the well-drained, silty and sandy soils of the natural levees of the Mississippi River made natural levees prime land for incipient agricultural societies. Finally, their proximity to transportation routes and the limited protection they offered against floods made natural levees even more desirable for prehistoric settlement. Therefore, the majority of archeological deposits within the Mississippi Alluvial Valley occur upon or within natural levees, because they provide comfort, arable land, water, and safety from hazards. In particular, the highest natural levees, thus, the natural levees most desirable for settlement, typically are situated on the cutbank of a meander loop (Farrell 1989; Guccione et al. 1988:76; Weinstein 1981:28).

Depositional environments associated with a meandering river system directly affect the preservation of archeological deposits. The vertical accretion of sediments that aggrade natural levees and fills backswamp and abandoned channels works to preserve the archeological deposits within these environments. However, both the continually wet, swampy, and the poorly drained nature of the backswamp and channel environments minimizes the accumulation of most types of archeological deposits. The lateral accretion of point bar deposits acts to preserve archeological deposits. Point bar sediments typically lack in situ archeological deposits; however, archeological deposits such as historic shipwrecks, may be common since the lateral accretion of the point bar deposits occurs mostly within a river channel (Goodwin et al. 1991).

The active lateral migration of the Mississippi River significantly affects the preservation of archeological deposits that predate the abandonment of an abandoned river channel or course segment within a meander belt. While active, a typical Mississippi River channel rapidly migrates back and forth across its meander belt. As the channel of a meandering river migrates, its cutbanks consume the fluvial deposits, especially the associated natural levee, to the depth of the channel (Figure 4). As the lateral migration consumes the natural levee, overbank sedimentation acts to rebuild the natural levee adjacent to the new cutbank. As a result, the natural levee on the side of a cutbank migrates with the cutbank and eventually destroys any archeological deposits that have accumulated on it. Thus, the meandering of an active river channel will destroy all of the archeological deposits that predate the formation of the

corresponding meander belt and the archeological deposits contemporaneous with it (Figure 4) (Heinrich n.d., 1991; Munson 1974).

Finally, an active meander belt will bury the contemporaneous archeological deposits not destroyed by lateral migration. As an active channel rapidly migrates away from the newly formed point bar, it covers the older portion of that point bar with natural levee deposits (Figure 4). Any archeological deposits on the point bar or adjacent natural levee also would be buried as the river migrated away from it. Similarly, preexisting archeological deposits can be buried by natural levee deposits as the migrating channel approaches them. By the time a cutbank migrates up to and stops at a preexisting archeological deposit, that site probably would be buried beneath a stratum of natural levee deposits (Heinrich n.d., 1991; Munson 1974).

The lateral migration of an active channel leaves only those archeological deposits that date from a few tens of years prior to and postdate the abandonment of the channel as surface sites. Preexisting archeological deposits either are buried by overbank or natural levee deposits or destroyed by cutbank erosion (Figure 4). Therefore, only those sites that predate by a few tens of years or postdate the abandonment of a river channel or course segment will occur as surface sites on a natural levee. This is true especially for those surface deposits that are located on the natural levee and adjacent to the cutbank of a channel (Heinrich 1991; Munson 1974).

The physical properties of the soils series within the project area seriously affect the preservation potential of the cultural materials that have accumulated within them. The acid and oxidizing nature of these soils greatly promotes the decay of bone, shell, and granular lithics. The continual changes in soil moisture significantly accelerates the decay of bone, shell, plant remains, pollen, charcoal, crystalline lithics, granular lithics, and ceramics. Soil mixing, as a result of vertebrate and invertebrate borrowing and collapse of decayed tree roots and tree throws, would have disturbed further the integrity of archeological deposits, resulting in the loss of spatial contexts and the destruction of features with time. Because of cultivation within the project area, surficial archeological deposits have been disturbed significantly by plowing and the construction of drainage ditches. The soil conditions present within the project area are suited only moderately for the preservation of artifacts within an archeological context and for maintaining spatial relationships with associated features (Mathewson 1989; Rettalack 1984).

## Geologic History

The Mississippi Alluvial Valley is the product of fluvial processes operating, at least, over the last 1.8 million years. Fluvial terraces associated with the tributaries of the Mississippi River in the uplands of western Tennessee clearly demonstrate that the Mississippi Alluvial Valley and its tributaries were established by at least the Early Pleistocene. Since then, eustatic changes in sea level and periodic influxes of glacial meltwater and sediments have caused the Mississippi River to entrench and aggrade repeatedly its alluvial plain. Because the valley has shifted laterally in location with each period of entrenchment, the Mississippi River Alluvial Valley has widened significantly with time. Also, with each period of entrenchment, the Mississippi River entrenched its valley deeper relative to the surrounding uplands (Autin et al. 1991:554-555). As a result, along most of its length, the valley is at its widest.

## Wisconsinan Stage

During the Wisconsinan Stage, 35,000 to 10,000 years ago, continental glaciation caused sea level to fluctuate by several tens of meters below modern levels. The lowest stand of sea level occurred between approximately 22,000 to 17,500 years ago, when sea level dropped as low as 100 m ( 330 ft) below modern mean sea level. This low stand of sea level caused the Mississippi River to entrench its valley, at least, as

far north as the latitude of Baton Rouge and near the project area (Saucier 1981:14-16; Saucier and Smith 1986:739; Schumm and Brakenridge 1987:236).

Available evidence indicates that the Wisconsin alluvial plain within the Mississippi Alluvial Valley consisted of a series of extensive braidplains. Braided streams carrying large quantities of glacial meltwater and sediment formed and occupied these braidplains, and these braided streams experienced an extreme amount of seasonal fluctuation in discharge. During the spring and summer, large volumes of glacial meltwater flooded these braidplains; however, during the fall and winter, there only were dry expanses of alluvium occupied by a few narrow streams (Saucier 1981:14-16; Saucier and Smith 1986:739; Schumm and Brakenridge 1987:236).

Saucier (1981) and Saucier and Smith (1986) suggest that the Mississippi River Alluvial Valley never was cleared completely of sediments during this low stand of glacial sea level as dramatically illustrated by Fisk (1944). Rather, it always was filled partially with a thick sequence of coarse-grained, fluvial sediments consisting mostly of sandy and gravelly glacial outwash. The erosional unconformity that forms the base of the Mississippi Alluvial Valley originated not as the result of the formation of a dendritic stream network, but rather as the result of coalesced channel scouring and lateral planation by both braided and meandering fluvial systems (Schumm and Brakenridge 1987:236).

Saucier (1981) and Saucier and Smith (1986) imply that during the period from 12,000 to 7,000 radiocarbon years ago the Mississippi River filled its alluvial valley and created a series of discrete flood plain surfaces that remained stable for periods of hundreds of years. The surface of the alluvial plain dating from approximately 12,000 radiocarbon years ago would lie at shallow depths beneath the surface of the modern alluvial plains. At the latitude of the project area, this surface would lie about 25 m (82 ft) below the modern alluvial plain. Because the presumed depth of this surface lies above the 30 to 35 m (98 to 115 ft) depth of cutbank erosion, later meander belt development would have destroyed any Late Wisconsin fluvial and, definitely, any Early and Middle Holocene deposits within the project area (Heinrich 1991; Saucier 1981:10).

However, it is unlikely that the Mississippi River alluvial plain constantly aggraded between 15,000 years ago to present. The Mississippi River changed from a series of braided streams to a meandering river regime starting approximately 12,000 years ago at the latitude of Baton Rouge, Louisiana. The transition from braided streams to a meandering river may have involved alternating periods of fluvial erosion and deposition resulting in substantial degradation and aggradation of the valley floor (Autin et al. 1991:561).

As a result of the substantial degradation and aggradation of the valley floor during the Late Wisconsin and the Early Holocene, significant destruction and burial of the terminal Wisconsin and Early Holocene archeological record might have occurred. At this time, the data needed to reconstruct the fluvial history of this period of time is lacking. Detailed research concerning the subsurface stratigraphy and sedimentology of the alluvial fill within the Mississippi River Valley will be needed before a clear picture of its Late Wisconsin and Early Holocene history can be reconstructed and predictions concerning the potential occurrence of archeological deposits can be made.

### Holocene Epoch

After the transition from braided to meandering fluvial systems, the Mississippi River occupied at least five different meander belts during the Holocene Epoch (Figure 2). Because the project area lies within the youngest of these meander belts, a review of the history of all of the meander belts is considered unnecessary. As currently accepted, details concerning the chronology, river courses, and chronology of these meander belts are given by Autin et al. (1991:562) and Saucier (1981:16). Saucier (1974, 1981:16) and Saucier and Snead (1989) depict the distribution of the remnants of each meander belt and their associated courses (Figure 2).

Prior to 2,800 years ago, the meander belts of the Mississippi River lay along the western wall of this stretch of the Mississippi Alluvial Valley (Figure 2) (Saucier 1981:16). At this time, the project area likely consisted of a poorly developed drainage network and backswamp. Prior to 2,800 years ago, the backswamp had buried completely terminal Wisconsin braidplains and, possibly, an unnamed meander belt of unknown association. Saucier (1969) mapped fragments of such a buried meander belt adjacent to Meander Belt No. 1 within West Baton Rouge and Iberville parishes and adjacent to the project area (Saucier 1974, 1981).

By about 2,800 years ago, the Mississippi River established its present course and Meander Belt No. 1 by channel avulsion. After the channel avulsion, the newly created channel slowly extended itself along the eastern valley wall of the Mississippi Alluvial Valley. This nonmeandering channel slowly incised its thalweg into the underlying backswamp deposits and built a low and relatively confining levee during the next few hundred years. As flow increasingly diverted into this course, the channel dug deeper into the underlying fluvial sediments and continued to build its natural levee. Eventually, incipient meander loops developed along this course as small twists and turns in the channel. This was a period of rapid aggradation because the flow still was unconfined and levee overtopping was common as a result of its low elevation (Farrell 1989:159-164).

Soon after the diversion of the full flow of the Mississippi River into Meander Belt No. 1, its channel became fully developed and its natural levees achieved their highest elevation. As the meander belt became wider and the natural levees became more confining, the deposition of sediments on the natural levee became concentrated on the concave side of the meander loop. Also, the height of the levees prevented floodwaters from uniformly overflowing and submerging the entire levee. These high levees restricted the flow of flood waters across the natural levees to crevasses, resulting in the development of crevasse splays. As a result, most of the natural levee is high and dry during a typical annual flood (Farrell 1989:164).

With the establishment of full flow within Meander Belt No. 1, the Mississippi River started to migrate back and forth. This back and forth lateral migration has reworked completely the upper 30 to 35 m (100 to 115 ft) of the alluvial plain within the project area. As the river course migrated, its cutbank removed the upper 30 to 35 m (100 to 115 ft) of the alluvial plain, while a point bar and natural levee deposits accumulated along its convex bank. As a result, backswamp, meandering river, and braided stream sediments older than 2,800 years ago have been removed completely and backfilled with younger sediments to form the modern surface of Meander Belt No. 1.

Remnants of older meander belt surfaces and deposits may occur as isolated patches within Meander Belt No. 1. These small patches of older meander belt deposits and surfaces escape destruction because of the geometry of intersecting meander loops. As a result, rare patches of fluvial sediments and associated archeological deposits that predate Meander Belt No. 1 might occur within them (Whitney Autin, personal communication 1991).

#### Geological History of Project Area

Both Fisk (1944) and Sternberg (1956) have estimated the age of the Lake Clause channel segment associated with the project area (Yakubik et al. 1992:31-37). Fisk (1944) illustrates a series of former Mississippi channel courses within the project area in hundred year intervals. His channel reconstructions indicate that the Lake Clause channel segment was abandoned sometime between A.D. 1200 and 1300 (750 and 650 years ago). Also using reconstructed channels, Sternberg (1956) concluded that the Lake Clause channel segment was abandoned at about the same time as the adjacent False Lake meander loop ca. A.D. 1700 (Yakubik et al. 1992:37). Unlike Fisk (1944) and Sternburg (1956), Saucier (1969) fails to comment about the absolute or relative age of either the False River meander loop or Lake Clause channel segments. However, the age estimates by both Fisk (1944) and Sternberg (1956) are considered to be untested

hypotheses for four major reasons. First, the former Mississippi River channel courses are reconstructed only from the discontinuous ridges and swales of the point bar topography. As a result, channel margins are reconstructed by connecting ridges or swales that are presumed, not proven, to be contemporaneous roughly on the basis of a hypothetical meander loop form. Also, to correlate across portions of the meander belt reworked by younger meander belt activity, assumptions concerning channel width, wavelength, and radii of a particular meander loop must be made using hypothetical or average, but unverifiable, values for these variables. Second, these studies estimate the age of former river channels using rates of lateral migration presumed to be unrealistically constant over a period of hundreds to thousands of years. Third, both studies lack the sufficiently detailed subsurface data needed to produce such detailed channel reconstructions. Finally, both studies lack any hard chronological data, e.g., radiocarbon dates and identified archeological deposits, older than historical data from the 1700s from which the age of these channels can be determined independently. In fact, work by Saucier (1974, 1981) has shown that Fisk (1944) seriously underestimated the age of Mississippi River fluvial deposits because of the lack of radiocarbon dates. Because of these problems and the resulting hypothetical nature of the channel reconstructions, the ages indicated for the Lake Clause channel segment by Fisk (1944) and Sternberg (1956) are considered to be hypotheses and are unsubstantiated by hard data.

However, a significant piece of hard data concerning the age of the Lake Clause channel segment has been documented by Toth (1977). It is an unburied early Marksville component that he found at the Smithfield No. 3 Site (16WBR3); the site is situated on the crest of the natural levee and adjacent to the cutbank of the Lake Clause channel segment. This early Marksville component, the Smithfield Phase, dates between A.D. 1 and 200 (1,950 and 1,750 years ago) (Weinstein and Gagliano 1984).

The early Marksville component at the Smithfield No. 3 Site (16WBR3) and the theoretical considerations of Munson (1974:385-386) clearly establish that the Lake Clause channel segment was abandoned sometime prior to A.D. 200 (1,750 years ago). Had the site been established adjacent to the channel prior to the abandonment of the Lake Clause channel segment, it would have been consumed by cutbank erosion. If this channel segment had migrated up the Smithfield No. 3 Site and stopped at it, the natural levee associated with the cutbank of the channel would have buried it under a significant thickness of natural levee deposits (Figure 6). The Smithfield Phase component at the Smithfield No. 3 Site must have been formed either after or only a few tens of years prior to its abandonment (Heinrich 1991:320; Munson 1974:386). Therefore, the abandonment of the Lake Clause channel segment definitely occurred sometime before A.D. 200 (1,750 years ago), contrary to the age estimates given by Fisk (1944) and Sternberg (1956).

Similarly, the presence of a Coles Creek component (A.D. 700 to 1000 - 1250 to 950 years ago) at the Pitcher Place Site (16WBR2) upon the natural levee of the cutbank of the Lake Clause channel segment also contradicts the age estimates of both Fisk (1944) and Sternberg (1956). In fact, the abandonment of the Lake Clause channel segment is older by an unknown, possibly significant, period of time prior to the initial occupation of the Smithfield No. 3 Site. At this time, insufficient data makes it difficult to determine how long before A.D. 200 (1,750 years ago) the abandonment of the Lake Clause channel segment occurred.

Archeological components found at archeological sites within the project area are consistent with the abandonment of the Lake Clause channel segment sometime before A.D. 200 (1,750 years ago). According to Weinstein (1981) and Dobbs and Mooers (1992), archeological sites, such as Sites 16WBR18 and 16WBR20, located directly on the edge of a channel, were only occupied after the channel had been abandoned by the Mississippi River. Thus, when Sites 16WBR18 and 16WBR20 were occupied, possibly as early as A.D. 1000 (950 years ago), they fell along the edge of an abandon channel that likely contained a large oxbow lake and not the edge of an active Mississippi River channel. Also, Sites 16WBR23 and 16WBR26 lie on the natural levees of a crevasse distributary that is associated with a Mississippi River channel position east of the project area. This crevasse distributary clearly postdates the Lake Clause channel segment. Thus, the occurrence of terminal Coles Creek components at both archeological sites

clearly demonstrates that the distributary crevasse is at least as old as A.D. 1000 (950 years ago). It can be concluded that by A.D. 1000 (950 years ago), the Lake Clause channel segment definitely had been abandoned, and the active course of the Mississippi River was located east of the project area. Because the available archeological data clearly contradicts the highly speculative channel reconstructions of Fisk (1944) and Sternberg (1956), the Lake Clause channel segment undoubtedly predates A.D. 200 (1,750 years ago).

Prior to the current field investigations, no archeological sites in the vicinity of the project area were identified, which antedated the Troyville culture. However, during these investigations, the Zaunbrecher site (16WBR39) was recorded on a pointbar ridge east of Site 16WBR26, a short distance outside of the planned U.S. Army Corps of Engineers project area. Recovered diagnostic pottery fragments indicate that this surface site includes both Marksville and Plaquemine components. The presence of this probable Marksville component reinforces the interpretation that the Lake Clause channel segment was abandoned prior to or during the Marksville period. Additional testing would be necessary to date more precisely the Zaunbrecher site.

### Fauna and Flora

Bottomland hardwood forests and swamps once covered Meander Belt No. 1 of the Mississippi River within the planned project area. Within the bottomland hardwood forests of the nonswampy portions of the alluvial plain, the dominate overstory species likely were tupelo gum (*Nyssa aquatica*), various oaks (*Quercus* sp.), hackberry (*Celtis laevis*), boxelder (*Acer negundo*), and American sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*). Where disturbed by logging, the overstory of the bottomland hardwood forest is dominated by ash (*Fraxinus* sp.), boxelder (*Acer negundo*), hackberry (*Celtis laevis*), and American sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*). Major sources of food for wildlife within the overstory include tupelo gum (*Nyssa aquatica*), hackberry (*Celtis laevis*), green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), American elm (*Ulmus americana*), red maple (*Acer rubrum* var. *drummondii*), nuttall oak (*Quercus nuttallii*), overcup oak (*Quercus lyrata*), honey locust (*Gleditsia tricanthos*), sweet gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), persimmon (*Diospyros virginiana*), swamp dogwood (*Cornus drummondii*), sweet pecan (*Carya illinoensis*), and red mulberry (*Morus rubra*). The bottomland hardwood forest contains a great diversity of shrubs and bushes. Some of the understory plants that are important sources of food for wildlife are asters (*Aster* sp.), buck vine (*Amelopsis arborea*), dewberry (*Rubus* sp.), elderberry (*Sambucus canadensis*), and various maples (*Acer* sp.). Significant portions of the bottomlands are dominated by tupelo gum (*Nyssa aquatica*) and bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*) swamps. Within West Baton Rouge Parish, the bottomland hardwood forests of the Mississippi River meander belts have been removed almost completely by agricultural development (Gulf States Utilities Company 1974a, 1974b; Powell et al. 1982).

The former bottomland forests of the Mississippi River support a large and varied fauna. The fauna includes game mammals such as white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), gray squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), fox squirrel (*Sciurus niger*), eastern cottontail (*Sylvilagus floridanus*), swamp rabbit (*Sylvilagus aquaticus*), and black bear (*Ursus americanus*). The bottomland forests are excellent habitats for white-tailed deer and swamp rabbit, and the large overstory trees provide habitat for squirrels. The fauna associated with the bottomland hardwoods also includes important predator mammals such as red fox (*Vulpes fulva*), gray fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), long-tailed weasel (*Mustela frenata*), mink (*Mustela vison*), bobcat (*Felis rufus*), and the endangered and regionally expatriated eastern panther (*Felis concolor*) and red wolf (*Canis niger*). These species, together with raptors, are important in limiting the size of rabbit, mouse, squirrel, and bird populations. The mink, raccoon, beaver (*Castor canadensis*), and opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*) also are important as fur bearers.

The bottomland hardwood forests and swamps also are home for amphibians that consist of various salamanders, toads, tree frogs, and true frogs. These amphibians typically require very moist soils,

temporary pools, or permanent ponds. The numerous reptiles found within the bottomland hardwood forests consist not only of the American alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*), but also of a number of iguanids, skinks, lizards, snakes, pit vipers, and turtles. Like the amphibians, most of the reptiles prefer either moist or aquatic habitats. Finally, over a hundred species of birds are either permanent, winter, spring, summer, or transient residents of the bottomland hardwood forests. These birds include major game birds such as the wood duck (*Aix sponsa*) and wild turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*) (Gulf States Utilities Company 1974a, 1974b; Lowery 1974a, 1974b; Powell et al. 1982).

The aquatic environments of the Mississippi River and its bottomlands also are rich in varied aquatic and semi-aquatic faunas. The Lower Mississippi River Valley is occupied by a fauna that consists of over 85 species of fish and over 20 species of reptiles and amphibians. The larger fish that could have been exploited as a food resource include the white bass (*Morone chrysops*), yellow bass (*Morone mississippiensis*), carp (*Cyprinus carpio*), blue catfish (*Ictalurus furcatus*), channel catfish (*Ictalurus punctatus*), flathead catfish (*Pylodictis olivaris*), white crappie (*Pomoxis annularis*), freshwater drum (*Aplodinotus grunniens*), four garfish (*Lepisosteus* sp.), sauger (*Stizostedion canadense*), shads (*Dorosoma* sp.), and various suckers (various genera of *Catostomidae*). Similarly, over 80 species of fish and 50 species of reptiles and amphibians can be found associated with the bayous and ponds of the Mississippi River floodplain. The common, exploitable species of fish include the largemouth bass (*Micropterus salmoides*), bluegill (*Lepomis macrochirus*), bowfin (*Amia calva*), black crappie (*Pomoxis nigromaculatus*), green sunfish (*Lepomis cyanellus*), redear sunfish (*Lepomis microlophus*), and warmouth (*Lepomis gulosus*). All of these fish, except for the bluegill (*Lepomis macrochirus*) and the redear sunfish (*Lepomis microlophus*), also inhabit the Mississippi River, but in lesser abundance (Conner 1977; Gulf States Utilities Company 1974a, 1974b).

## Climate

The summers are long, hot and humid within West Baton Rouge Parish. Typically, the hot and humid weather of summer lasts from May through September because of the dominance of this area by warm, moist, maritime air masses originating from the Gulf of Mexico. July is the hottest month with an average daily maximum temperature of 92° F, and an average daily minimum temperature of 71° F according to readings taken at the weather station at the Old River Lock in Pointe Coupee Parish. Between 1965 and 1977, the highest recorded temperature at the Old River Lock is 101° F; it was recorded on July 5, 1969. The primary cause of precipitation during the summer is thunderstorms. Precipitation occurs either as brief heavy showers or gentle rains. June is the driest month of the year with an average monthly precipitation of 7.42 cm (2.92 in). During late summer, infrequent tropical disturbances are a source of heavy rain and gentle showers. Every few years, a tropical storm or the remnant of a tropical storm moves through the project area causing one to three days of very heavy rains in the summer or fall (Powell et al. 1982; Schumacher et al. 1988).

Autumn generally lasts from late September to early November. Generally, autumn weather consists of humid, mild, and sunny days interrupted by infrequent cold fronts that bring brief spells of cooler and drier weather. During autumn, precipitation results from the infrequent squall line associated with either cold or warm fronts and from the torrential rains of the occasional tropical storm. Only June is drier than October, which has an average monthly precipitation of 866 mm (3.41 in) (Powell et al. 1982; Schumacher et al. 1988).

Winter generally lasts from the middle of November to the end of February; it is usually mild with only about 16 days each year recording a minimum temperature of 32° F or lower. Typically, moist, tropical air from the south alternates with dry, polar air from the north. Extremely cold weather seldom lasts more than three to four days in a row. January is the coldest month with an average daily maximum temperature of 59° F, and an average daily minimum temperature of 38° F. The lowest recorded temperature is 13° F;



it occurred at Old River on January 11, 1977. During winter, precipitation is associated with cold fronts. Infrequently, these fronts will stall in the Baton Rouge area and cause prolonged rains. December is the wettest month of the year with an average monthly precipitation of 1,790 mm (7.04 in). Snow is uncommon with an inch or two falling some years in February (Powell et al. 1982; Schumacher et al. 1988).

The average daily maximum and minimum temperatures increase steadily throughout the spring. During spring, the source of precipitation changes from infrequent cold fronts to frequent thunderstorms. April is the second wettest month with an average monthly precipitation of 15.6 cm (6.16 in) (Powell et al. 1982; Schumacher et al. 1988).

### CHAPTER III

#### PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

##### Previous Archeological Investigations in the Vicinity of the Project Area

##### Testing at Smithfield No. 3 (16WBR3)

A few previously conducted archeological investigations have been completed within the vicinity of the proposed project area, which has been defined operationally as the west (right descending) bank of the Mississippi River within 8 km (5 mi) of the current project area. The most intensive study was conducted at the Smithfield No. 3 Site (16WBR3); it lies in a cultivated field overlooking a meander scar of the Mississippi River. The site consists of a severely eroded mound surrounded by a village midden deposit. It originally was recorded by Ford (1936), who stated that the surviving mound was less than 0.9 m (3 ft) high. By 1972, when the site was tested by Toth (1988), the mound measured approximately 61 m (200 ft) in diameter, but rose to a height of only 0.76 m (2.5 ft) above the surrounding grade. Two Florida Gas Transmission Company natural gas pipelines, which lie 9.1 m (30 ft) apart, pass through the village area and cut through the mound.

Toth (1988) tested the Smithfield No. 3 Site as part of his evaluation of early Marksville period sites. Toth initiated this study by preparing a profile or cross section of the mound. This cross section demonstrated that the mound generally contained a layer of fill overlying a thin humus layer, or submound midden. This midden deposit rested on a sandy brown clay, which laid atop the culturally sterile clay subsoil. While the sandy brown clay deposit was fairly uniform throughout most of the mound area, near the center of the mound between the two pipelines it dropped rapidly to a depth beyond the reach of the auger. This considerable increase in the thickness of the sandy brown clay suggests that either pipeline construction resulted in considerably greater disturbance than anticipated, or that a large aboriginal disturbance, such as a large pit or tomb, may occur beneath the central portion of the mound. Additional testing between the two pipelines would be necessary to provide a more complete interpretation of this soil anomaly.

In addition to conducting an intensive surface collection of the site area, Toth (1988) excavated four 1.5 x 1.5 m (5 x 5 ft) units at the site; these included one near the crest of the earthen mound, and three in the village area. These units demonstrated that the site contained a 15.2 to 22.9 cm (6 to 9 in) thick prehistoric midden deposit that lay beneath the plowzone. These four units yielded 438 ceramic sherds. No prehistoric features were encountered. No charcoal samples suitable for radiocarbon dating, or substantive floral or faunal remains were recovered.

Based on analysis of previously collected artifacts and materials Toth collected in 1972, Toth interpreted the site as a single component early Marksville site. Based on the observed percentages of the different ware types, he defined the early Marksville period Smithfield phase. The aboriginal ceramic set that characterizes the phase consists of assemblages with the six Marksville rim treatments, Marksville Stamped vars. *Marksville* and *Old River*, and Marksville Incised var. *Sunflower*. An important diagnostic minority decoration consists of Pontchartrain Check Stamped var. *Canefield*; several other minority decorations also are associated with Smithfield phase sites.

#### Limited Survey at Pitcher Place or Bueche Mounds (16WBR2/16WBR4)

Limited archeological testing, primarily surface collection of materials, has been undertaken at Pitcher Place, also known as the Bueche Mounds (16WBR2/16WBR4). This site consists of two (formerly three) earthen mounds that overlook the Mississippi River meander scar at Bueche, Louisiana. Mound A measures approximately 33.5 x 38 m (110 x 125 ft), and it rises 3 m (10 ft) above the surrounding terrain. Much of Mound B was destroyed by road construction; the surviving portion measures 7 x 32 m (23 x 105 ft), and has a maximum height of 1.2 m (4 ft). According to the state site form, several investigators have surface collected this Coles Creek and Plaquemine period site. In addition, Jones and Shuman (1987) mapped the site area. The site has been disturbed extensively, and it is considered to be not significant.

#### Pointe Coupee-Arbroth Levee Enlargement Project, M-270 to 249.5-R

Stuart and Greene (1983) conducted a reconnaissance level survey of the Pointe Coupee-Arbroth Levee Enlargement project area, which lay on the batture between River Miles 270 and 249.5-R. During survey, they conducted a 100 percent pedestrian survey of 16 planned borrow areas, and a 25 percent pedestrian survey of the remainder of the batture within the project area. No cultural resources were identified during survey, and no additional testing of the planned project area was recommended.

#### Smithfield-Lobdell Levee Enlargement Project, M-254 to 234-R

Shafer et al. (1984) performed a pedestrian survey of the Smithfield-Lobdell Levee Enlargement project prior to planned construction. This survey extended from River Road to the Mississippi River bankline, between River Miles 254 and 234-R. During survey, high probability areas were examined along survey transects spaced 7.6 m (25 ft) apart; low probability areas were tested along transects spaced 30.5 m (100 ft) apart. Five archeological sites, five historic standing structures, and five isolated finds were identified. Only Site 16WBR12 was located near the current project area. Site 16WBR12 contains the remains of the nineteenth century Rose Hill Plantation sugar house, as well as a sparse scatter of domestic debris. A number of brick foundations, brick lenses, and nineteenth century artifacts were observed eroding out of the Mississippi River bankline. Shafer et al. (1984) prepared a number of plan and profile drawings of the surviving features and midden deposits, and evaluated the site as potentially significant. Additional evaluatory testing of Site 16WBR12 was recommended.

#### Survey of Mississippi River Levee and Revetment Projects, M-270.2 to 246.0-R

Finally, Earth Search, Inc. (Yakubik 1992) conducted an extensive survey of a number of Mississippi River levee and revetment projects between River Miles 270.2 and 246.0-R. Portions of their project area fall within 8 km (5 mi) of the current project area. Their survey included an assessment of the Grand Bay Revetment Item, located on the batture between River Miles 259.5 and 255.0-R; the Arbroth Revetment Item, located on the batture between River Miles 251.4 and 246.0-R; and, the Pointe Coupee to Arbroth Seepage Control Project, which included scattered areas along the batture and landside of the levee between River Miles 266.0 and 249.4-R. The current project area falls within the Pointe Coupee to Arbroth Seepage Control project area, and the five sites evaluated by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. under this delivery order were identified previously by Earth Search, Inc. during investigations conducted for this project.

Both the Grand Bay Revetment Item and the Arbroth Revetment Item were surveyed through a combination of pedestrian survey and systematic shovel testing along survey transects spaced 20 m (65.6 ft) apart; shovel tests were placed along transects spaced 50 m (164 ft) apart; adjacent shovel tests were offset to maximize survey coverage. Sites identified during survey of these two items included 16WBR36,

16WBR37, and the previously identified site, 16WBR12. Sites 16WBR36 and 16WBR37 were characterized as small historic scatters and were evaluated as not significant. Site 16WBR12, as mentioned previously, contained extensive remains of the nineteenth century Rose Hill Plantation sugar house; a minor domestic component also was noted. This site was tested through the excavation and recordation of seven backhoe trenches, and through surface collection, and mapping of features exposed along the Mississippi River bankline. The portion of the site containing the sugar house and its immediate environs was evaluated as significant; data recovery at the sugar house portion of the site was recommended (Yakubik 1992).

The Pointe Coupee to Arbroth Seepage Control Project is designed to alleviate seepage of water underneath the adjacent Mississippi River levee. Two portions of the planned project area were surveyed by Earth Search, Inc. The upriver portion will require construction of an earthen seepage berm within the Chenal at False River. This berm will be constructed with material obtained from a planned borrow pit extension located on the adjacent batture. Both the berm area and the borrow pit extension were surveyed for cultural resources. While no archeological sites were found within these two project areas, one site, Site 16PC61, was identified on the batture a short distance northwest of the planned borrow area. Since it fell outside the limits of their project area, Earth Search, Inc. did not delineate or evaluate this nineteenth century historic scatter; site testing at 16PC61 was recommended should the site become threatened.

The more extensive downriver portion of the project involves installation of several relief wells. These will be located adjacent to the landside toe of the levee, and outflow will be channeled into a series of prepared ditches that will drain the water into Lake Clause and Tiger Bayou. During survey, Earth Search, Inc. surveyed seven planned ditch alignments through pedestrian survey and the excavation of judgmentally placed shovel tests. A reconnaissance level survey also was conducted along a portion of Tiger Bayou to assess the impact of increased water flow on cultural resources located along the bayou; no sites were identified in this portion of the proposed impact area.

Earth Search, Inc. identified a total of 20 archeological sites during survey of the seven planned ditch alignments. These sites included 16WBR17 - 16WBR35, and 16WBR38; they are summarized in Table 1. One of these sites, 16WBR38, contained only a prehistoric component, while five sites (16WBR18, 16WBR19, 16WBR20, 16WBR23, and 16WBR26) contained both prehistoric and historic components. The remaining 15 sites contained only historic materials. Site testing was recommended at all six sites (16WBR18, 16WBR19, 16WBR20, 16WBR23, 16WBR26, and 16WBR38) that produced prehistoric material, and at Site 16WBR29, a late nineteenth and early twentieth century house site (Yakubik 1992). Subsequent project design modifications eliminated Sites 16WBR23 and 16WBR38 from the planned impact area. The remaining five sites (16WBR18, 16WBR19, 16WBR20, 16WBR26, and 16WBR29), as well as the modified and unsurveyed portions of the ditch alignments, were examined and tested by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. during the current investigations.

### **Previously Recorded Archeological Sites in the Vicinity of the Project Area**

Numerous archeological sites have been recorded in the vicinity of the project area (Table 1). Eight of these sites contain prehistoric components, and two sites contain mounds. Pitcher Place, also known as the Bueche Mounds (16WBR2/16WBR4), consists of two prehistoric earthen mounds that lie near the edge of a Mississippi River meander scar; a third mound within the site purportedly has been destroyed. The site, however, has been damaged extensively by modern activities such as road construction and urban development. Smithfield No. 3 (16WBR3) contains evidence of an early Marksville village site; a severely eroded, largely destroyed mound, and surrounding earthen midden have been identified within the limits of this site. Smithfield No. 3 (16WBR3) is the type site for the Smithfield phase, an early Marksville period phase defined by Toth (1988). Pitcher Place/Bueche Mounds was assessed as not significant; it has little archeological integrity. Smithfield No. 3, on the other hand, is a potentially significant cultural resource.

Table 1. Previously Recorded Archeological Sites near the Project Area'

NUMBER AND NAME	SITE DESCRIPTION	CULTURAL AFFILIATION	TESTING	NRHP ELIGIBILITY
<b>Pointe Coupee Parish</b>				
16PC61	Light historic artifact scatter located on the Mississippi River batture	Nineteenth century	Surface collection	Unknown
<b>West Baton Rouge Parish</b>				
16WBR2/ 16WBR4; Pitcher Place, or Bueche Mounds	Two prehistoric earthen mounds located at Bueche, Louisiana, adjacent to a Mississippi River meander scar; a former third mound has been destroyed	Coles Creek and Plaquemine	Surface collection and mapping	Not significant; low archeological integrity
16WBR3; Smithfield No. 3	Prehistoric village site with a destroyed mound	Smithfield Phase of Early Marksville	Surface collection and test excavations	Potentially significant
16WBR12; Rose Hill Plantation	Artifacts and brick foundation remains associated with Rose Hill Plantation; the site includes remains of the sugar house, and domestic debris	Nineteenth century	Surface collection, backhoe excavation, and limited hand excavation	Significant
16WBR15; Point Menoir Shipwreck	Remains of an historic shipwreck observed eroding out of the Mississippi River bankline at Point Menoir; the keel of the vessel is exposed at low water; coal and square nails are associated with the vessel	Historic unknown	Visual reconnaissance	Unknown
16WBR17	Historic artifact scatter associated with a former domestic residence	Mid-twentieth century	Shovel testing	Not significant

Table 1. Previously Recorded Archeological Sites near the Project Area, continued

NUMBER AND NAME	SITE DESCRIPTION	CULTURAL AFFILIATION	TESTING	NRHP ELIGIBILITY
16WBR18	Multi-component site situated along a Mississippi River meander scar; it contains a moderate prehistoric component that is concentrated towards the northern end of the site and an extensive historic component that covers most of the site; the historic component contains remains of a number of former domestic residences; site tested during the current investigations	Coles Creek, Mississippian, mid-nineteenth through early twentieth century	Controlled surface collection and limited shovel testing	Potentially significant
16WBR19	Sparse prehistoric and historic artifact scatter; site tested during the current investigations	Coles Creek, Mississippian, late nineteenth to early twentieth century	Surface collection and limited shovel testing	The prehistoric component was considered potentially significant; the historic component is not significant
16WBR20	Sparse prehistoric and historic artifact scatter situated along a Mississippi River meander scar; site tested during the current investigations	Possibly early Troyville and Coles Creek, nineteenth or early twentieth century	Surface collection and limited shovel testing	The prehistoric component was considered to be potentially significant; the historic component is not significant
16WBR21	Light historic artifact scatter	Early twentieth century	Surface collection and limited shovel testing	Not significant
16WBR22	Historic artifact scatter apparently associated with a former domestic residence	Postbellum and early twentieth century	Surface collection and limited shovel testing	Not significant

Table 1. Previously Recorded Archeological Sites near the Project Area, continued

NUMBER AND NAME	SITE DESCRIPTION	CULTURAL AFFILIATION	TESTING	NRHP ELIGIBILITY
16WBR23	Sparse prehistoric artifact scatter with an apparent midden deposit and truncated feature; the site includes a few scattered historic artifacts	Mississippian, with a minor historic unknown component	Surface collection and the excavation of a single shovel test	Potentially significant
16WBR24	Light historic artifact scatter apparently associated with a former domestic residence	Late nineteenth to early twentieth century	Surface collection and the excavation of a single shovel test	Not significant
16WBR25	Light historic artifact scatter apparently associated with a former domestic residence	Late nineteenth to early twentieth century	Surface collection and the excavation of a single shovel test	Not significant
16WBR26	Prehistoric and historic artifact scatter, with the prehistoric materials found in 1992 concentrated in portions of the site defined as Loci B and D, and the historic materials concentrated in the Main Site area; site tested during the current investigations	Terminal Coles Creek, late prehistoric or early historic aboriginal, late nineteenth to early twentieth century	Surface collection and limited shovel testing	The prehistoric component was considered potentially significant; the historic component is not significant
16WBR27	Light historic artifact scatter apparently associated with a former domestic residence	Late nineteenth to early twentieth century	Surface collection and the excavation of a single shovel test	Not significant
16WBR28	Light historic artifact scatter apparently associated with a former domestic residence	Late nineteenth to early twentieth century	Surface collection and the excavation of a single shovel test	Not significant
16WBR29	Moderate to heavy artifact scatter associated with a late nineteenth and early twentieth century domestic residence; site tested during the current investigations	Late nineteenth and early twentieth century	Systematic surface collection and the excavation of a single shovel test	Potentially significant

Table 1. Previously Recorded Archeological Sites near the Project Area, continued

NUMBER AND NAME	SITE DESCRIPTION	CULTURAL AFFILIATION	TESTING	NRHP ELIGIBILITY
16WBR30	Light historic artifact scatter apparently associated with a former domestic residence	Late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century	Surface collection and the excavation of a single shovel test	Not significant
16WBR31	Light historic artifact scatter associated with a former domestic residence	Late nineteenth to early twentieth century	Surface collection and the excavation of a single shovel test	Not significant
16WBR32	Light historic artifact scatter apparently associated with a former domestic residence	Mid-twentieth century	Surface collection and the excavation of a single shovel test	Not significant
16WBR33	Light historic artifact scatter associated with a former domestic residence	Late nineteenth to early twentieth century	Surface collection and the excavation of a single shovel test	Not significant
16WBR34	Light historic artifact scatter apparently associated with a former domestic residence	Late nineteenth to early twentieth century	Surface collection and the excavation of a single shovel test	Not significant
16WBR35	Moderate historic artifact scatter associated with one or more houses; part of the Walls, Louisiana community	Second quarter twentieth century	Surface collection and the excavation of a single shovel test	Not significant
16WBR36	Small historic artifact scatter associated with a former domestic residence; located on the batture at Point Menoir	Early twentieth century	Shovel testing and the excavation of a single 1 x 1 m unit	Not significant
16WBR37	Historic artifact scatter situated along a relict tramway; located on the batture near Yattan, Louisiana	Second half nineteenth century	Surface collection and the excavation of a single 1 x 1 m unit	Not significant



Table 1. Previously Recorded Archeological Sites near the Project Area, continued

NUMBER AND NAME	SITE DESCRIPTION	CULTURAL AFFILIATION	TESTING	NRHP ELIGIBILITY
16WBR38	Small prehistoric lithic scatter from which no diagnostic materials were recovered	Prehistoric unknown	Surface collection and the excavation of a single shovel test shovel testing	Potentially significant

'Data obtained from the State Site Files, Louisiana Division of Archaeology, Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism, Baton Rouge.

The remaining six prehistoric sites were identified during the 1992 Earth Search, Inc., study (Yakubik 1992). Five of these were identified as prehistoric artifact scatters from which moderate amounts of prehistoric pottery were recovered. Occasionally, lithic artifacts such as flakes also were recovered. These sites included 16WBR18, 16WBR19, 16WBR20, 16WBR23, and 16WBR26. Sites 16WBR18 and 16WBR19 both included Coles Creek and Mississippian materials; Site 16WBR20 contained a dominant Coles Creek component with a possible early Troyville minor component. Site 16WBR23 dates from the Mississippian period. The terminal Coles Creek site, 16WBR26, also may include a late prehistoric or early historic aboriginal component. All five of these sites also included historic components; these are discussed below. Finally, Site 16WBR38 consisted of a small prehistoric lithic scatter from which no diagnostic materials were recovered. Prior to the current field investigations, four of these sites (16WBR18 - 16WBR20, and 16WBR26) were tested and evaluated, all six sites were assessed as potentially significant cultural resources.

Numerous historic sites have been recorded in the vicinity of the project area. Rose Hill Plantation (16WBR12) consists of the archeological remains of a nineteenth century sugar house; a minor domestic component also is present. The sugar house debris includes a number of in situ foundation remains, as well as associated artifact deposits. The sugar house component of this site is considered significant.

One shipwreck has been recorded near the project area. The Point Menoir Shipwreck (16WBR15) was identified in 1988 during a period of unusually low water. At that time, approximately 6 m (20 ft) of the wooden keel was exposed protruding from the bankline. Pieces of coal and square nails were observed around the vessel. The age of the vessel remains unknown. The significance of this site has not been evaluated.

The remaining historic sites were identified as historic artifact scatters. Most of these, either positively or tentatively, were associated with former house locations. The extensive Site 16WBR18 contains remains of several mid-nineteenth through early twentieth century residences. Other apparent house sites include the late nineteenth and early twentieth century sites 16WBR22, 16WBR24 - 16WBR31, 16WBR33, and 16WBR34; and, the early to mid-twentieth century sites 16WBR17, 16WBR32, 16WBR35, and 16WBR36. The historic components at both sites 16WBR18 and 16WBR29 were assessed as potentially significant. While Site 16WBR26 was considered potentially significant because of its prehistoric component, the historic component was evaluated as not significant. The remaining nine house sites have been evaluated as not significant. Sites 16WBR18, 16WBR26, and 16WBR29 were tested and evaluated during the current investigations.

The remaining six historic sites consist of sparse historic artifact scatters. Three of these (16WBR19, 16WBR20, and 16WBR23) represent widely scattered historic components within prehistoric sites. Site 16PC61 dates from the nineteenth century, while 16WBR21 consists of an early twentieth century artifact scatter. Finally, Site 16WBR37 consists of an artifact scatter dating from the second half of the nineteenth century; it is situated on the batture along an abandoned tramway. While Site 16PC61 has not been evaluated, the historic components in the remaining five sites were evaluated as not significant.

## CHAPTER IV

### PREHISTORIC OVERVIEW

#### Introduction

*Louisiana's Comprehensive Archaeological Plan* (Smith et al. 1983) divides the state into six management units. The planned project area is situated in West Baton Rouge Parish. West Baton Rouge Parish is one of 14 parishes contained within Management Unit V. This management unit is dominated by the Mississippi River alluvial valley; it extends southeastward from Pointe Coupee Parish to the mouth of the Mississippi River in Plaquemines Parish. Six cultural units form the prehistoric sequence associated with this management unit. These include Poverty Point, Tchefuncte, Marksville, Troyville-Coles Creek, Plaquemine, and Mississippian. However, as discussed in Chapter II, the earliest aboriginal settlement that could be expected within the project area vicinity dates from the Tchefuncte culture. Therefore, Poverty Point, as well as the preceding Paleo-Indian and Archaic cultural periods are not discussed below. Information concerning these earlier periods can be obtained elsewhere (e.g., Smith et al. 1983; Muller 1983; Neuman 1984; Neitzel and Perry 1978; and, Walthall 1980).

#### Tchefuncte Culture (500 B.C. - A.D. 300)

Tchefuncte culture first was identified at the type site of the same name (16ST1) on the north shore of Lake Pontchartrain in St. Tammany Parish (Ford and Quimby 1945; Rivet 1973; Weinstein and Rivet 1978). It is characterized by the first widespread use of pottery, albeit in the context of a Late Archaic-like hunting and gathering tradition in association with a Late Archaic-like tool inventory (Neuman 1984; Smith et al. 1983). While the expansive intra-regional trade network may have broken down, an increase in population and an intensification of inter-regional relationships emerged during this time.

Tchefuncte culture represents the earliest widespread use of ceramics found throughout the Lower Mississippi Valley (Ford and Quimby 1945). Lacking local antecedents in Louisiana, Tchefuncte ceramics may have originated from the Stallings Island and Orange complexes of the Georgia-Florida coast (Neuman 1984). The Tchefuncte ceramic assemblages include both plain and decorated wares with soft and chalky pastes; the vessels were tempered with either sand or clay. A variety of vessel forms occur, many with flat bases or with foot supports. Fabric and cord impressions, punctations, narrow- and wide-line incisions, and simple rocker stamped decorations commonly appear on these vessels. Tchefuncte Plain, Tchefuncte Incised, Tchefuncte Stamped, Lake Borgne Incised, Orleans Punctated, and Tammany Punctated are common soft-paste ceramic types. Alexander Incised and Alexander Pinched, two common sandy wares, also are common (Rivet 1973; Toth 1988).

Late Archaic or Poverty Point projectile point types found in Tchefuncte contexts include Delhi, Ellis, Epps, Gary, Macon, Motley, and Pontchartrain (Smith et al. 1983). Tchefuncte assemblages also include boatstones, grooved plummets, mortars, sandstone saws, bar weights, scrapers, and chipped celts. Socketed antler points, bone awls, fish hooks, and bone ornaments also are associated with Tchefuncte components.

Tchefuncte occupations have been identified at coastal midden or inland villages and hamlet sites and settlements reflecting this adaptation usually are from near the slack-water environments of slow, secondary streams that drain bottomlands and floodplain lakes, and in littoral settings (Neuman 1984). Coastal site locations seem best suited for exploiting a variety of fresh and brackish water resources,

particularly *Rangia cuneata*. Inland sites were oriented towards exploitation of terrace and floodplain habitats; they were less reliant on brackish water resources (Shenkel 1984).

The majority of coastal Louisiana Tchefuncte sites are clustered within the Pontchartrain Basin in the southeastern part of the state, and around Grand Lake to the southwest. In the Pontchartrain Basin, the sites generally are situated on natural levees and relict beach ridges such as the New Orleans Barrier Island Trend south of Lake Pontchartrain. The chenier ridges in southwestern Louisiana also contain Tchefuncte sites (Jeter and Williams 1989).

Two Tchefuncte phases have been identified within southeastern Louisiana. The Pontchartrain Phase encompasses the margins of Lake Pontchartrain and Lake Maurepas. The Beau Mire Phase was identified by Weinstein and Rivet (1978) at the Beau Mire site (16AN17), located west of Gonzales along the New River. This phase is characterized by earth midden sites situated along relict Mississippi River meanders or distributaries, including crevasse distributaries. The Beau Mire site is a late Tchefuncte Phase site, and it probably postdates the Pontchartrain Phase.

### **Marksville Culture (A.D. 100 - 400)**

The Marksville culture, typified by the Marksville site (16AV1), in Avoyelles Parish, Louisiana, is viewed as a hybrid manifestation of the Hopewellian culture climax that preceded it in the Midwest. That the indigenous Tchefuncte culture in the Mississippi River valley evolved into the Marksville culture is evidenced by continuities in ceramic manufacture, mortuary practices, and settlement patterns.

Marksville culture is characterized by an intensification of ritual associated with mortuary activities, and by a resurgence in inter-regional exchange of prestige items (Cantley et al. 1984). Burial practices and material goods reflect participation in the "Hopewell Interaction Sphere" (Struever 1964). Conical burial mounds with log tombs or platforms appear early in the Marksville Period. Conical mounds normally range between 15 and 30 m (50 and 100 ft) in diameter, and between 1.5 and 6 m (5 to 20 ft) in height. Mound interments vary between sites, but bundle burials, flexed burials, and cremations all are common. Geometric earthworks are found with conical mounds. These mounds and earthworks are labor intensive, suggesting a high level of social organization. Other Marksville traits include knives, scrapers, drills, groundstone atlatl weights, plummets, bone awls, fish hooks, and a variety of projectile point type styles.

The settlement system associated with Marksville culture indicates a continued dependence on hunting, fishing, and gathering. The Marksville sites generally are found concentrated throughout the Mississippi River Alluvial Valley. The floodplain of the alluvial valley is truncated by elevated remnants of older plains, and is bordered by Tertiary and older uplands. The floodplain is inundated seasonally by backwater flooding. Permanent or semi-permanent sites usually are located on the higher ground located adjacent to the river or to floodplain lakes. Habitations in such sites apparently were circular, fairly permanent, and possibly earth-covered. Bottomland sites were occupied for shorter periods, and probably were related to specific procurement activities.

Three basic types of Marksville sites have been identified within coastal Louisiana. Multiple mound ceremonial complexes usually were situated at the confluence of trunk channels and major crevasse distributary streams. These strategic locations were trade and communication centers that provided ready access to a variety of environmental zones and food resources. Residential satellite communities, often featuring a single mound, were situated along the natural levees between stream junctures. Small seasonal resource procurement sites were scattered around the satellite communities to enhance efficiency in obtaining these food resources (Jeter and Williams 1989). Relict crevasse splays probably formed favored locations for these satellite communities.

Decorative motifs shared by Marksville and Hopewell ceramics include cross-hatching, U-shaped incised lines, zoned dentate rocker stamping, cord-wrapped stick impressions, bisected circles, and raptorial bird motifs (Smith et al. 1983). Other Marksville traits include a chipped stone assemblage of knives, scrapers, and drills; groundstone atlatl weights and plummets; bone awls and fish hooks; Gary projectile points; and trade network items made from galena, mica, and copper.

Maize appears to have been introduced into the region; it probably first was utilized regionally by the Marksville peoples (Walthall 1980). Maize and previously domesticated plant varieties, particularly pioneer annuals and other tropical cultigens such as squash and gourd, supplemented intensive riverine subsistence pursuits (Struiver and Vickery 1973).

One early Marksville phase has been defined near the project area. The Smithfield phase is typified by the Smithfield No. 3 site (16WBR3), which lies a few kilometers west of the project area. As discussed previously in Chapter III, this apparent single component early Marksville site lies a short distance west of a meander scar of the Mississippi River. As late as the 1970s, it contained one low, highly eroded mound along with an adjacent village area. Excavations conducted by Toth (1988) in 1972 resulted in the recovery of 438 ceramic sherds from four excavation units. Based on these artifacts, Toth (1988) defined the Smithfield phase ceramic set. The minority type Pontchartrain Check Stamped var. *Canefield* only has been recovered from Smithfield phase sites, and it currently is recognized as a diagnostic marker. All six Marksville rim types occur at Smithfield phase sites. Dominant decorated wares include Marksville Stamped vars. *Marksville* and *Old River*, and Marksville Incised var. *Sunflower*. In addition to the Pontchartrain Check Stamped var. *Canefield* wares, important minority types include Marksville Incised vars. *Marksville* and *Prairie*, and Churupa Punctated var. *Hill Bayou*. A small number of an unclassified fine line incised ware also have been recovered from Smithfield phase sites. In addition to Smithfield No. 3, sites which apparently contain Smithfield phase components include Monks (16PC5), Medora (16WBR1), and Bayou Goula (16IV11) (Toth 1988:196-209).

Three additional Marksville phases tentatively have been identified in the southeastern region of Louisiana. These phases are based on geographic location, and on differences in the ceramic sub-assemblage. However, considerably more data are necessary to define the geographic extent and characteristics of these phases better. The LaBranche Phase, in the Pontchartrain Basin, is an early Marksville phase usually recognized as a minor component at earlier Tchefuncte sites. The Marksville components at Tchefuncte (16ST1), Big Oak Island (16OR6), and the Little Woods Middens (16OR10) are recognized as part of the LaBranche Phase. The Magnolia Phase is a late Marksville phase identified within the St. Bernard Deltaic Complex, especially along Bayou La Loutre. These sites typically also include Coles Creek and Plaquemine components. The Coquille Phase, named after the Coquille site (16JE37), tentatively has been identified within the Barataria Basin south of New Orleans. The validity of this phase has not yet been confirmed (Beavers 1977; Jeter and Williams 1989; Phillips 1970).

#### **Troyville-Coles Creek Culture (A.D. 400 - 1100)**

Troyville culture, also called Baytown, first was identified by Ford (1951) as a late Marksville-early Coles Creek manifestation. Troyville represents a culture defined primarily by diagnostic ceramic types and temple mound construction (Gibson 1978, 1982). Troyville culture, named for the now largely destroyed Troyville mound group (16CT7) in Catahoula Parish, emerged around A.D. 400. Troyville marks the end of a general subsistence pattern that began during Archaic times. Although various groups such as Poverty Point and Marksville experienced periods of cultural efflorescence, these occurred within an Archaic milieu (Gibson 1978). A major technological advance associated with the early part of the Troyville culture substantially altered prehistoric lifeways: the development and use of the bow and arrow (Smith et al. 1983). Use of the bow and arrow increased the success ratio and efficiency of hunting. The appearance of temple

mounds and large ceremonial structures reflects the emergence of a priestly social class; such a class could not have existed without a stable economic base to support it (Smith et al. 1983).

Although sometimes viewed as two distinct cultures, Troyville and Coles Creek have similarities and interconnections that warrant their study as a single unit of Louisiana prehistory. For the purposes of establishing a cultural chronology, it is unprofitable to separate Troyville from Coles Creek culture. "Indeed, one gets the impression that the distinctions between the two are insignificant, and that the dividing line between them quite arbitrary" (Belmont 1967:27).

During the Troyville-Coles Creek time period, population increased throughout coastal Louisiana. This increase is reflected in both the size and number of sites in the area. Wetland niches exploited during earlier Tchufuncte times were re-inhabited during Troyville-Coles Creek times; however, subsistence pursuits differed (Gibson 1978). Smaller mammals and larger aquatic reptiles and fish were exploited during the later period. Gibson (1978) suggested that the bow and arrow led to a higher hunter success ratio during the Troyville-Coles Creek period. Fresh, brackish, and salt water environments also were inhabited. Mussels, particularly *Rangia cuneata*, supplemented horticulture and hunting pursuits. Intensive exploitation of plants, and slash-and-burn horticulture, contributed to sedentism and community autonomy (Gibson 1978). Subsistence was varied and adaptable to different locations during this time.

Traditionally, the origins of subsistence agriculture, including the cultivation of maize, has been associated with the Troyville culture (Smith et al. 1983). Recent studies, however, suggest that subsistence agriculture in the Lower Mississippi Valley was not widespread until the terminal Coles Creek culture or early Mississippian period (Fritz and Kidder 1993). More data need to be collected through flotation and floral analyses to determine when subsistence agriculture became widespread in the region.

Settlement patterns in the coastal estuarine areas remained similar to those utilized by the preceding Late Archaic through Marksville cultures; the primary differences were expressed in the ceramic assemblages (Jeter and Williams 1989). Coles Creek sites were situated primarily along stream systems where soil composition and fertility were favorable for agriculture. Natural levees, particularly those situated along old cutoffs and inactive channels, appear to have been the most desirable locations (Neuman 1984).

While there were regional differences between Troyville-Coles Creek subsistence and settlement patterns, certain ceramic styles were widespread. Extensive interaction with other groups living along the coast, particularly with Weeden Island cultures in Florida, are apparent (Brown 1984). Coles Creek Incised ceramics are typical of this culture. They are characterized by a series of incised lines positioned below the rim of the vessel, and by a series of triangles impressed beneath the incised lines. Other ceramic types include Beldeau Incised, French Fork Incised, Mazique Incised, and Pontchartrain Check Stamped. Pottery styles exhibit some popularity differences; for example, Pontchartrain Check Stamped proliferated throughout the coastal region (Gibson 1978). The number and variety of ceramics reflect an increase in both the size and complexity of the culture: "... there is an increase in the absolute number of components and in the size of corresponding pottery assemblages assignable to the Middle Coles Creek period. This change probably reflects a population increase and a broader range of adaptations to the various settings in the region..." (Fuller 1985).

Coles Creek culture is characterized by large flat-topped pyramidal mounds arranged around an open plaza. These served both as burial mounds and as building platforms. Structures built atop the mounds typically were constructed of wattle and daub. Village areas, located away from ceremonial centers, consisted of circular houses. This pattern suggests a change in social, political, or religious concepts. For example, Gibson (1978) postulates that those Coles Creek sites that had horticultural subsistence bases required compensatory adjustments in man-land relationships and in social and political institutions. During Coles Creek times, status probably was conferred by differential access to prime agricultural lands.

Most large Coles Creek sites contain one or more mounds. Coles Creek mounds typically are larger, and exhibit more building episodes, than earlier Marksville burial mounds. Burials occasionally are recovered from Coles Creek mounds; however, the primary function of these structures appears to have been ceremonial. At some Coles Creek sites, mounds are connected by low, narrow causeways; sometimes, multiple mound sites are found in association with plazas.

The complexity of the Coles Creek mound systems suggests a more complex social structure; a centralized authority and sizable labor force must have existed to build, maintain, and utilize these mounds. The centralized authority probably represented a special religious class; the general population occupied the region surrounding these large ceremonial centers (Neuman 1984; Smith et al. 1983).

Small Coles Creek sites consist primarily of hamlets and shell middens, which normally do not contain mounds. Coles Creek shell middens commonly are found throughout the coastal region on the higher portions of natural levees (Springer 1974).

The end date of Troyville-Coles Creek is ca. A.D. 1100; however, like most other dates, it does not imply a sudden termination of that culture. No sharp division occurred between Troyville-Coles Creek and the cultures that succeeded it. Phillips' (1970) discussions on the complexities of Baytown ceramics, which are found to span Marksville, Coles Creek, and later cultures, aptly demonstrate this point.

#### **Plaquemine Culture (A.D. 1100 - 1700)**

In the Lower Mississippi Valley, the indigenous Plaquemine culture emerged from Coles Creek by A.D. 1100. Plaquemine culture continued the same lifestyles as the previous Coles Creek cultures, with the exception that agriculture seems to have become more important. Ceramics were tempered with a variety of materials, including shell. Brushing emerged as the most common decorative technique; however, earlier decorative techniques also persisted, and engraving became popular later (Smith et al. 1983). Plaquemine Brushed, Harrison Bayou Incised, Hardy Incised, L'Eau Noire Incised, Manchac Incised, Mazique Incised, Leland Incised, Evansville Punctate, and Anna Burnished Plain are ceramic types associated with Plaquemine culture. Both the decorated wares and the plain wares were well-made. Vessel shape, tempering, and paste appear similar to those identified from earlier periods.

Settlement patterns reflect the positioning of dispersed villages or hamlets around ceremonial centers (Smith et al. 1983). These settlement patterns remained basically unchanged from earlier Troyville-Coles Creek times (Smith et al. 1983). House structures were constructed of wattle and daub, and site locations favored the levees and margins of the alluvial valleys. Salt mining at Avery Island played an important role in Plaquemine culture. The importance of salt in the trade and subsistence networks of Plaquemine culture continued into the historic period.

Plaquemine culture represents an indigenous development that emerged from Coles Creek. Plaquemine peoples continued the settlement patterns, economic organization, and religious practices generally associated with Coles Creek culture; however, agriculture, socio-political structure, and religious ceremonialism intensified.

Plaquemine culture derives its name from the city of Plaquemine, Louisiana; the city is situated near the type site, Medora (16WBR1), which was excavated in 1951 by Quimby (1951). This site is a ceremonial center and is located on the Mississippi River floodplain at Manchac Point, south of Baton Rouge. Two mounds at the site were identified and subsequently excavated and recorded. Quimby documented a four stage construction sequence for Mound A. The pre-mound stage represented the original living surface and the associated features; these identified features included two circular house or temple rings measuring 13.7 m (45 ft) and 7.6 m (25 ft) in diameter; several pits; and hundreds of postmolds. The second stage entailed

construction of an ovoid mound; it measured 30 m (100 ft) in diameter and 0.3 to 0.6 m (1 to 2 ft) high. Excavation revealed some shallow pits and numerous postmolds, some of which formed the square corner of a structure. The third stage of construction entailed the addition of two truncated pyramidal mounds upon the initial mound, with a structure built at the summit of each. During the fourth and final stage, a 38.1 to 39.6 m diameter (125 to 130 ft), 3 m (10 ft) high truncated pyramidal mound was constructed after previously described structures.

The second mound, Mound B, was separated from Mound A by a plaza measuring approximately 122 m (400 ft) in length. The mound was described as ovoid and was very similar in appearance at Mound A as it was initially constructed. Mound B covered one or two pre-mound constructions (Quimby 1951).

Based on these excavations, Quimby developed a trait list to characterize Plaquemine culture. These traits included the construction of truncated, pyramidal (platform) earthen mounds opening onto an adjacent plaza; mounds built in stages; square or circular buildings (temples) associated with the mounds; and, a distinctive pottery assemblage, characterized by a comparatively high proportion of plain dishpan-shaped bowls. In addition, jars with brushed decoration and plates with interior decoration were common (Quimby 1951:129).

Another Plaquemine culture ceremonial center reported by Quimby (1957), the Bayou Goula site (16IV11), is situated on the west bank of the Mississippi River, near Bayou Goula, Louisiana. This site, excavated in 1941, contained two platform mounds associated with both Coles Creek and Plaquemine cultures; a historic contact component also was identified at the site. The Bayou Goula mounds were constructed in several stages; the larger mound, Mound 1, showed evidence of three construction sequences. These mounds probably were constructed during prehistoric times, although aboriginal occupation continued into the early historic period. While the documents are inconclusive, the initial French contact made with the aboriginal village at 16IV11 occurred either during the 1699 Iberville exploration of the Mississippi River, or at the time of the 1718 Paris concession (Giardino 1984; Quimby 1957).

Woodiel (1980a, 1980b) described the 1977 - 1978 excavations at the St. Gabriel site (16IV128), which is located on the Mississippi River natural levee and northeast of St. Gabriel, Louisiana. The St. Gabriel site was a Plaquemine culture ceremonial center. At the time of its excavation, the site included one earthen mound and a largely destroyed village site. The excavated mound was similar to those previously described at Medora and at Bayou Goula. The St. Gabriel mound also was built in stages and was associated with the construction of several buildings or temples.

The St. Gabriel site was located on the backslope of the natural levee of the Mississippi River, between the crest of the natural levee and the backswamp and adjacent to a probable prehistoric crevasse that most likely served as a water source. This location placed the site near two distinct ecozones: the natural levee and the backswamp. This strategic position near two ecotonal environments allowed the inhabitants to exploit a wider variety of faunal and floral resources. These food resources included large and small mammals, birds, turtles, and fish, as well as persimmon, honey locust seeds, and at least some corn. Woodiel also noted that other prehistoric sites along the Mississippi River were situated in the vicinity of the cutting bank of a meander loop (Woodiel 1980a, 1980b).

#### **Mississippian Culture (A.D. 1000 - 1700)**

During the late Neo-Indian Stage, the indigenous Plaquemine culture was influenced by Mississippian culture. Mississippian influence radiated from the middle Mississippi River Valley southward into southern Louisiana, eastward into central North Carolina, and northward into the Great Lakes region (Haag 1971). Mississippian sites in Louisiana typically are located along the extreme southeastern coast, and in an



isolated pocket in the northeastern part of the state. Mississippian culture continued to influence the prehistoric lifeways of southern Louisiana until this arrival of the historic European cultures.

Mississippian subsistence was based on the cultivation of maize, beans, squash and pumpkins; the collection of local plants, nuts and seeds; and the exploitation of various riverine and terrestrial species. Major Mississippian sites were located in the fertile bottomlands of major river valleys; sandy and light loam soils are characteristic of these areas. A typical Mississippian settlement consisted of an orderly arrangement of houses surrounding a truncated pyramidal mound. These mounds served as platforms for temples or as homes for the elite. A highly organized and complex social system undoubtedly existed to sustain these intricate communities.

Mississippian ceramics are characterized by shell tempering, an innovation that enabled potters to form larger vessels (Smith et al. 1983:203). Ceramic vessels such as globular jars, plates, and bottles, as well as loop- and strap-handled pots, commonly are associated with Mississippian culture. Decorative techniques include engraving, negative painting, and incising; modelled animal heads and anthropomorphic images also adorned ceramic vessels. Other Mississippian artifacts include chipped and ground stone tools; shell items such as hairpins, beads, and gorgets; and, mica and copper items.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **THE PROJECT AREA IN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE**

#### **Introduction**

A previous investigation indicates that the plantations in the West Baton Rouge Parish project area date from a later period than their neighbors upriver in Pointe Coupee Parish (Yakubik 1992). Legal documents from the early nineteenth century establish the first links in the chain of title for property in the West Baton Rouge Parish project area. As various claimants to the land consolidated their holdings, four plantations emerged.

#### **Earliest Claims and Habitations in the Project Area**

##### **Origin of Yatton Plantation, 1835 - 1850**

George W. and Thomas M. Northam were the first recorded owners of Sections 42, 43, and 44, T5S, R11E; the United States approved their settlement claim in 1835. In the following year, the Northams sold their land for \$6,000.00 to Nathaniel Pope, who established residence with his 14 slaves in the project area. Pope owned considerable livestock, including 35 cattle, 32 sheep, 10 oxen, and 5 horses. Pope died in 1836, a few months after purchasing the plantation. Legal documents appraised his acreage, consisting of "12 acres front," at \$9,000.00. The inventory mentions "buildings" but does not describe them. Because of significant erosion through the years, the site of the early structures probably lies riverside of the present levee.

In February 1837, Pope's widow sold the property, including eight slaves, to Charles Smith. Three years later, in 1840, Smith sold the land, on which he raised cotton and corn, to a widow, Eliza Bowman. Soon thereafter, Mrs. Bowman remarried for the third time. In 1844, by decision of a family meeting, her property in the project area passed to her son by her first marriage, Robert H. Barrow. He also inherited a significant number of slaves and livestock as part of the estate.

Barrow cultivated sugar rather than cotton on the plantation. He expanded its acreage in 1848, when he purchased an additional eight acres frontage on the Mississippi in Sections 40 and 41, T5S, R11E. An absentee landowner, he held 62 slaves at Yatton by 1850 (Yakubik 1992:185-189).

##### **Origin of Woodlawn Plantation, 1829 - 1850**

Severe bankline erosion has complicated the chain of title to the land that became Woodlawn Plantation. Napoleon Bonaparte Dupuy received original title from the United States to Section 45, T5S, R11; in 1829, he began consolidating his holdings by purchasing Section 47 where he resided on the property.

In 1835, Dupuy sold his land, five slaves, considerable livestock, and farm equipment to Francis D. Newcomb. Within a year, Newcomb resold the land to the owner most closely identified with the property during the antebellum era, Micajah Courtney. Courtney also acquired 29 slaves, 43 cattle, about 90 hogs (including all those running wild on Profit's Island), 7 horses, 6 yoke of oxen, 3 oxcarts, a dray, a horse cart, all farming utensils, and, as the legal document stipulated, "all the furniture in the house" (Yakubik 1992:197).

Courtney did not live on the plantation. Intermittently, from 1837 until 1858, he shared ownership of the property with a partner, Andrew C. Woods, who held other acreage in the neighborhood. The terms of partnership changed many times. After 1858, Courtney resumed sole ownership and supervision of the property.

#### Consolidation of the Rollins-Hereford Plantation in the Project Area

The plantation immediately downriver from Yatton and Woodlawn plantations did not have a name during the antebellum era. During the period from 1818 to 1834, John Rollins consolidated the property. By obtaining original government grants and by purchases from other grantees, Rollins acquired Sections 38, 39, 40, and 41, T6S, R11E, and Sections 57, 58, 59, and 60, T5S, R11E. He sold the property in 1834 to William Gayoso Johnson. Johnson died soon thereafter.

With the breakup and sale of Johnson's various holdings, which consisted of many outside of the project area, Micajah Courtney, an upriver neighbor of Johnson, acquired the property in 1837. In the following year, Courtney sold the former holdings of Johnson to William Carr Hogg of Beaufort, South Carolina. Hogg, who apparently never resided on the property, sold the plantation in 1839 to John B. Hereford, M.D., of West Feliciana Parish. Hereford, his wife, their eight children, and 118 slaves lived on the plantation by 1850 (Yakubik 1992:204-208).

#### Origin of John L. Lobdell's Bayou Plantation, 1798 - 1850

In 1798, the Spanish government granted 14 arpents of riverfront to Steven Watts; his heirs sold the land in 1810 to Abraham Lobdell. When Lobdell died in 1823, his improvements consisted of a dwelling, sawmill, slave cabins, and outbuildings. John L. Lobdell, apparently a nephew of Abraham, purchased the property in 1828. It served as the nucleus of John Lobdell's Bayou Plantation.

In 1833, Lobdell acquired a four arpent riverfront tract at a tax delinquency sale for \$18.03. In an 1837 proceeding in probate, he purchased an unimproved, eight arpent riverfront tract that had belonged to Simon Weatherby, who died intestate. In the following year, 1838, Lobdell acquired frontage of 22 arpents, apparently of poor quality, from the estate of William Devall. By 1841, Lobdell obtained an additional three arpents of riverfront, thus consolidating his holdings in Sections 1 and 2, T6S, R12E, and Sections 42, 43, 44, and 45, T6S, R11E (Yakubik 1992:213-219). The census of 1850 reported that Lobdell, his wife, and their five children were in residence on their plantation, as well as 148 slaves.

#### The Project Area on the Eve of the Civil War

##### Floods, Overflows, and Crevasses in the Project Area, 1850 - 1860

Floods and overflows inflicted severe damage in West Baton Rouge Parish in the decade of the 1850s. The river even swept away most of San Michel, the village that served as the parish seat of government. When James Dorr, a New Orleans newspaperman, visited West Baton Rouge in 1860, he reported that continual floods necessitated new and very expensive levees:

... this has been the case in many parts of this parish, which contains some of the most extensive levee works which I have noticed. These heavy leveeing jobs have been necessary principally in the upper part of the parish (Kellough and Mayeux 1979:172).

In the decade before the Civil War, four plantations (Yatton, Woodlawn, the Hereford place, and Bayou) occupied the project area (Figure 7). Reports from these agricultural enterprises confirm Dorr's observation. In 1850, a crevasse occurred at John L. Lobdell's Bayou Plantation. Although Lobdell succeeded in producing 276 hogsheads of sugar that year, his neighbors at Yatton and Woodlawn lost their crops. At Hereford Plantation, the overflow only partially destroyed the harvest. A similar situation occurred during the following year, 1851, when Yatton and Woodlawn plantations again lost their entire crops to overflow, while Hereford Plantation and Bayou Plantation produced diminished yields. In the next year, 1852, the *Statement of the Sugar Crop* reported that Dr. John B. Hereford's crop suffered by overflow, but his neighbors at Yatton and Woodlawn were able for the first time in several years to produce sugar.

Yields continued to fluctuate erratically throughout the decade. In 1860, Bayou Plantation experienced another crevasse. Problems of flooding and overflow remained unresolved, which may have accounted for diminished crops at neighboring plantations. In spite of the strengthened levees described by the reporter from New Orleans, the Mississippi River continued to pose serious problems to agricultural establishments in the project area throughout the decade of the 1850s (Champomier 1850-1860; Yakubik 1992:189, 193, 199, 210, 225).

#### Yatton Plantation in 1860

The uppermost plantation in the project area on the eve of the Civil War bore the name Yatton, a name uncertain in origin and inconsistently spelled throughout its history. Its absentee owner, the 36 year-old Robert H. Barrow, came from a prominent family in the Florida Parishes of Louisiana; however, he resided with his wife and six children in West Feliciana Parish (Menn 1964:143, 226). Even though one study speculates about "the site of the great house" at Yatton (Yakubik 1992:195), it seems improbable that such a structure ever existed. A white overseer lived on the place, but these plantation managers usually resided in small, unpretentious dwellings.

Barrow had inherited Yatton when he reached his majority in 1844. In 1850, he held 62 slaves on the plantation (Yakubik 1992:186, 189), and by 1860, the number of bondsmen increased to 100. During that year, slaves occupied 35 dwellings at Yatton. In addition, Barrow held 144 bondsmen in West Feliciana Parish. Like his neighbors in the project area, Barrow ranked among the most extensive slaveholders in the state of Louisiana (Menn 1964:145-146, 226).

On the eve of Civil War, Yatton Plantation included 640 improved acres and 1,210 unimproved acres. Barrow estimated the cash value of his farm to be \$92,800.00; he appraised his farming implements and machinery (which would include his steam-powered sugar house) at \$20,000.00 (Menn 1964:145-146).

Sugar cane served as the staple crop of Yatton; Barrow produced no cotton in West Baton Rouge Parish in 1860. Nevertheless, in that year his yield amounted to 12,000 gallons of molasses and 180 hogsheads of sugar. This reduced yield may have resulted from widespread flooding throughout the plantation. To rank among the upper fourth of sugar producers in the state, he needed to produce at least 500 hogsheads of sugar annually; each hogshead weighed 1,000 pounds (Roland 1957:3). Barrow reached that goal in 1862. In the last crop before the Federal invasion of Louisiana Yatton produced 625 hogsheads of sugar.

Yatton also produced 4,500 bushels of Indian corn and 105 bushels of peas and beans, but the plantation reported no other food crops in the agricultural census of 1860. Although there were only five milk cows and three horses on the place, Yatton boasted 46 mules and 24 working oxen; swine numbered 23. Barrow estimated the total worth of his livestock at \$6,000.00 (Menn 1964:145-146).

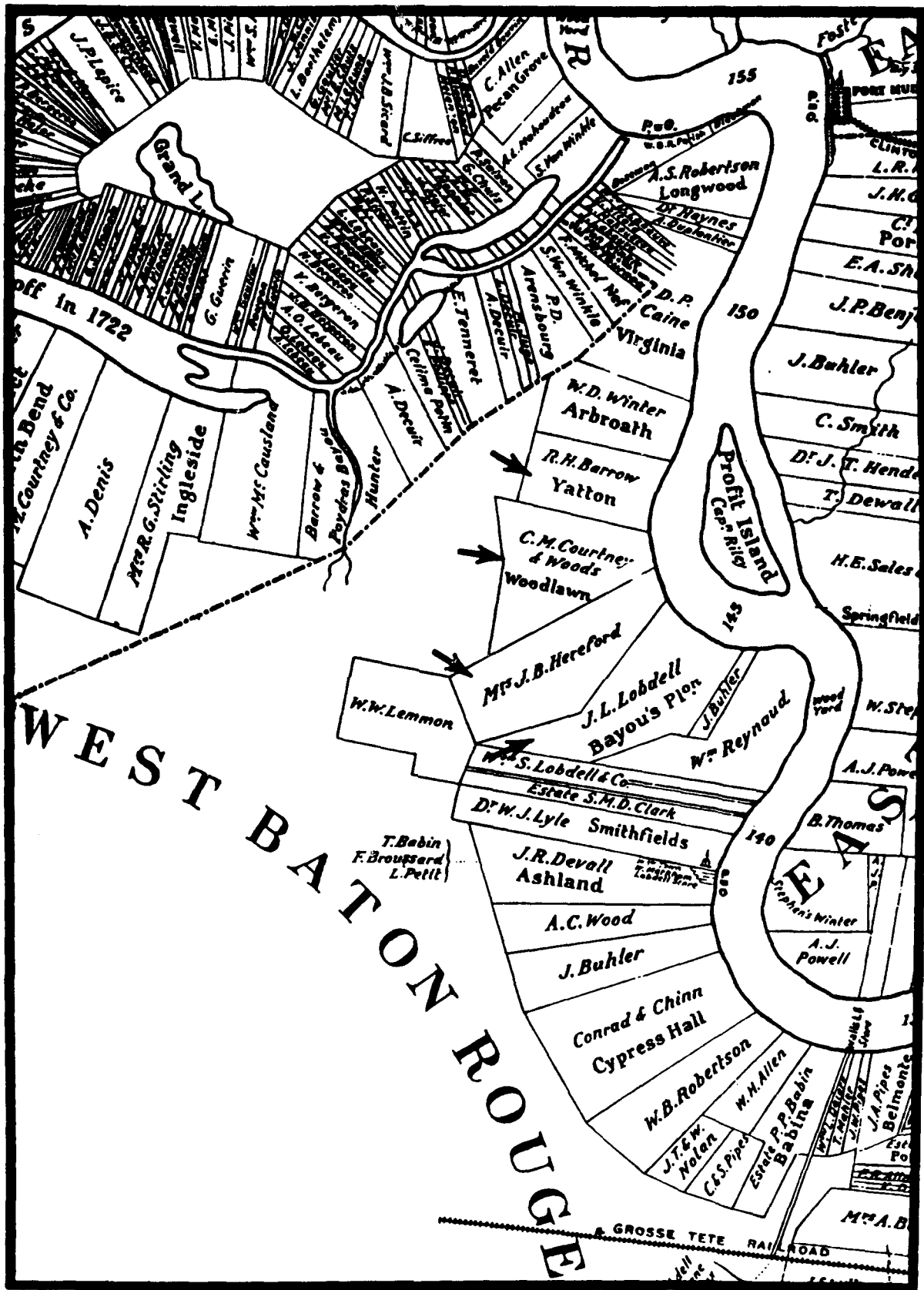


Figure 7. [1858] An excerpt from Benjamin Moore Norman, *Plantations on the Mississippi River from Natchez to New Orleans*. Arrows indicate the plantations in the project area.

### Woodlawn Plantation in 1860

Like Yatton, Woodlawn Plantation had an absentee owner on the eve of the Civil War. Micajah Courtney, a 59 year-old Kentuckian who enjoyed the title of Colonel, resided in West Feliciana Parish. He formerly had been in partnership at Woodlawn with Andrew C. Woods, a 45 year-old South Carolina native, but by 1860, Colonel Courtney obtained exclusive proprietorship to the West Baton Rouge Parish plantation (Menn 1964:145-146,228).

Colonel Courtney held 72 slaves at Woodlawn in 1860; these bondsmen lived in 24 structures or dwellings on the plantation. Among the largest slaveholders in the state, the Colonel owned an additional 77 slaves in West Feliciana Parish (Menn 1964:145-146, 228).

Only 360 acres of Woodlawn were improved; 920 acres remained uncultivated. The Colonel estimated the cash value of his farm to be \$64,000.00. He judged the value of his farming implements and machinery, including his steam-powered sugar house, to be \$50,000.00. The estimate appears to be unusually high; it was, for example, two and a half times greater than the value of implements and machinery located just upriver at Yatton or immediately downriver at Hereford Plantation. Both these plantations also had steam-powered sugar houses.

The valuable implements and machinery at Woodlawn did not produce especially profitable results in 1860; the plantation yielded only 7,200 gallons of molasses and 116 hogsheads of sugar (Menn 1964:145-146,228). A crevasse, however, may have caused the low yield. In the last harvest before the Federal invasion in 1862, plantation output rose to 335 hogsheads, but it did not reach the benchmark of 500 hogsheads that would place Woodlawn among the top fourth of sugar producers in Louisiana (Roland 1957:3).

Although Woodlawn produced 1,000 bushels of Indian corn in 1860, it reported no peas, beans, or potatoes in the agricultural census. Perhaps the census taker omitted to record the information; a well-managed plantation would have provided its own food supply. As to livestock, Colonel Courtney claimed 2 horses, 27 mules, 10 cows, and 10 working oxen. He failed to assess the total value of these farm animals (Menn 1964:145-146).

### Hereford Plantation in 1860

During the antebellum era, the plantation went by the name of its proprietors, the Hereford family. The Hereford place lay immediately below Yatton and Woodlawn; unlike its two upriver neighbors, it had an owner in residence in 1860. Its 51-year-old, Louisiana-born proprietress, Catherine M. Hereford, lived on the plantation in a household that included many of her six children. The widow of John B. Hereford, M.D., Mrs. Hereford had managed the establishment since at least 1854. The plantation mistress and her family were surrounded by slaves; there were 133 bondsmen living in 47 dwellings or huts on the plantation. Mrs. Hereford owned the largest number of slaves within the project area, but Robert Barrow and Colonel Courtney each ranked above her in total slaveholding within the state (Menn 1964:145-146).

Mrs. Hereford farmed 600 acres; 740 of her acres remained unimproved. She estimated the cash value of her farm in 1860 at \$67,000.00. Farming implements and machinery were valued at \$20,000.00. She listed the total value of her real property as \$215,000.00; her personal property she estimated at \$10,000.00. In this instance, the census taker appears to have confused his instructions. He seems to have included Mrs. Hereford's 133 slaves, worth far more than \$10,000.00, with her real estate rather than her personal property (Menn 1964:145-146).

Like her neighbors at Yatton and Woodlawn, Mrs. Hereford raised sugar cane exclusively as a staple crop. In 1860, she produced 20,000 gallons of molasses and 300 hogsheads of sugar. Constructed of wood, her sugar house utilized steam power and kettles. In the last yield before the Union invasion in 1862, the Hereford place produced 466 hogsheads of sugar (Bouchereau 1869:3).

In 1860, Mrs. Hereford reported raising only 3,000 bushels of Indian corn, 20 bushels of peas and beans, and 120 bushels of sweet potatoes. Her livestock included 4 horses, 42 mules, 15 cows, 16 working oxen, 40 sheep, and 30 swine. She estimated the value of her livestock at \$13,000.00 (Menn 1964:145-146).

#### Bayou Plantation in 1860

Below the Hereford place, in 1860, stood Bayou Plantation, the establishment of John L. Lobdell. A 60 year-old New York-born lawyer, Lobdell engaged in agriculture in West Baton Rouge Parish for many years. There were had eight people in his household, including his five children. In the 1850s, Charles Sidney Lobdell, who may have been the younger brother, served for a time as overseer at Bayou Plantation. Unlike John L. Lobdell and other members of the Lobdell family, Charles Lobdell claimed loyalty to the Union in the Civil War; he later applied for Federal reparations (Edmonds 1984:2:436).

The labor force at Bayou Plantation consisted of 119 slaves who occupied 36 dwellings. John L. Lobdell apparently included the slaves in his estimate of his real rather than his personal property. In 1860, he estimated the value of his real property at \$460,000.00; his personal property amounted to only \$19,500.00 (Menn 1964:147-148).

Even though Lobdell had a relatively large plantation, he cultivated only 600 acres. He listed 17,535 acres as unimproved, and he estimated the cash value of his farm to be \$325,000.00. The value of his farm implements and machinery was set at \$37,000.00 (Menn 1964:147-148). Lobdell produced only sugar cane as a staple crop at Bayou Plantation, and in 1860, it suffered as a result of a crevasse. In that year, he produced only 12,000 gallons of molasses and just 163 hogsheads of sugar (Menn 1964:147-148; Champomier 1860:5). In 1862, the last year before the Federal invasion, Lobdell's yield improved, but he still produced only 368 hogsheads. This highly uneven sugar production, from 1850 - 1862, suggests that his plantation suffered continually from flooding throughout the decade before the Civil War.

At Bayou Plantation, the census taker also recorded 3,250 bushels of Indian corn and 100 bushels of Irish potatoes. Lobdell valued his livestock at \$10,000.00; this included 20 horses, 42 mules, 30 milk cows, 24 oxen, 45 sheep, and 20 swine. Lobdell placed the value of animals slaughtered that year at \$200.00 (Menn 1964:147-148).

#### The Project Area during the Civil War

The Civil War had a devastating effect on Yatton, Woodlawn, the Hereford place, and Bayou Plantation. Just upriver from the project area and on the opposite bank stood Port Hudson, the Confederate stronghold. During the extensive Federal siege of the Confederate position, soldiers of the Union occupied many of the plantations on the right descending or west bank of the river. The Federal occupation extended all the way downriver from Morganza in Pointe Coupee Parish to Arbroth Plantation, immediately above Yatton (Edmonds 1984:2:127).

Although Yatton and the plantations below it seem to have escaped actual occupation, Federal troops ransacked the entire west bank down to Lobdell's Store, i.e., well below the project area (Kellough and Mayeux 1979:206). The published diary of Sarah Morgan Dawson describes Federal gunboats from the river pummeling carriages and plantations along the west bank of the river with fire. She and her mother

In August 1862 took refuge from the town of Baton Rouge at a Lobdell plantation on the west bank, but the editor of the diary identifies the owner as Abraham Lobdell rather than John L. Lobdell (Dawson 1960:160-173, 458).

The sugar houses of Yatton, Woodlawn, Bayou, and neighboring plantations were destroyed in the conflict. Only at the Hereford plantation did the sugar house survive (Bouchereau 1871:9). In fact, after the Civil War, Yatton, Woodlawn, and Bayou plantations cultivated cane but never produced sugar on-site again. Although the former Hereford place, renamed Highland, attempted production, the postbellum yield remained decidedly smallscale and probably unprofitable (Yakubik 1992:189, 193, 199, 210, 225).

Flooding combined with Federal harassment discouraged sugar production in the parish. In 1863, a Federal officer reported a crevasse in the project area on the west bank opposite Profit Island; he charged Confederates with cutting the levee (Yakubik 1992:58). Confederate sympathizers made a similar accusation against Federal troops (Kellough and Mayeux 1979:206). Although these allegations of sabotage remain unsubstantiated, the levees of the parish unquestionably suffered from neglect during the conflict. Serious crevasses occurred during the war and immediately thereafter.

Besides suffering the ravages of flooding and Federal occupation, the parish lost both a large repository of capital and an important source of labor with the emancipation of the slaves. The war also disrupted markets and at least temporarily disenfranchised the white men accustomed to ruling the parish (Kellough and Mayeux 1979:206).

### **The Project Area during the Postbellum Era**

A map of the project area in 1871, six years after Appomattox, indicates that important changes had occurred (Figure 8). New Orleans banks had seized Yatton and Bayou Place, while a new proprietor had acquired Woodlawn. Although the Herefords retained their plantation, their hold on the property proved to be tenuous and short-lived.

### **Yatton Plantation, 1865 - 1954**

The Civil War wiped out the fortune of Robert H. Barrow and his family. Barrow in 1869 relinquished the plantation in West Baton Rouge Parish to the Citizens' Bank of New Orleans (Figure 8). On the eve of the Civil War, Barrow had estimated the cash value of Yatton to be \$92,500.00, plus \$20,000.00 worth of farming implements and machinery; in 1869, the bank appraised the plantation at only \$15,300.00. Besides this severely diminished investment, Barrow also lost the capital represented by the 100 slaves who once labored in the canefields to emancipation.

Sugar production on the plantation ended during the Civil War. Nevertheless, Yatton Plantation continued to maintain a landing of the river (Cayton 1881:15).

The Mississippi River Commission [M.R.C.] Map of 1883 depicts the cultivation of a meager cotton crop on this acreage (Figure 9). By the 1880s, the river had made severe incursions on the buildings that once stood on the plantation, such as the overseer's house, the ruins of the sugar house, and the slave quarters. The M.R.C. of 1883 depicts only 16 structures on the place (Figure 9). Because of their asymmetric situation, the surviving buildings suggest no pattern of use. A grouping of nine structures in two irregular rows extending away from the river may be remnants of the 35 antebellum slave cabins. The erratic row leads from the river to a large unidentified structure, which could be a cotton gin or the ruins of the sugar house. These buildings and three additional structures along the river road stand adjacent to a fenced-in area that once may have housed the 46 mules and 24 oxen noted previously.





Figure 8. [1871] An excerpt from Thomas S. Hardee, *Official Map of Louisiana*. Arrows indicate the plantations in the project area.

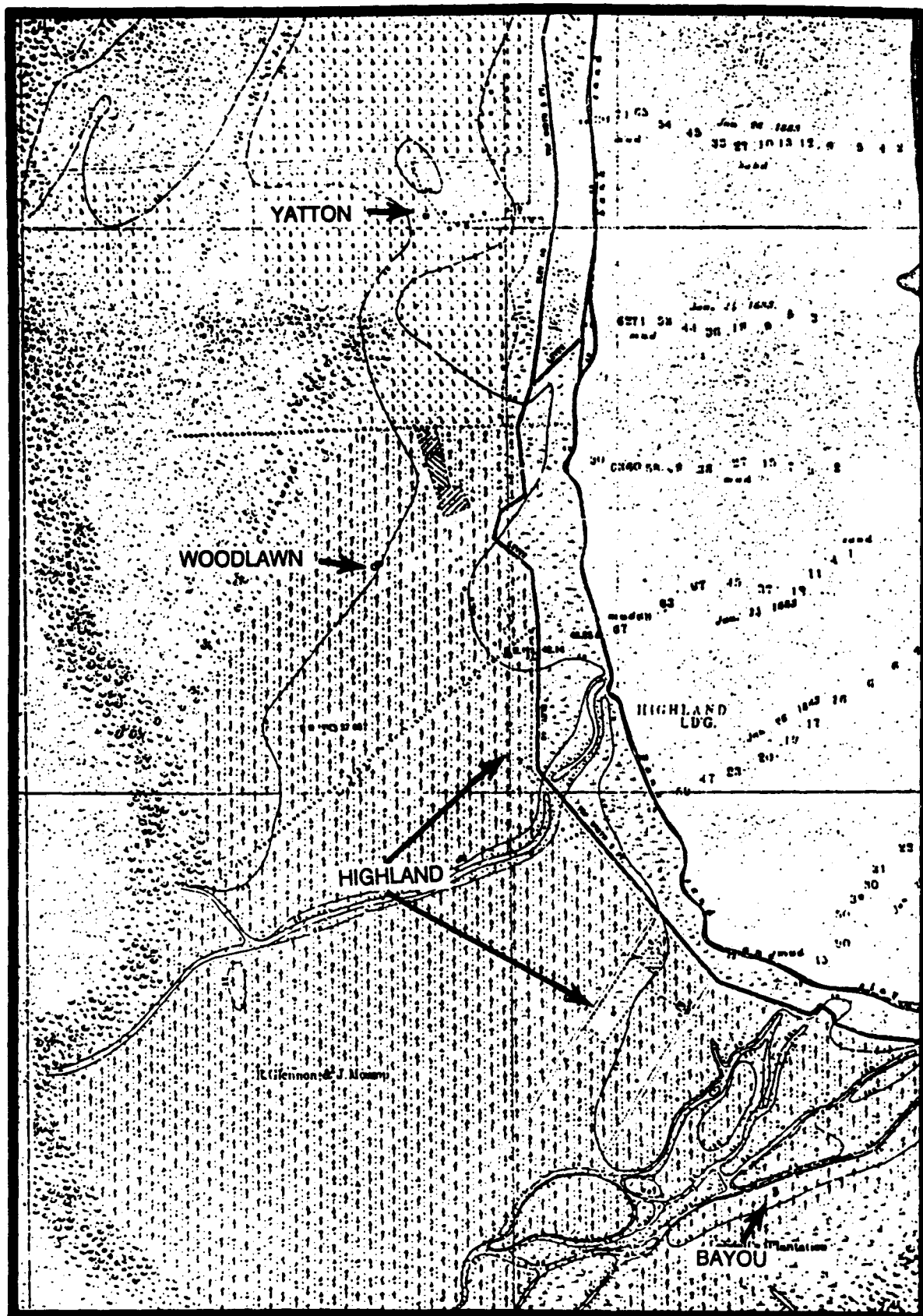


Figure 9. [1883] An excerpt from the M.R.C. Survey of the Mississippi River. Chart 65, "Projected from a Trigonometrical Survey Made in 1880-'81...Topography and Hydrography in 1882-'83." Arrows indicate Yatton, Woodlawn, Highland, and Bayou plantations.

In the 1880s, Samuel Abramson purchased Yatton from the bank in two increments. He bought the upper portion of the plantation's riverfront in 1884; in 1887, he acquired the remainder of the plantation, 1,230 acres, for a purchase price of \$7,000.00 (Yakubik 1992:189).

Abramson kept Yatton intact. Specifying in his will (1909) that the property remain undivided, he bequeathed the plantation to his wife and daughter. The M.R.C. Map of 1921 suggests that these ladies leased the property to other agriculturalists. The same map of 1921 also depicted a substantial levee setback that eliminated the buildings depicted in the M.R.C. of 1883 (Figure 10). Although no sugar house stood on the place, the M.R.C. of 1921 indicated that once more Yatton was undertaking the cultivation of cane.

The heiress to Yatton, Miss Rose Abramson, held the property until her death in 1954. Thereafter, 19 legatees divided the plantation's acreage (Yakubik 1992:195).

#### Woodlawn Plantation, 1865 - 1926

The destruction of his sugar house at Woodlawn during the Civil War meant a considerable financial loss to Colonel Micajah Courtney. In 1860, he appraised it along with farming implements and other machinery at \$50,000.00. The emancipation of his 72 slaves at Woodlawn and his 77 bondsmen in West Feliciana brought further financial reversals to the Colonel. He died soon after the close of the Civil War.

On July 28, 1868, the Courtney succession adjudicated Woodlawn Plantation, including the "remains of its sugar mill," to Dr. Thomas P. Jennings of Nashville. A map of 1871 indicated that the doctor had replaced the colonel in ownership of the place (Figure 8). Woodlawn, in 1868, encompassed 1,320 acres, slightly more than the 1,280 acres recorded in the census of 1860. On the other hand, the plantation was valued at only \$6,000.00; this contrasts sharply with the \$64,000.00 value placed on the farm in 1860. Loss of the additional \$50,000.00 in farm implements and machinery made the contrast even more stark (Menn 1964:145-146; Yakubik 1992:198).

Dr. Jennings died by 1878; his heirs retained ownership for several years thereafter. According to *Statement of the Sugar Crop*, no postbellum sugar was produced on the plantation, and in Cayton's *Landings* in 1881, no record of a wharf or dock at Woodlawn is mentioned (Cayton 1881:15). However, the M.R.C. Map of 1883 does depict the cultivation of cane. The chart also indicated that the river had continued to make serious inroads on the property. Few if any of the 24 structures that comprised the antebellum slave quarters survived. The M.R.C. Map of 1883 recorded only five scattered structures at the site, including a large unidentified building that stood by itself in the midst of the canefields. Three smaller buildings stand adjacent to a fenced-in corn patch near the levee (Figure 9).

Although the plantation had an appraised value of \$9,000.00, the heirs of Dr. Jennings sold it to Alexander Wilson for only \$1,239.58 and 1/3 in 1884. Wilson, in the following year, sold a half interest in the place for \$6,000.00 to James Wall, a large landowner who held land on both sides of the river. Wall purchased the remaining half in 1899 (Yakubik 1992:198-202).

In 1910, 1913, 1916, and 1926, the plantation changed hands. In 1910, the heirs of James Wall sold the place to Thomas Jones, from whom Mrs. Richard Milliken, a widow, acquired the plantation in 1913. Upon her death, Charles E. Farwell and his sister, Ellen R. Farwell, received the property. Smithfield Plantation, Inc. purchased the property from various surviving members of the Farwell family in 1926 (Yakubik 1992:202).

The M.R.C. Map of 1921 indicated further incursions of the river, accompanied by a massive levee setback. By 1921, all traces of the nineteenth century buildings had disappeared (Figure 10).

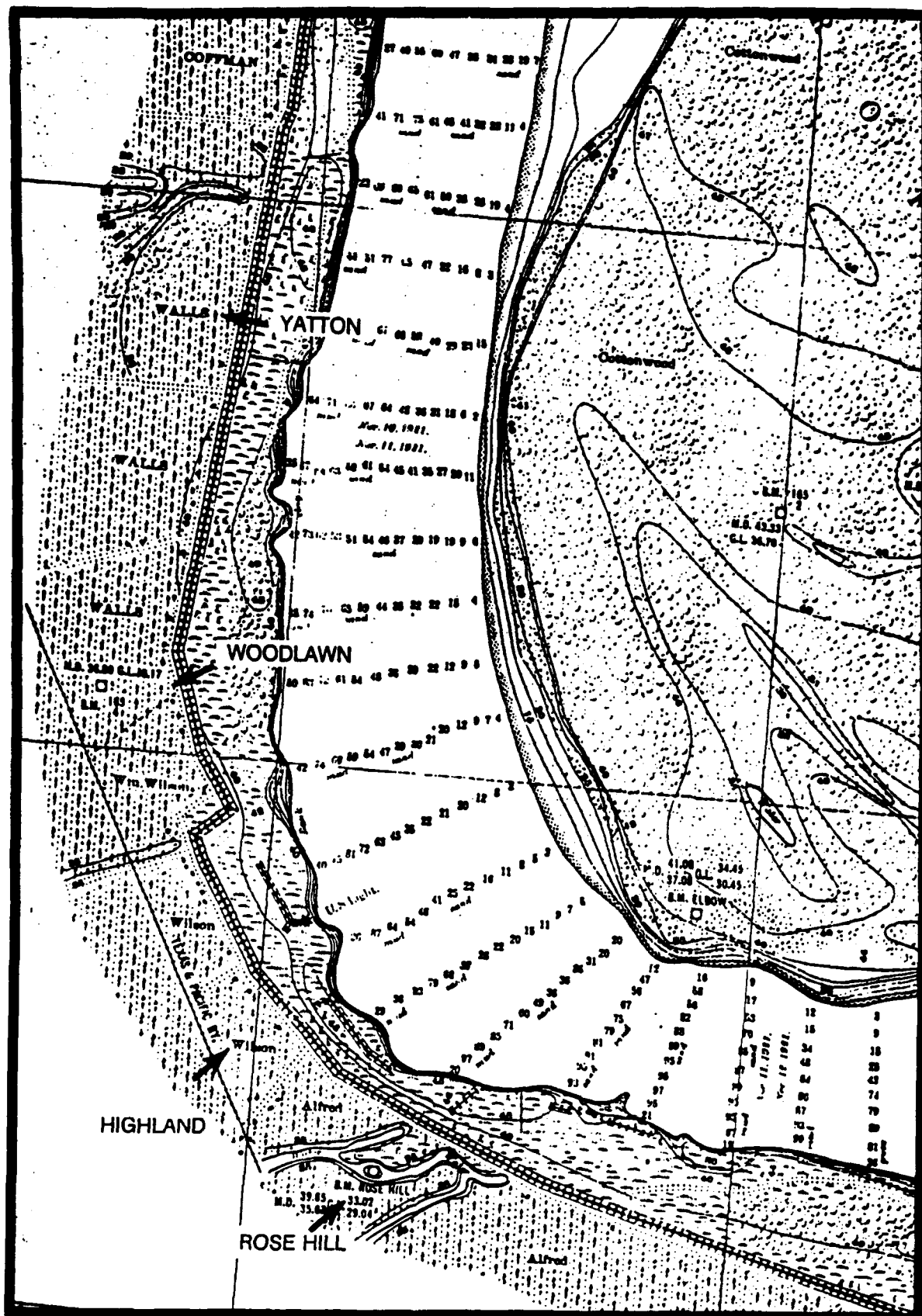


Figure 10. [1921] An excerpt from the M.R.C. Survey of the Mississippi River. Chart 65, arrows indicate Yatton, Woodlawn, Highland, and Rose Hill plantations.

### Hereford Place - Highland Plantation, Incorporated, 1865 - 1928

Although the Hereford steam-powered wooden sugar house and its kettles survived the Civil War, sugar production on this plantation never again reached the antebellum levels of production. In 1869, Mrs. Hereford's son, Sterling Hereford, managed to produce 30 hogsheads of sugar and 3,150 gallons of molasses, but this yield compared unfavorably to the 466 hogsheads of sugar produced in 1862. The younger Hereford also reported 400 barrels of shucked corn in 1869 (Bouchereau 1869:3).

By 1871, Sterling Hereford had taken charge of Virginia, an upriver sugar plantation. Mrs. Hereford resumed supervision of the plantation in the project area, where she modernized the sugar house to incorporate the steam train, open pan means of production. The new equipment, however, did not result in markedly greater yields. In 1871, the plantation produced only 80 hogsheads of sugar and 6,400 barrels of molasses. In the following year, 1872, the Hereford place reported a yield of only 60 hogsheads of sugar (Bouchereau 1871:9; 1872:9).

These unprofitable levels of production during the postwar era left the Herefords in financial difficulties. In 1873, a suit by one of the Hereford creditors, Arthur Shiff, forced the sale of the plantation to the State Bank of New Orleans for \$13,350.00, more than two-thirds of its appraisement. The sum contrasted sharply with Mrs. Hereford's prior estimate of \$225,000.00 in 1860 (Menn 1964:145-146; Yakubik 1992:208).

The bank held title to the former Hereford place from 1873 to 1876. According to the *Statement of the Sugar Crop*, sugar production ceased. In 1876, Robert Glennon purchased the plantation from the bank and resumed sugar manufacture there, with uneven and probably unprofitable results. In 1879 and 1881 he produced 110 and 100 hogsheads, respectively. Between 1876 and 1881, his yield fell far below the 100 hogshead level.

In 1881, Cayton's *Landings* listed a plantation called Glenora, on the west bank just one half mile below Yatton. Perhaps Glennon chose Glenora as the name of his plantation and wharf (Cayton 1881:15). Whatever the case, Glennon sold a half interest in the plantation in 1882 to John H. Mossop. Mossop purchased the buildings, improvements, engines, machinery, livestock, cattle, farming implements, and cane (Yakubik 1992:208). The M.R.C. Map of 1883, about the time Mossop joined ownership with Glennon, identified the plantation as Highland and depicts a landing (Figure 9). The plantation moved the landing inward as the Mississippi River eroded the bankline.

The M.R.C. Map of 1883 also depicted extensive cane cultivation by Glennon and Mossop. Besides a road extending diagonally from the river into the plantation, there are two structures, one large, the other small, located in the center of a grassy, fenced-in area. These buildings may have functioned as the Big House and kitchen. Farther away from the river, in the western portion of the grassy compound, two smaller structures are illustrated to the east of the compound; nearer the river, corn grows in a small fenced-in area. Perhaps this field produced the 400 barrels of shucked corn that Sterling Hereford reported in 1869 (Figure 9).

A plantation road extends along the levee and connects the scattered plantation structures to the landing. On the upper part of the plantation, the road passes seven structures grouped as if they survived some larger formation of buildings lost to the river. These seven buildings may be the remnants of the 47 slave cabins that once stood on the plantation. Above the seven buildings, the road reaches another fenced-in compound, which is located beside the levee. The building that sits in the middle of the compound may be the sugar house (Figure 9).

In 1887, Mossop sold his half interest in Highland Plantation to Alexander J. Wilson, who in the 1880s and 1890s also owned an interest in Woodlawn Plantation. Wilson paid \$6,750.00 for one-half interest

In Highland Plantation and its agricultural livestock and equipment, which included 20 mules and 6 cotton wagons; the latter is a significant indication that the plantation produced both cotton and cane. Additional items described in the purchase agreement included a water cart, 15 plows and harrows, 15 hoes and shovels, spades, briar hooks, blacksmith tools, 1600 barrels of corn, 10 tons of hay, 18 sets of harnesses, corn shellers, and a hay rake. This description suggests that Highland Plantation was raising cotton, hay, and corn in far more significant quantities than ever attempted during the antebellum era.

Before the end of the year, Robert Glennon lost his half of Highland to seizure and sale. In November 1887, A. J. Wilson became the sole owner of the plantation when he bought Glennon's former interest in the place for \$7,000.00, over two-thirds its appraised value.

Upon the death of Wilson and his wife, Highland Plantation passed in 1915 to Wilson's five heirs. They in turn sold the plantation to Ferdinand Clalborne. By June 1928, Clalborne had resold the property to Highland Plantation, Incorporated (Yakubik 1992:208-209).

The M.R.C. Map of 1921 indicated that the river had made significant inroads, and an extensive levee setback had taken place. The setback abandoned the site of all the former buildings depicted on the M.R.C. of 1883 to the river. About 12 new buildings stood adjacent and parallel to the levee in 1921 (Figure 10).

#### Bayou Plantation - Rose Hill Plantation, 1865 - 1947

The Civil War compounded John Lobdell's problems at Bayou Plantation. He had witnessed a crevasse on the plantation in 1860, but the military conflict increased his difficulties. He lost his sugar house in the war, and the emancipation of his 119 slaves deprived him of not only a controlled labor force but also of a considerable capital investment. As a result, the Citizen's Bank of Louisiana seized the Lobdell property in 1868 (Yakubik 1992:226).

The bank held the former Bayou Plantation for almost two decades. During the period of bank ownership, Cayton's *Landings* recorded that a dock known as Rose Hill Store stood at the site. Cayton's listing of 1881 seems to indicate that the name of the plantation had changed already from Bayou to Rose Hill and that some sort of mercantile establishment occupied the site (Cayton 1881:15).

The M.R.C. Map of 1883 showed that the cultivation of cane continued throughout the bank's tenure. Few if any buildings survived on the plantation except for one large rectangular structure standing in the middle of the canefields. One study states that "this is undoubtedly the sugar house or the ruins of the sugar house" (Yakubik 1992:226). Since the annual *Statement of the Sugar Crop* indicated that no postbellum sugar production took place on the plantation, the building possibly might be the Rose Hill Store (Figure 9).

Citizen's Bank finally found a purchaser for the plantation in 1887 when Abram Achille Alford acquired the property, comprising 2,868 acres and described as a sugar plantation, for \$10,288.00. The plantation probably included the 600 acres John L. Lobdell had cultivated in 1860, but it did not contain the more than 17,000 untilled acres Lobdell reported in West Baton Rouge Parish on the eve of the Civil War (Menn 1964:147-148).

A. A. Alford called his newly acquired plantation Rose Hill, and it remained in his family for many years. Rose Hill passed to Alford's four children in 1919; the M.R.C. Map of 1921 indicates that the Alfred [sic] plantation cultivated cane and some corn (Figure 10). Although a few small structures appeared along a road at the upper limits of the plantation, the agricultural establishment clearly had absentee ownership. The Alford heirs sold the plantation to a family corporation, Rose Hill Plantation, Inc., in 1928. By the latter year the plantation included only 1,650 acres. Although the corporation's financial difficulties brought about

the loss of Rose Hill in 1938, an Alford son-in-law, James O. St. Dizler acquired the property. Upon his death in February 1947, his heirs sold Rose Hill outside the family to Joseph C. Bueche (Yakubik 1992:226).

## CHAPTER VI

### FIELD METHODS

In accordance with procedures outlined in the attached Scope of Services (Appendix I), R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. completed archeological survey and testing along three planned ditch alignments, and site testing and evaluation at five previously recorded archeological sites. Phase I cultural resources survey included an assessment of the approximately 480 m (1,574 ft) long new Ditch 4 Lateral alignment, the 747 m (2,450 ft) long Ditch 5A, and the 192 m (630 ft) long Ditch 5A Lateral alignments. The excavation of the new ditch alignments will include both expansion and clearing of existing drainage ditches. Since the Ditch 4 Lateral flowed directly into the Ditch 5A Lateral, these two ditch alignments were surveyed simultaneously.

The proposed ditch alignment project corridor extended approximately 30.5 m (100 ft) to either side of the proposed centerlines of each ditch; each survey corridor measured 61 m (200 ft) in width. Three survey transects, numbered 1 - 3, were placed in the Ditch 5A alignment. Three additional transects, Transects 4 - 6, were utilized to test the Ditch 4 - 5A Lateral alignment. These transects were spaced 30 m (98.4 ft) apart; the central transect was spaced approximately 2 - 3 m (6.6 - 10 ft) south and west of each existing drainage ditch. Shovel tests were excavated at 30 m (98.4 ft) intervals along each survey transect; shovel tests excavated along adjacent transects were offset to maximize survey coverage. Each shovel test measured approximately 30 cm (11.8 cm) in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 30 - 50 cm below ground surface (cmbs; 11.8 - 19.7 in below ground surface [inbs]), or approximately 20 cm (7.9 in) into sterile subsoil. Excavated soils were screened through 0.6 cm (0.25 in) wire mesh; soils with high clay or water content were hand-sifted and troweled for artifacts. Stratigraphic soil descriptions were recorded for all shovel tests, and all shovel tests were backfilled immediately upon completion of the archeological recordation process. A total of 146 shovel tests were excavated within the 1,419 m (4,654 ft) long corridor encompassing the three proposed drainage ditches; no previously unrecorded archeological sites were identified during Phase I survey of the proposed ditch alignments.

One previously unrecorded site, the Zaunbrecher Site (16WBR39), was located by field personnel as they walked from one portion of the project area to another. This site also falls within a cultivated field and entirely outside of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers project area. The site is located a short distance east of Site 16WBR26. Relevant archeological information was obtained through the excavation of 30 shovel and four auger tests, limited surface collection of diagnostic cultural material, and site mapping. Since the site lies outside the current project area, and will not be impacted by the planned undertaking, Site 16WBR39 was not tested nor evaluated.

Phase II evaluatory site testing was conducted at five previously recorded archeological sites. These included Sites 16WBR18, 16WBR19, 16WBR20, 16WBR26, and 16WBR29. A site datum, designated N1000, E1000, was placed within each site, and a Cartesian coordinate grid system was established to facilitate mapping at each of the five sites. Shovel tests were excavated along transects spaced 30 m (98.4 ft) apart. At Sites 16WBR19 and 16WBR29, shovel tests were spaced at 20 m (65.6 ft) intervals to maximize coverage within these two small sites. At Site 16WBR20, three transects were established; these were spaced 15 m (49.2 ft) apart. Shovel tests were excavated at 30 m (98.4 ft) intervals along each transect within the site; shovel tests along adjacent transects were offset to maximize survey coverage. Additional shovel tests were excavated near each positive shovel test to define better the boundaries of each site. Shovel tests were excavated and recorded in the same manner as those placed within the new ditch alignments. Each shovel test was designated by its corresponding grid coordinate. A total of 493 shovel tests were excavated during the Phase II evaluation of these five sites.



A total of 61 auger tests were excavated during these investigations. Each measured 2½ in (0.98 cm) in diameter, and each was excavated to a depth of 2 m (6.6 ft) below ground surface. The stratigraphic soil profile of each auger test was recorded utilizing Munsell Soil Color Charts and standard soils nomenclature. Excavated soils were examined for evidence of cultural material and related deposits. All auger tests were filled immediately upon completion of the archeological recordation process.

The five previously recorded sites were assessed through the excavation of numerous archeological test units. A total of 31, 1 x 1 m (3.3 x 3.3 ft) units were distributed throughout the sites. Unit placement was based on data collected during shovel testing and by patterns observed during a surface examination of each site. Each archeological test unit was designated by its respective southwest corner grid coordinate. Datum normally was established 10 cm (3.9 in) above ground surface at the southwest corner stake; in a few cases, datum was established higher to account for irregularities attributable to cultivation within the fields, e.g., plow ridges. Unit excavation followed the natural stratigraphy. The homogeneous plowzone within each unit was excavated as a single stratum and level; underlying strata were excavated in 10 cm (3.9 in) thick levels to provide vertical control within each excavated stratum. Where possible, excavated soils were screened through 0.6 cm (0.25 in) wire mesh to ensure artifact recovery. Saturated soils and clays were troweled and hand-sifted for artifacts. Recovered materials were bagged by unit designation, stratum, and level. The stratigraphic soil profile of each unit was recorded utilizing Munsell Soil Color Charts and standard soils nomenclature. Plan drawings were made of each unit in which features were located. All units were photographed and backfilled immediately upon completion of the archeological recordation process.

Finally, all five tested sites were mapped with a Topcon GTS 303 electronic distance meter (EDM). Each site map depicts site boundaries, locations of each shovel and auger test and archeological test excavation unit at the site, and all surrounding landscape features. The results of these field investigations are contained in Chapter VII.

## CHAPTER VII

### RESULTS OF THE FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

#### Introduction

The current field investigations included cultural resources survey of three planned ditch alignments, and the testing and evaluation of five previously recorded archeological sites. These included Sites 16WBR18, 16WBR19, 16WBR20, 16WBR26, and 16WBR29. In addition, the Zaunbrecher site (16WBR39), which lies outside the planned U.S. Army Corps of Engineers project area, was identified and subsequently delineated. Site testing included systematic shovel testing and the excavation of 61 auger tests and 31, 1 x 1 m (3.3 x 3.3 ft) units. The results of the field investigations are presented below.

#### Survey of Planned Ditch Alignments

Archeological survey was conducted at three new ditch alignments. These included the new Ditch 4 Lateral, Ditch 5A, and the 5A Lateral. These new alignments were designed to replace the original downstream end of Ditch 4, the original Ditch 4 Lateral, and Ditch 5; these new alignments were not examined during the 1992 Earth Search, Inc. survey (Yakubik 1992). All three alignments passed through plowed fields which provided excellent ground surface visibility. The new north-south alignment of the Ditch 4 Lateral measured approximately 480 m (1,574 ft) long. It flowed directly into the 192 m (630 ft) long Ditch 5A Lateral. During the archeological survey, the Ditch 4 Lateral and 5A Lateral were tested along the same survey transects. The approximately 747 m (2,450 ft) long Ditch 5A extends from the vicinity of the Texas & Pacific Railroad tracks westward to the confluence of the Ditch 4 and 5A laterals (Figure 11). The previously examined Ditch 5 apparently will not be constructed; it lies approximately 55 to 61 m (180 to 200 ft) south of Ditch 5A, and is oriented approximately parallel to it.

Transects 1, 2, and 3 extended at 30 m (98.4 ft) intervals along the 61 m (200 ft) wide Ditch 5A survey corridor. Transect 2, the central transect, was positioned 2 to 3 m (6.6 to 10 ft) south of the existing drainage ditch that will be enlarged to construct Ditch 5A. The eastern 60 to 75 m (197 to 246 ft) of the survey corridor is covered with a moderate amount of coarse gravel, crushed stone, brick fragments, and coal associated with a nearby large equipment staging area. A sparse scatter of gravel also was observed throughout most of the survey corridor. These materials are not associated with an archeological site, but rather they reflect the modern agricultural use of the property. During survey of Ditch 5A, 77 shovel tests were excavated along three transects. None of these shovel tests produced any evidence of cultural material or of archeological deposits. A very few widely scattered historic artifacts were observed on the ground surface, including a dark green bottle base, an iron washer, a small unidentified iron fragment, and occasional brick fragments. These historic artifacts constitute a field scatter; it should not be characterized as an archeological site.

The Ditch 4 Lateral and the contiguous Ditch 5A Lateral were tested along Transects 4, 5, and 6. Transect 4 was positioned east of the existing ditch alignment, while Transects 5 and 6 were located along the west side of Ditches 4 and 5A (Figure 11). The existing ditch, which will be cleared and enlarged during the planned construction, is several meters wide, and up to 2 m (6.6 ft) deep. The ditch is substantially larger than the small ditch that now occupies the planned location of Ditch 5A.

During survey, 62 shovel tests were excavated within this portion of the project area. None of these shovel tests contained any cultural material or evidence of archeological deposits. However, the southern end of Transects 4 - 6 extended into the previously identified Site 16WBR26, and scattered historic and

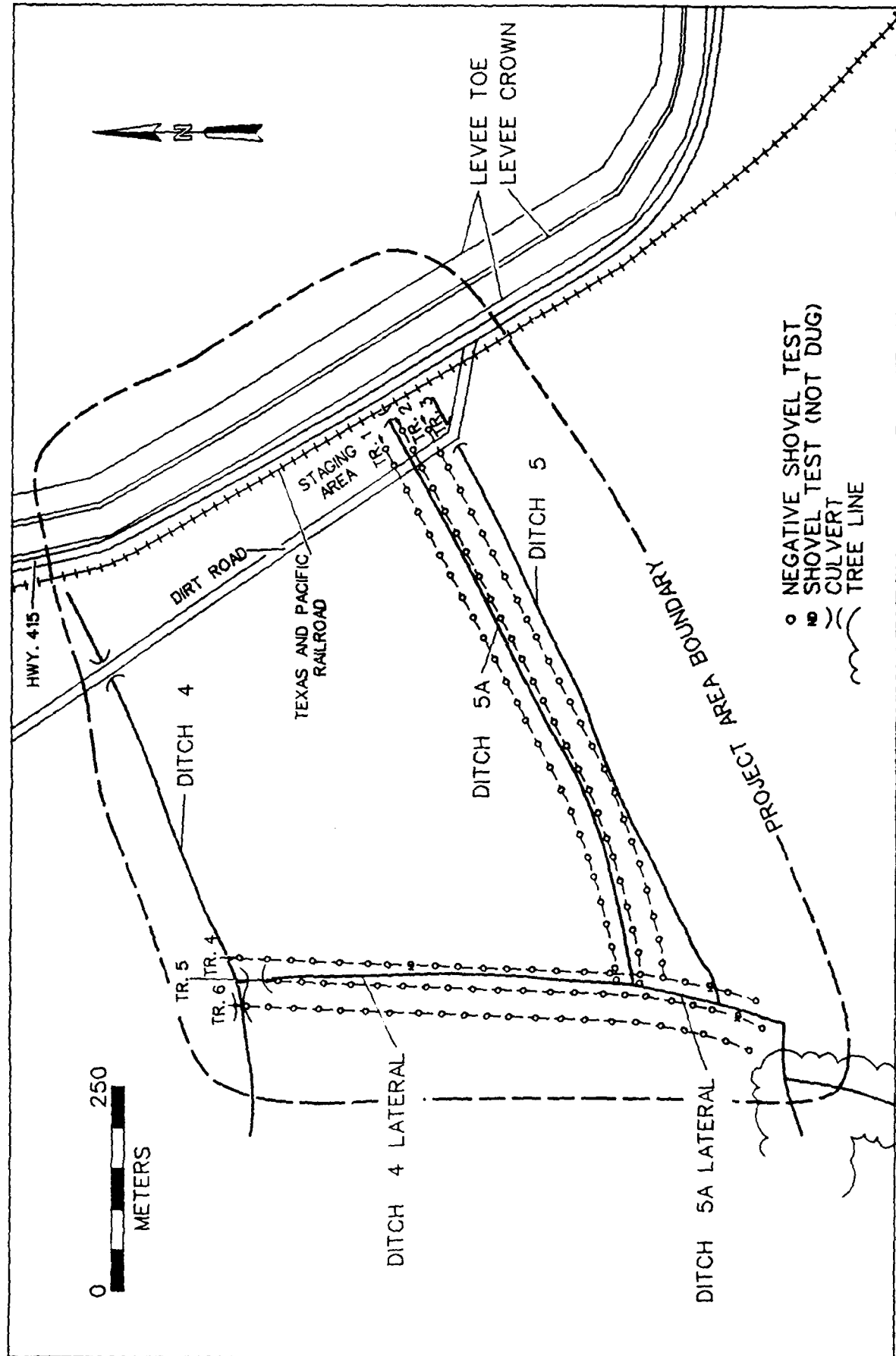


Figure 11. Plan of Ditches 4 Lateral, 5A, and 5A Lateral, showing field excavations.

prehistoric artifacts were observed on the ground surface in the site area. Two additional short transects, designated Transects 7 and 8, were placed within the site area north of Ditch 5A Lateral, and on either side of Transect 4; seven shovel tests were excavated along these two additional transects. Results of the shovel testing within Site 16WBR26 are summarized below with the discussion of that site. Other than archeological deposits associated with Site 16WBR26, the only cultural materials observed during survey of the planned corridor consisted of a few iron fragments associated with farm machinery and some scattered concrete fragments. These materials constitute field scatter and should not be considered to be an archeological site.

#### **Site 16WBR18**

Site 16WBR18 lies at the northwestern edge of the project area, and adjacent to Ditch 1. It measures approximately 600 m (1,968 ft) in length and up to 100 m (328 ft) in width; it covers approximately 10 ac (4 ha). The site initially was identified in 1992 by Earth Search, Inc., during the original survey of the overall project area (Yakubik 1992). The site was divided into two adjacent sites; this included the predominantly prehistoric northern component, which fell along Ditch 1, and the primarily historic southern component. Since the prehistoric and historic components overlapped, some historic materials extended throughout the northern portion of the site. Occasional prehistoric artifacts were identified throughout the southern portion of the site, both the prehistoric and historic components of the site were combined to form a single site, 16WBR18.

During survey, Earth Search, Inc., collected all observed prehistoric materials, as well as most of the diagnostic historic ceramic sherds and glass fragments, and a representative sample of other historic materials. A few historic artifacts and one prehistoric ceramic sherd also were recovered from a few shovel tests placed north of Ditch 1. A total of 102 prehistoric ceramic sherds were recovered from the site, as well as a large number of historic artifacts. Based on the potential for containing intact prehistoric cultural deposits beneath the plowzone, and the potential for identifying important artifact patterns associated with the historic component of the site, Site 16WBR18 was assessed as a potentially significant cultural resource; additional testing and evaluation of this site was recommended (Yakubik 1992).

During the current investigations, a site datum was established at N1000, E1000, and a 30 x 30 m (98.4 x 98.4 ft) grid system was established across Site 16WBR18. It was oriented parallel to the Bayou Clause floodplain (former Mississippi River meander scar). A secondary grid system was established at the northern end of the site area. A secondary datum, designated N300, E300, was placed at Point N1200, E1060 in the primary grid system. This establishment of a secondary grid system facilitated shovel testing along the three survey transects placed within this area (Figure 12).

An intensive surface collection of prehistoric and historic artifacts was undertaken at the site. This surface collection was designed to recover exposed prehistoric materials, and a representative sample of diagnostic and other historic artifacts observed within the site. Artifacts were collected in 30 x 30 m (98.4 x 98.4 ft) surface collection squares; recovered materials were bagged by square; a square was designated by its southwest corner grid coordinate. Observed artifact concentrations were noted on the site map. Most of the predominantly historic component of the site was located in a large sugar cane field that had been plowed in the Fall (after the Earth Search, Inc. survey), and exhibited good to excellent ground surface visibility. However, most of the northern portion of the site, including the prehistoric component of the site, was located in a heavily overgrown field which afforded almost no ground surface visibility. While much of that northern portion of the field was plowed prior to the field investigations, an insufficient amount of rain had fallen to enhance artifact visibility. Thus, the overall recovery of prehistoric materials from the site was relatively low. Those prehistoric materials generally dated from the Mississippi Period. Most of the historic artifacts dated from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

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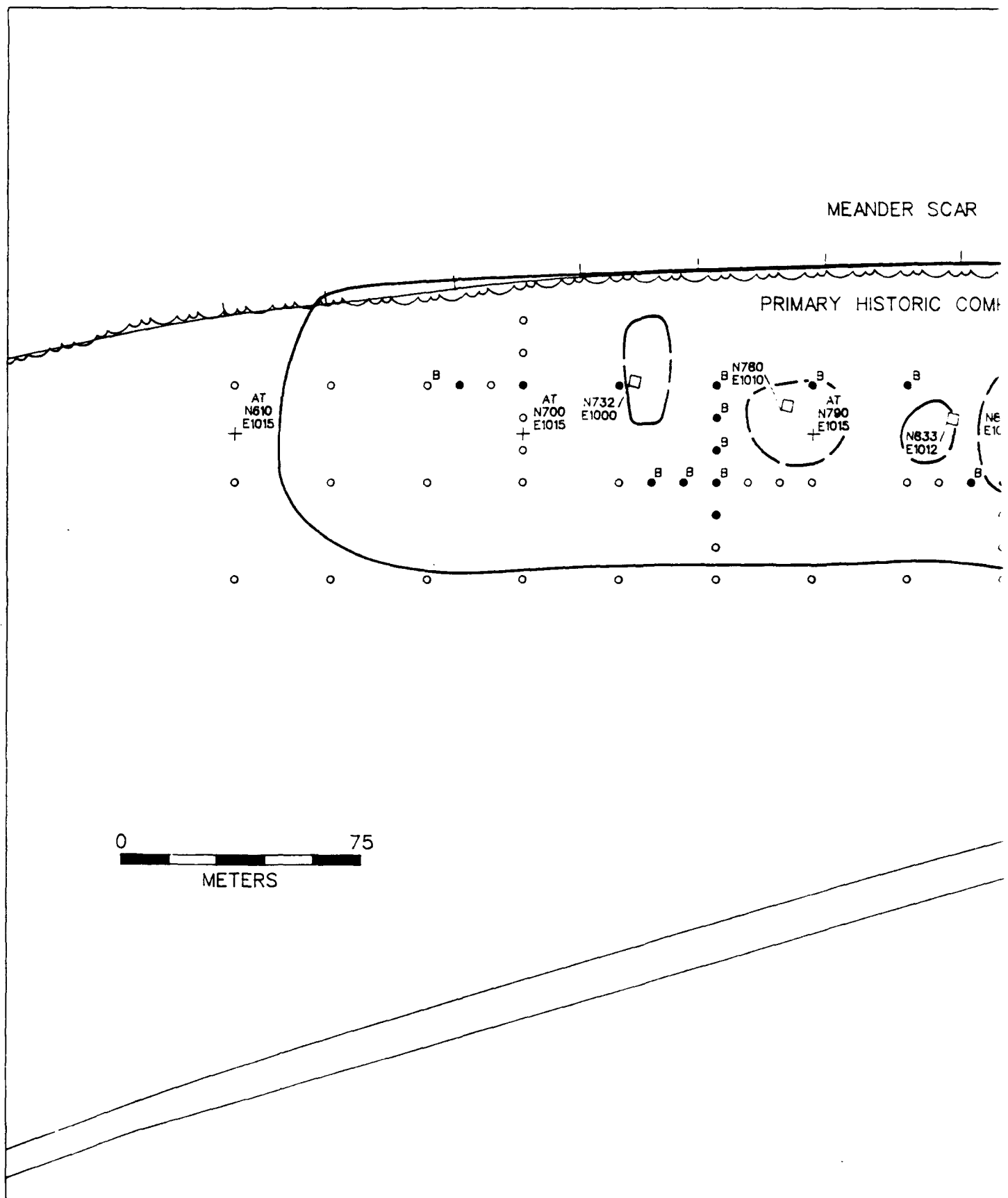
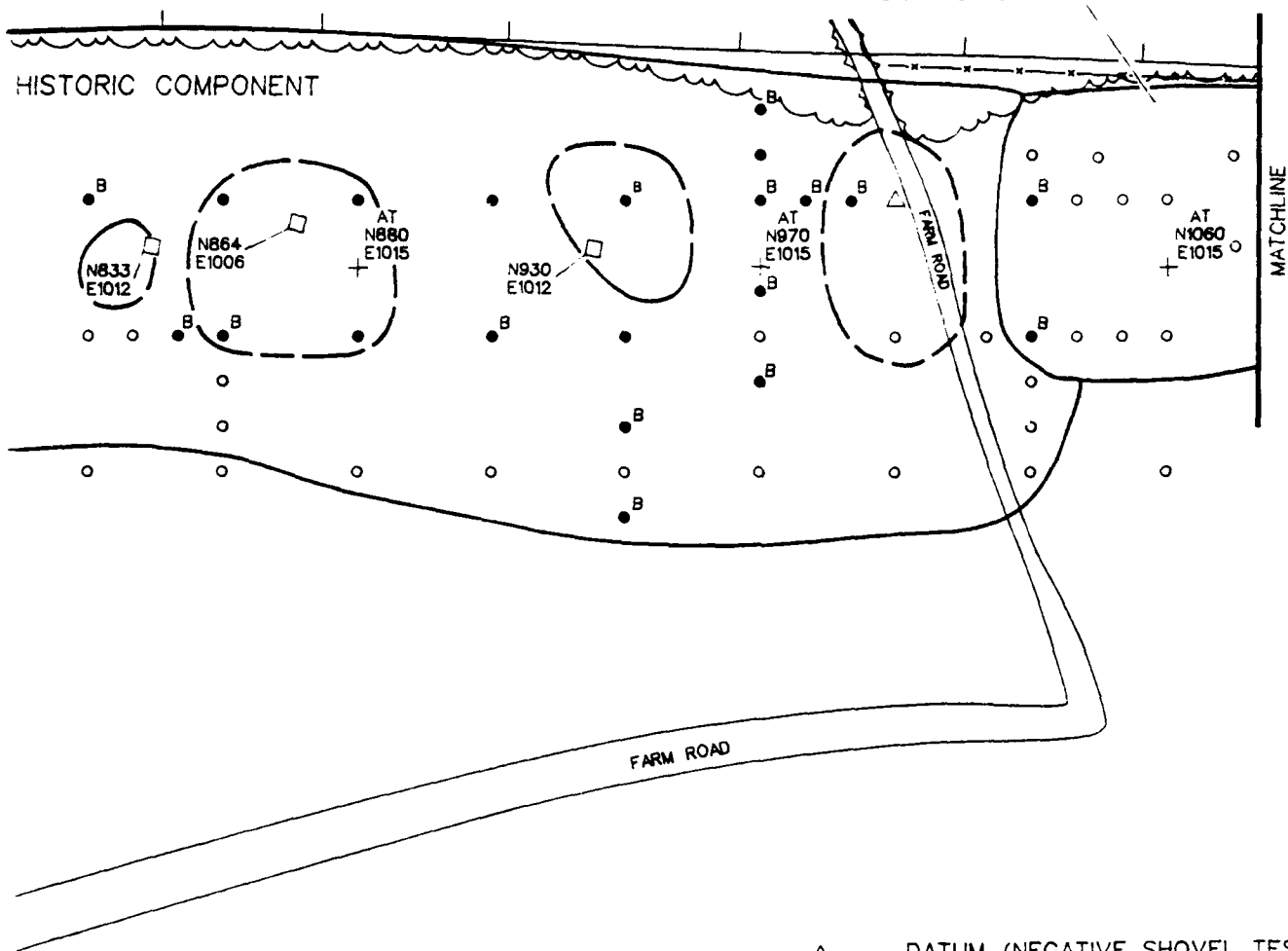


Figure 12. Plan of Site 16WBR18, showing field excavations and landscape features.  
Sheet 1

ANDER SCAR

HISTORIC COMPONENT

PRIMARY  
PREHISTORIC  
COMPONENT



- △ DATUM (NEGATIVE SHOVEL TEST)  
N1000, E1000
- POSITIVE SHOVEL TEST
- NEGATIVE SHOVEL TEST
- ⊕ NEGATIVE AUGER TEST
- EXCAVATION UNIT (1m x 1m)
- B BRICK ONLY
- SITE BOUNDARY
- - - AREA OF ARTIFACT CONCENTRATION
- ~ CONTOUR LINE AND SLOPE INDICATOR
- FENCELINE
- ⊗ BRASS CAP

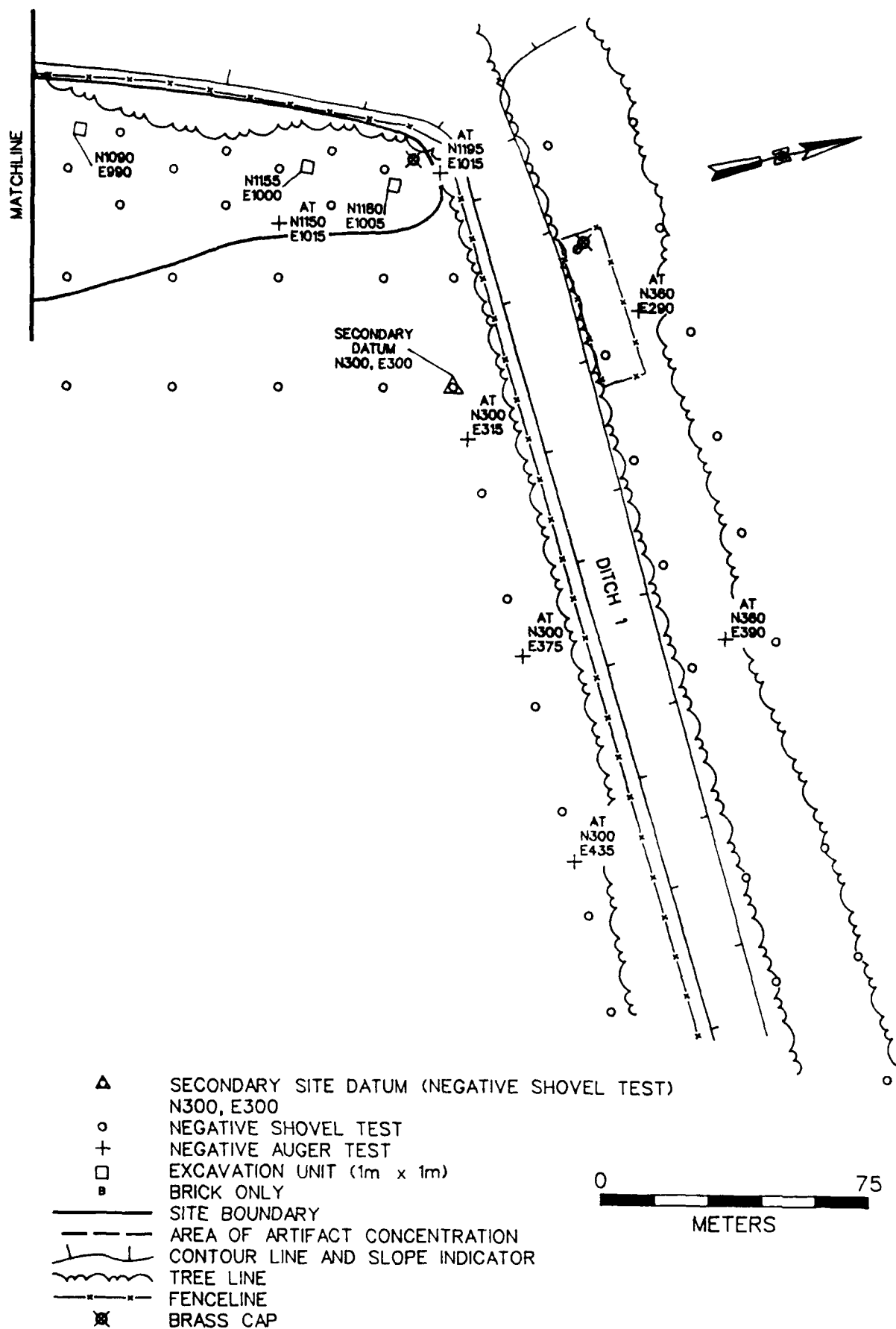


Figure 12. Plan of Site 16WBR18, showing field excavations and landscape features.  
Sheet 2

A total of 12 auger tests were placed within Site 16WBR18 to test for buried cultural deposits. Auger Test N880, E1015 provided a typical stratigraphic profile. The upper 10 cm (3.9 in) of the auger test contained Stratum I, a 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silt loam. This rested on the 110 cm (43.3 in) thick Stratum II; it consisted of a layer of 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown clay loam mottled with 10YR 4/1 dark gray loamy clay and 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown clay loam. Stratum III extended from 120 to 140 cmbs (47.2 to 55.1 inbs); it included bands of 10YR 4/1 dark gray clay and thin bands of 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silt and 10YR 6/3 pale brown silt. The final excavated stratum, Stratum IV, was observed between 140 and 200 cmbs (55.1 and 78.7 inbs). This basal stratum contained 10YR 5/1 gray clay mottled with 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown clay and 10YR 6/3 pale brown clay. The water table was encountered at 191 cmbs (75.2 inbs). No artifacts or subplowzone cultural deposits were observed within this auger test, or in any of the other auger tests excavated at the site. This suggests that Site 16WBR18 does not contain any buried prehistoric deposits.

During archeological site testing, shovel tests were excavated at 30 m (98.4 ft) intervals along transects spaced 30 m (98.4 ft) apart; these transects were oriented within the established grid system. Additional shovel tests were excavated at the periphery of the site, especially around positive shovel tests, to delineate further the extent of the site. A total of 125 shovel tests were excavated within Site 16WBR18 during these investigations, 30 of these shovel tests were positive. However, most of the positive shovel tests contained only brick fragments. While very few diagnostic artifacts were recovered from these shovel tests, the recovered artifacts were consistent with a late nineteenth and early twentieth century date of deposition. Distribution of the positive shovel tests, as well as the observed locations of artifacts within the site, were used to ascertain the horizontal extent of the site.

A total of eight 1 x 1 m (3.3 x 3.3 ft) test excavation units were placed within Site 16WBR18. Placement was determined by several factors; these factors included the presence of artifact concentrations, the desire for a wide-spread distribution of the units, and the need to place units in both the prehistoric and historic components of the site. These units are discussed below.

#### Unit N732, E1000

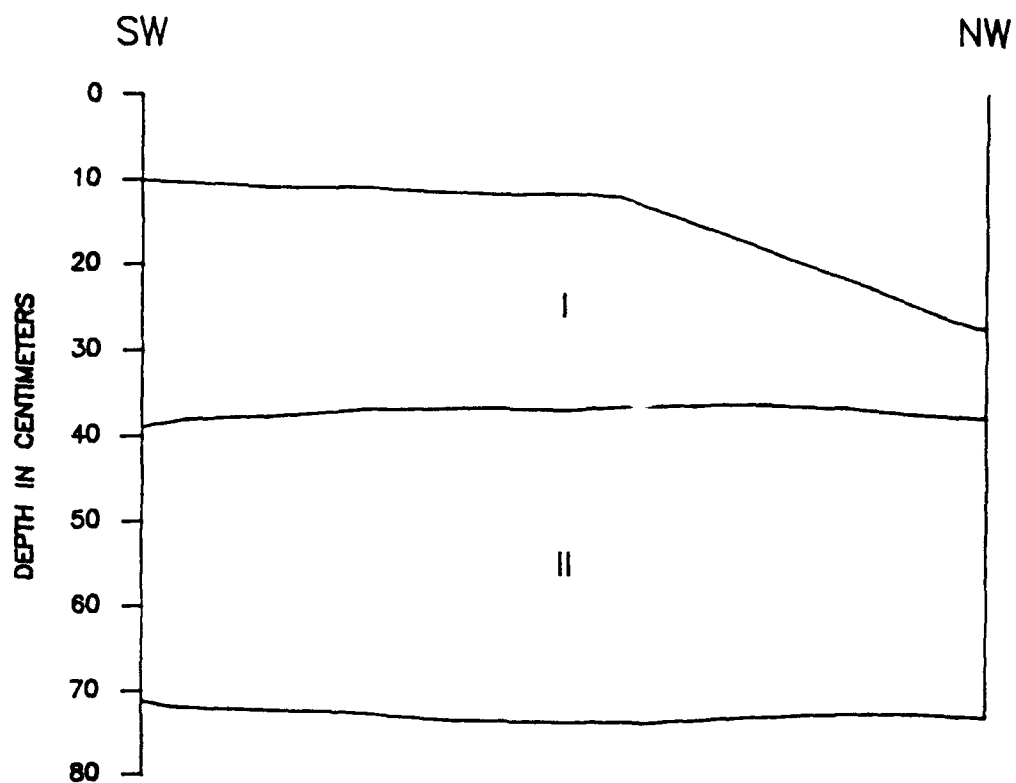
Unit N732, E1000 was positioned towards the southern end of the site, at an observed concentration of historic artifacts (Figure 12). This 1 x 1 m (3.3 x 3.3 ft) unit contained a total of two strata (Figure 13). Stratum I, the plowzone, contained a 10 to 28 cm (3.9 to 11 in) thick deposit of 10YR 4/3 dark brown silt. The stratum contained a moderate quantity of historic materials including bottle glass, an amethyst-colored bottle neck fragment, an iron spike, a nail fragment, brick fragments, and mortar. One small colorless bottle glass fragment was embossed "[H]OYT'S/[N]ICKEL/[COLOGNE]." This product, which was advertised in 1914 (Fike 1987), is consistent with an early twentieth century date of deposition.

The underlying Stratum II contained a layer of 10YR 4/3 dark brown silty clay mottled with 10YR 5/1 gray silty clay and 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown silty clay. This approximately 35 cm (13.8 in) thick stratum extended from 38 to 72 cm below datum (cmbd) (15 to 28.3 in below datum [inbd]). The only artifact located in the stratum was a glass bottle neck fragment which was recovered in the upper 10 cm (3.9 in) of the stratum; the remainder of the stratum was culturally sterile. No archeological features were identified within this excavation unit.

#### Unit N780, E1010

Unit N780, E1010 was positioned within a 15 to 20 m (49 to 66 ft) diameter artifact concentration located approximately 50 m (164 ft) north of Unit N732, E1000 (Figure 12). A total of five excavated strata were identified within this unit (Figure 14). Stratum I consisted of an 8 to 20 cm (3.1 to 7.9 in) thick plowzone deposit of 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silt loam. Only a few artifacts were observed and





I: 10YR 4/3 DARK BROWN SILT.

II: 10YR 4/3 DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY MOTTLED WITH  
10YR 5/1 GRAY SILTY CLAY AND  
7.5YR 5/6 STRONG BROWN SILTY CLAY.

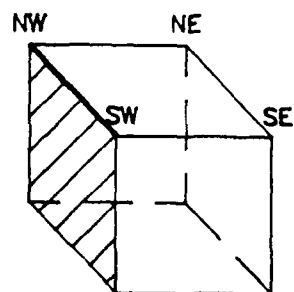


Figure 13. Stratigraphic profile of the west wall of Unit N732, E1000 at Site 16WBR18.

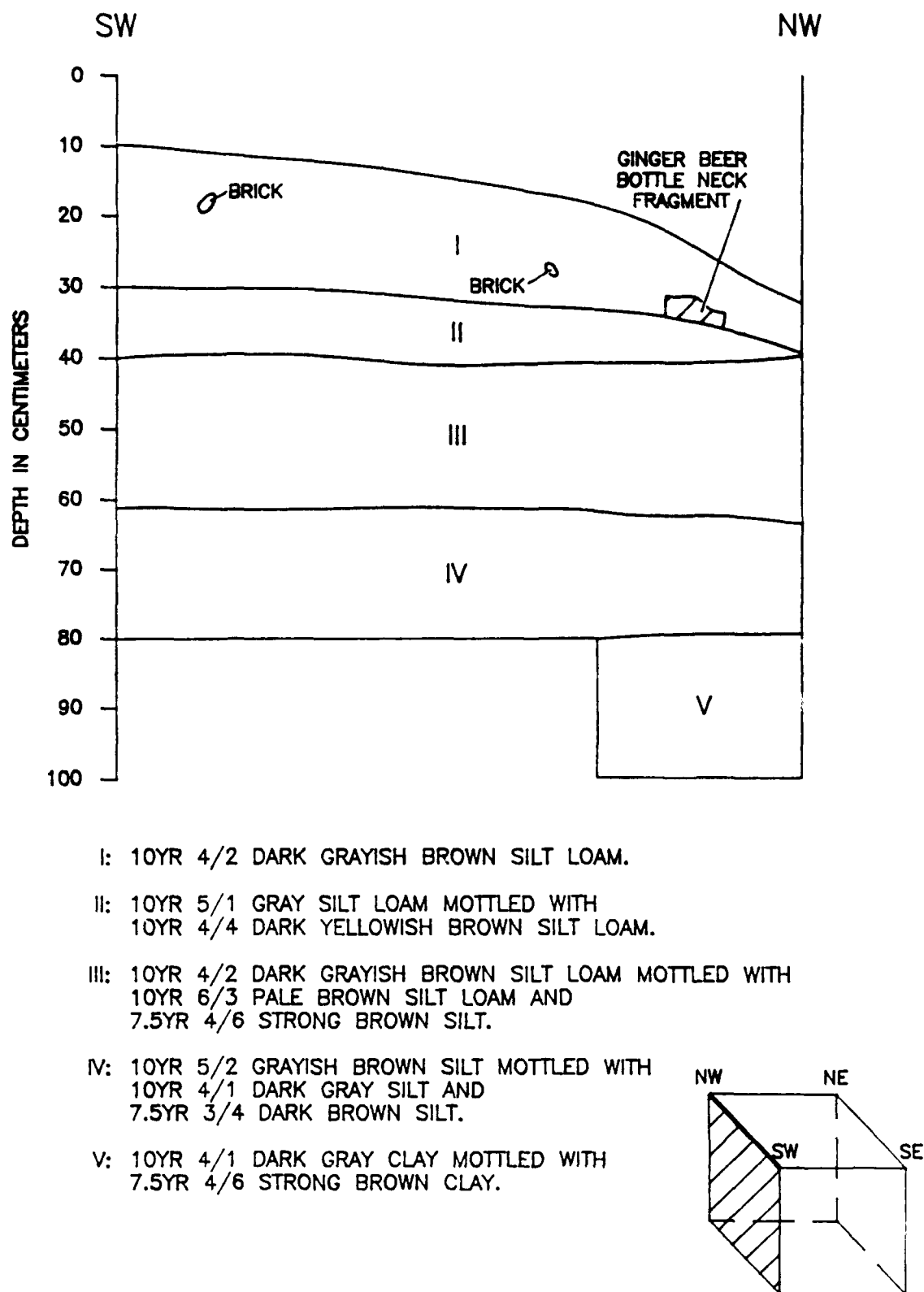


Figure 14. Stratigraphic profile of the west wall of Unit N780, E1010 at Site 16WBR18.

recovered from this stratum. These included three bottle glass fragments, one ginger beer bottle neck fragment, and several brick fragments. The underlying 10 to 12 cm (3.9 to 4.7 in) thick Stratum II contained 10YR 5/1 gray silt loam mottled with 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silt loam; it measured only a few centimeters thick in the northwest corner of the unit (Figure 14). The stratum contained two ceramic sherds and several brick fragments.

Stratum III, a 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silt loam mottled with 10YR 6/3 pale brown silt loam and 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silt, measured approximately 22 cm (8.7 in) in thickness. Only a few small brick fragments were observed within this stratum, but no other artifacts were found. It rested on Stratum IV, a 10YR 5/2 grayish brown silt mottled with 10YR 4/1 dark gray silt and 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown silt. A single brick fragment was observed along the interface between Strata III and IV; there was no other evidence that the Stratum IV deposits were culturally disturbed.

The basal excavated stratum was observed within a shovel test placed in the northwest corner of the unit. Stratum V contained 10YR 4/1 dark gray clay mottled with 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown clay. This basal stratum, which extended a depth of at least 100 cmbd (39.4 inbd), did not contain any evidence of artifacts or cultural deposits.

#### Unit N833, E1012

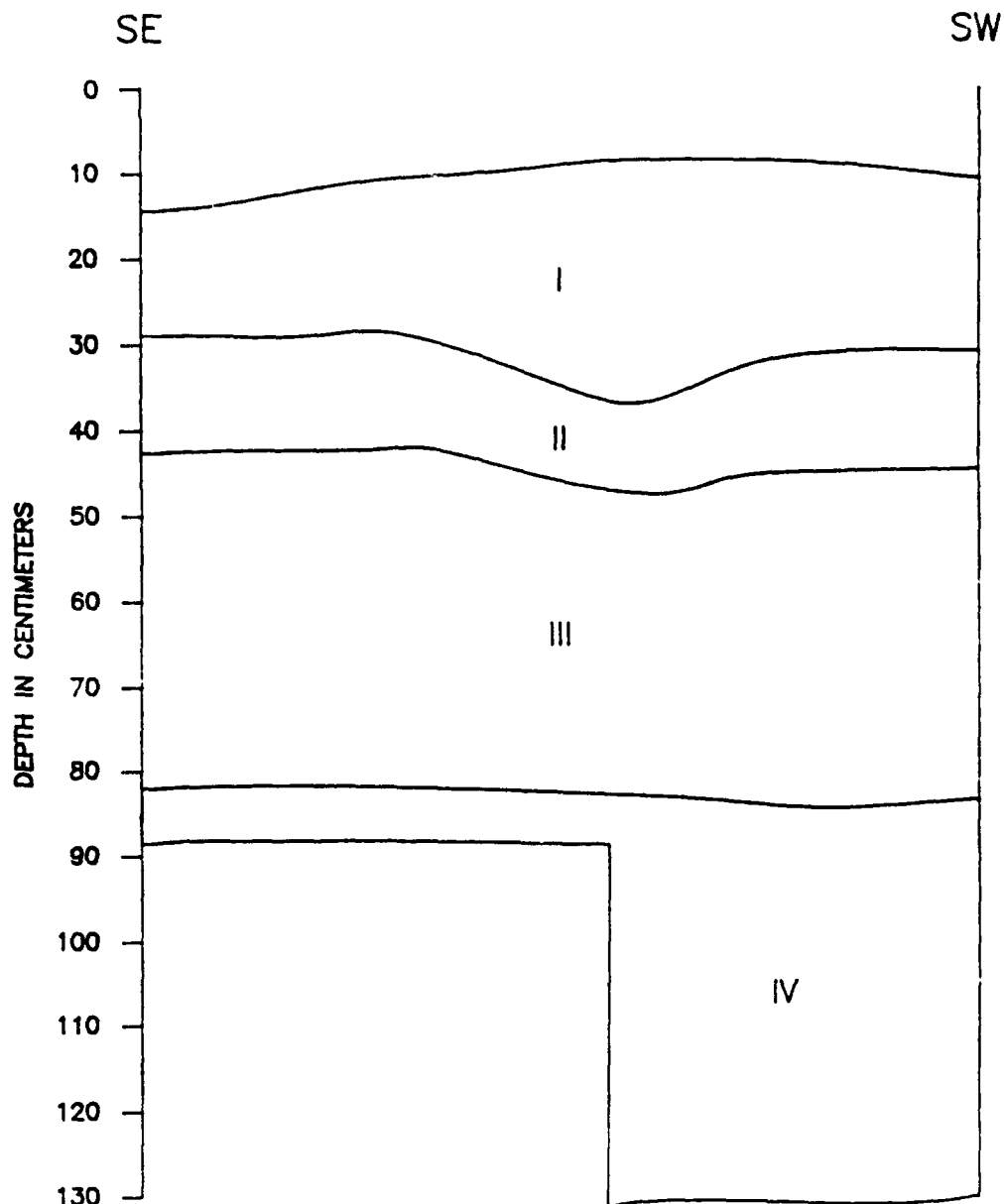
Unit N833, E1012 was placed within the central portion of the predominantly historic component of the site, near the southern edge of a concentration of historic artifacts (Figure 12). This unit contained four strata (Figure 15). Stratum I consisted of a 15 to 25 cm (5.9 to 9.8 in) thick deposit of 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silt loam. A plow scar was observed at the base of this stratum. A number of historic artifacts were observed within and recovered from this plowzone deposit; these included whiteware, bottle glass, a tooled bottle neck, a porcelain button, a few iron and brick fragments.

Stratum II contained an approximately 10 cm (3.9 in) thick deposit of 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silt loam mottled with 10YR 5/3 brown silt loam and 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silt loam. Several historic artifacts were found within this stratum; these included whiteware, a reeded-type pipe fragment, bottle glass, a glass tooled bottle mouth, a cut nail, and nail and brick fragments. These materials generally date from the postbellum to early twentieth century. One possible prehistoric chert flake also was recovered from Stratum II.

Stratum III, a 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silty clay loam mottled with 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay loam, extended from 44 to 84 cmbd (17.3 to 33.1 inbd) (Figure 15). A sparse quantity of artifacts was distributed throughout the stratum, including whiteware; a small ginger beer bottle fragment; bottle glass, including amethyst-colored glass; a wrought iron garden tool fragment; and, brick fragments. The presence of the amethyst-colored glass suggests a date no earlier than the ca. 1870s.

Finally, Stratum IV, fell from 84 to 130 cmbd (33.1 to 51.2 inbd); it formed the basal excavated stratum of the unit. It consisted of 10YR 5/2 grayish brown silt mottled with 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown silt; small pockets of 10YR 5/1 gray clay were identified in the southern half of the unit. The small clay pockets apparently represent small rodent burrows or crawfish holes. Other than a few small brick fragments pressed into the top of the stratum, Stratum IV was culturally sterile.

Cultural deposits within Unit N833, E1012 extended to a depth of approximately 84 cmbd (33.1 inbd), or 70 - 75 cmbs (27.6 - 29.5 inbs). While most of the artifacts recovered from the unit were not diagnostic, the material recovered from Stratum I through Stratum III, all were consistent with a ca. 1870s - 1920s date of deposition. While it may reflect the small assemblage which was recovered from the unit, no



I: 10YR 4/2 DARK GRAYISH BROWN SILT LOAM.

II: 10YR 4/2 DARK GRAYISH BROWN SILT LOAM MOTTLED WITH  
10YR 5/3 BROWN SILT LOAM AND  
7.5YR 4/6 STRONG BROWN SILT LOAM.

III: 10YR 4/2 DARK GRAYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY LOAM MOTTLED WITH  
7.5YR 4/6 STRONG BROWN SILTY CLAY LOAM.

IV: 10YR 5/2 GRAYISH BROWN SILT MOTTLED WITH  
7.5YR 5/6 STRONG BROWN SILT WITH POCKETS OF  
10YR 5/1 GRAY CLAY IN SOUTH HALF OF UNIT.

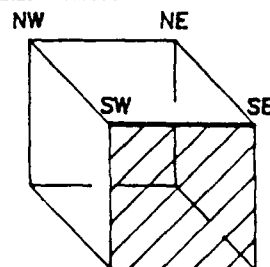


Figure 15. Stratigraphic profile of the south wall of Unit N833, E1012 at Site 16WBR18.

temporal distinction could be made between the upper and lower cultural deposits. No archeological features were observed within this 1 x 1 m (3.3 x 3.3 ft) excavation unit.

#### Unit N864, E1006

Unit N864, E1006 was placed within the central portion of a large historic artifact concentration (Figure 12). The unit contained three strata (Figure 16). Stratum I, the plowzone, consisted of a 30 cm (11.8 in) thick deposit of 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silt loam. It contained undecorated whiteware, a porcelain doll face fragment, bottle glass, a nail fragment, a piece of lead, and brick. None of these materials was diagnostic.

Stratum II contained up to a 20 cm (7.9 in) thick deposit of 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty clay mottled with 10YR 5/2 grayish brown silty clay (Figure 16). Two cut nails and one melted amethyst-colored glass fragment were recovered from the upper half of the stratum; a few brick fragments also were observed. Amethyst-colored glass generally dates from the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. No artifacts were recovered from the lower half of the stratum. The underlying Stratum III, a 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silt mottled with 10YR 5/2 grayish brown silt, extended from 60 to 75 cmbd (23.6 to 29.5 inbd); a shovel test placed in the southwest corner of the unit extended the exposed stratum to 95 cmbd (37.4 inbd) (Figure 16). No artifacts or evidence of cultural deposits were found within this basal stratum.

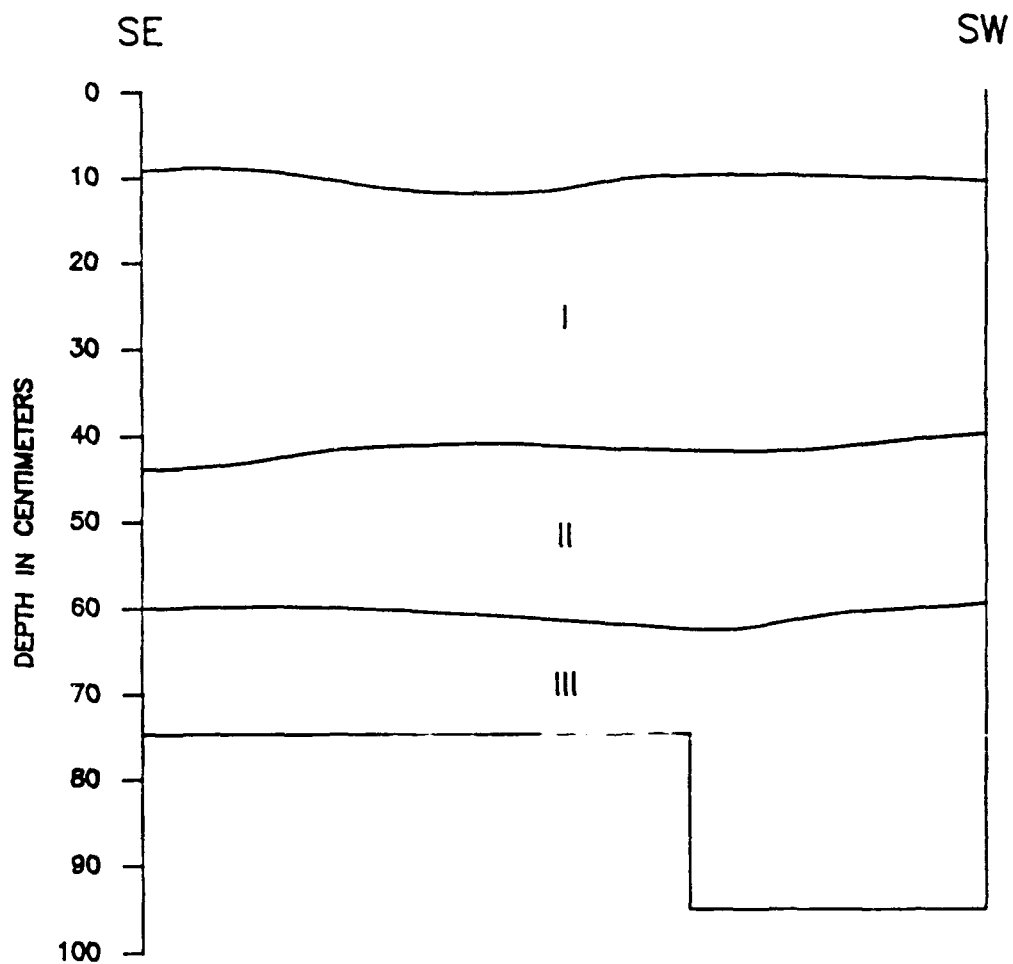
Even though this 1 x 1 m (3.3 x 3.3 ft) excavation unit was situated within an observed artifact concentration, this unit produced only a modest cultural assemblage. While most of the artifacts were not diagnostic, the artifact assemblage was consistent with a postbellum and early twentieth century date of deposition, and contemporaneous with those artifacts recovered from Unit N833, E1012. No archeological features were present within this unit.

#### Unit N930, E1012

Unit N930, E1012 was placed in a historic artifact concentration observed approximately 65 m (213 ft) south of an east-west gravel field road (Figure 12). Five strata were excavated within this unit (Figure 17). Stratum I consisted of a 10 to 20 cm (3.9 to 7.9 in) thick plowzone, i.e., a 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silt loam. A moderate quantity of artifacts was recovered from the stratum; these included undecorated whiteware, a piece of blue and red sponged whiteware, utilitarian buff-bodied stoneware, a few bottle glass fragments, a cut nail, small iron fragments, a piece of fire brick, and several brick fragments.

Stratum II formed an 8 to 10 cm (3.1 to 3.9 in) thick deposit of 10YR 4/2 grayish brown clay loam mottled with 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown clay; it extended to a basal depth of 43 cmbd (16.9 inbd). A few artifacts were collected from this stratum; these included a piece of porcelain, one whiteware fragment, a buff-bodied stoneware neck fragment with an exterior brown glaze, two small pieces of green bottle glass, a porcelain button, two nail fragments, and a number of brick fragments. While these artifacts generally are not diagnostic, porcelain buttons post-date 1840 (Hinks 1988).

Stratum III measured 8 to 11 cm (3.1 to 4.3 in) in thickness and was excavated to a depth of 53 cmbd (20.9 inbd). This stratum contained 2.5Y 5/2 grayish brown clay mottled with 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clay. Only a few materials were recovered from the stratum; these included one small fragment of blue and red sponged whiteware, and several brick fragments. The sponged whiteware is from the same vessel as the fragment recovered in Stratum I; this demonstrates conclusively the mixing of the upper three strata.



I: 10YR 4/2 DARK GRAYISH BROWN SILT LOAM.

II: 10YR 4/6 DARK YELLOWISH BROWN SILTY CLAY MOTTLED WITH  
10YR 5/2 GRAYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY.

III: 10YR 4/6 DARK YELLOWISH BROWN SILT MOTTLED WITH  
10YR 5/2 GRAYISH BROWN SILT.

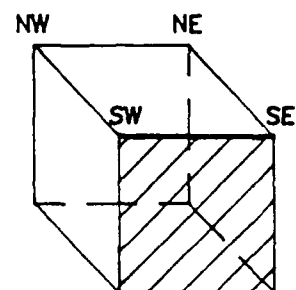
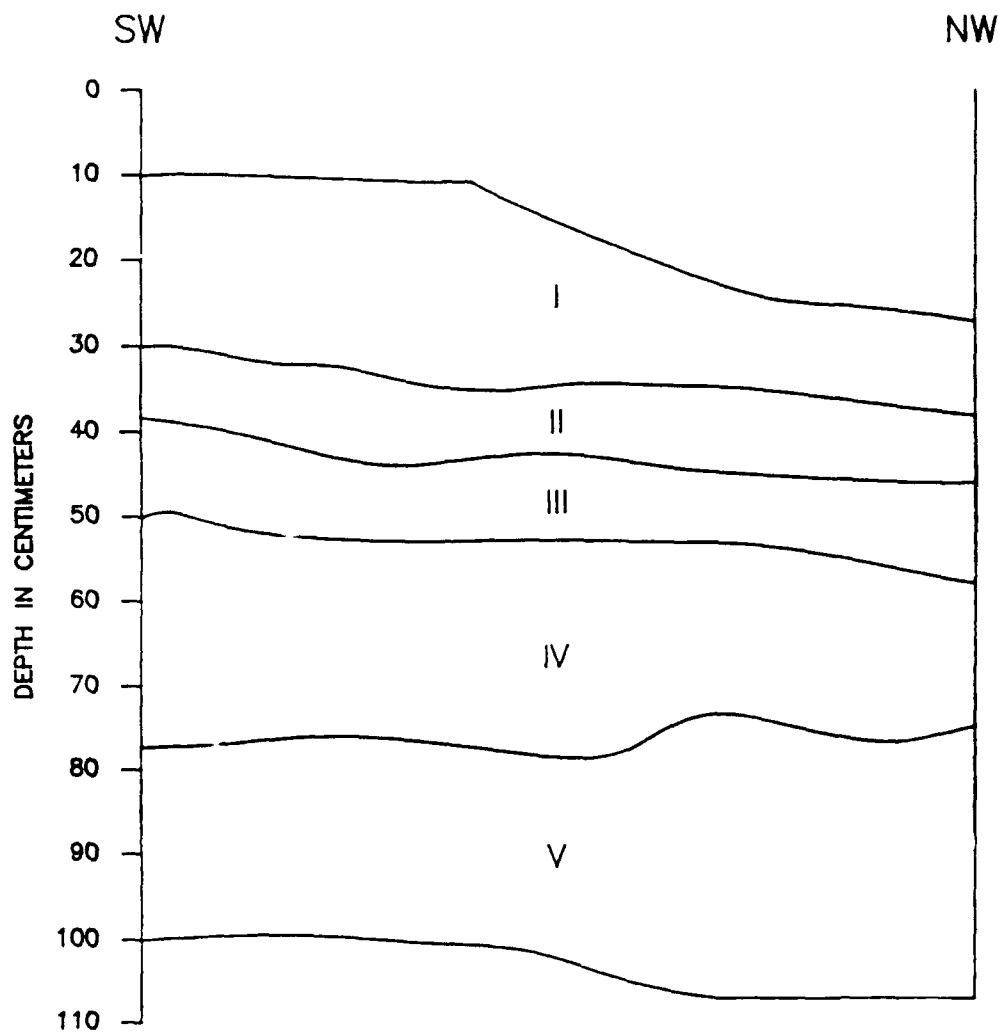


Figure 16. Stratigraphic profile of the south wall of Unit N864, E1006 at Site 16WBR18.



- I: 10YR 3/2 VERY DARK GRAYISH BROWN SILT LOAM.
- II: 10YR 4/2 GRAYISH BROWN CLAY LOAM MOTTLED WITH 7.5YR 4/6 STRONG BROWN CLAY.
- III: 2.5Y 5/2 GRAYISH BROWN CLAY MOTTLED WITH 10YR 4/6 DARK YELLOWISH BROWN CLAY.
- IV: 2.5Y 5/2 GRAYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY MOTTLED WITH 10YR 4/6 DARK YELLOWISH BROWN SILTY CLAY.
- V: 10YR 3/1 VERY DARK GRAY CLAY MIXED WITH 10YR 4/2 DARK GRAYISH BROWN CLAY AND 10YR 4/6 DARK YELLOWISH BROWN CLAY.

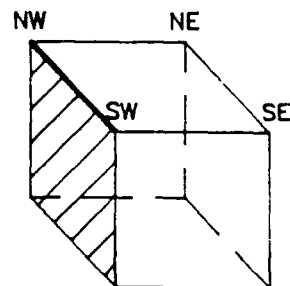


Figure 17. Stratigraphic profile of the west wall of Unit N930, E1012 at Site 16WBR18.

Stratum IV extended from 53 to 78 cmbd (20.9 to 30.7 inbd). It consisted of 2.5Y 5/2 dark grayish brown silty clay mottled with 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty clay. It rested on Stratum V, a 10YR 3/1 very dark gray clay mixed with 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown clay and 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clay. Both of these strata were culturally sterile. No midden deposits or archeological features were identified within the unit.

#### Unit N1090, E990

Unit N1090, E990 was placed in a prehistoric artifact concentration identified in the northern portion of Site 16WBR18; it is located approximately 10 to 12 m (33 to 39 ft) east of the top edge of the Mississippi River meander scar (i.e., Bayou Clause floodplain; Figure 12). While only scattered prehistoric materials were observed within the area, this unit, and the other two units placed in this northern area, were designed to test for the presence of in situ prehistoric deposits.

This unit contained two strata (Figure 18). Stratum I consisted of 9 to 13 cm (3.5 to 5.1 in) thick deposit of 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silt. This plowzone deposit contained six prehistoric ceramic sherds. It rested on Stratum II, a 10YR 4/3 dark brown silt mottled with 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown clay and 10YR 5/1 gray clay. This stratum was excavated between 22 and 53 cmbd (8.7 and 20.9 inbd); a shovel test placed in the northwest corner of the unit extended the exposed Stratum II to a basal depth of 85 cmbd (33.5 inbd). No artifacts or cultural deposits were recovered from Stratum II.

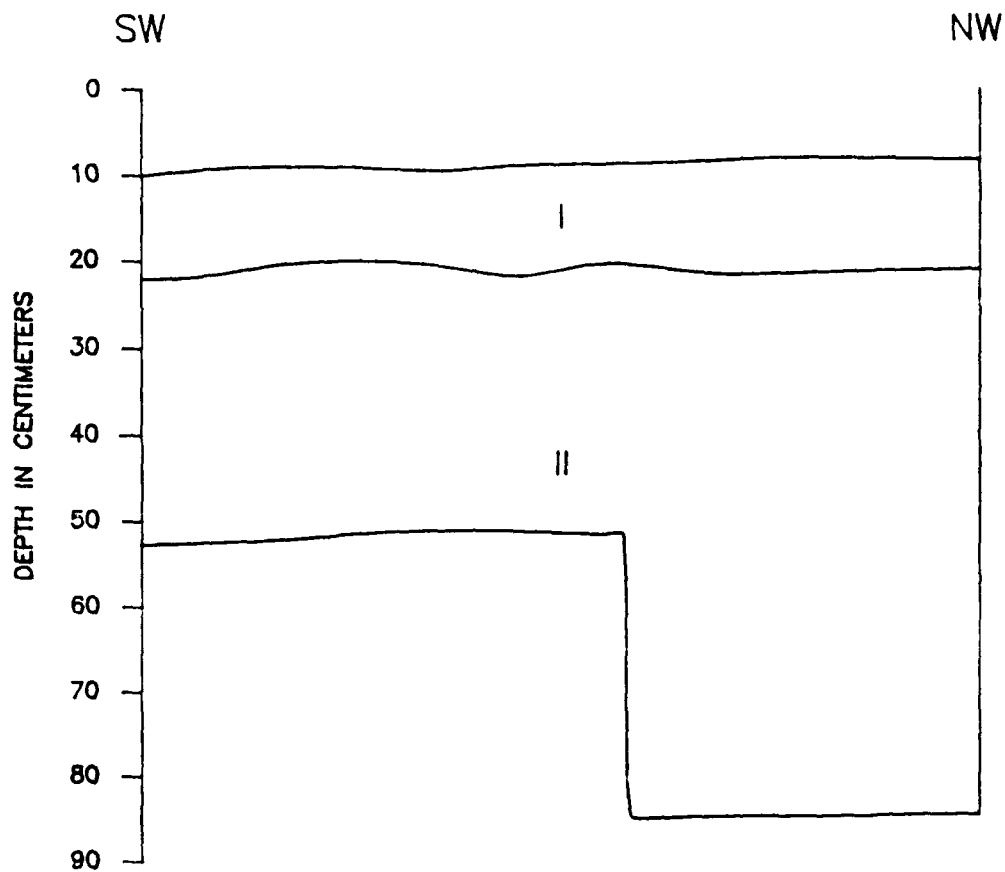
#### Unit N1155, E1000

Unit N1155, E1000 was placed towards the northern end of the site, in an area where a few scattered prehistoric sherds were recovered (Figure 12). This unit contained three strata (Figure 19). Stratum I contained the plowzone. It extended from 10 to 23 cmbd (3.9 to 9.1 inbd) and consisted of 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silty clay. Only a single prehistoric ceramic sherd and one small nail fragment or piece of iron wire were recovered from this stratum. The prehistoric ceramic sherd was identified as *Plaquemine Brushed var. Plaquemine*. Stratum II contained two substrata. Stratum IIa, a 10YR 4/1 dark gray clay mottled with 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown clay, formed a 4 to 6 cm (1.6 to 2.4 in) thick lens that capped the underlying 20 cm (7.9 in) thick substratum. Stratum IIb contained a layer of 10YR 4/1 dark gray clay loam mottled with 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown clay and 10YR 4/3 dark brown clay loam. No artifacts or cultural features were identified within Stratum II. Stratum III, a 10YR 5/3 brown silt mottled with 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silt, was exposed in a shovel test placed along the northern wall of the unit (Figure 19). Stratum III also was culturally sterile. No archeological features, artifact concentrations, or midden deposits were observed within this unit.

#### Unit N1180, E1005

Unit N1180, E1005 was placed at the northern edge of Site 16WBR18, a short distance south of the confluence of Ditch 1 and the Bayou Clause floodplain (Figure 12). The excavated unit contained four strata (Figure 20). Stratum I consisted of a 5 to 9 cm (2 to 3.5 in) thick deposit of 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silty clay. It rested on Stratum II, a 10YR 4/3 dark brown clay mottled with 10YR 5/1 gray clay and 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown clay; it was located between 18 and 27 cmbd (7.1 and 10.6 inbd). Their combined thickness of approximately 15 to 20 cm (5.9 to 7.9 in) corresponds well with the average thickness of the plowzone observed elsewhere in the site, suggesting that these combined strata formed the plowzone, with Stratum I reflecting modern shallow plowing of the field. No artifacts were found in either of these upper strata.





I: 10YR 4/2 DARK GRAYISH BROWN SILT.

II: 10YR 4/3 DARK BROWN SILT MOTTLED WITH  
10YR 4/2 DARK GRAYISH BROWN CLAY AND  
10YR 5/1 GRAY CLAY.

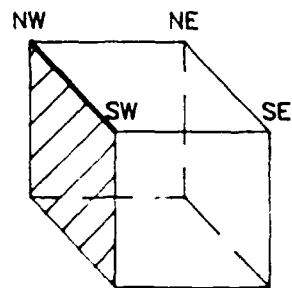
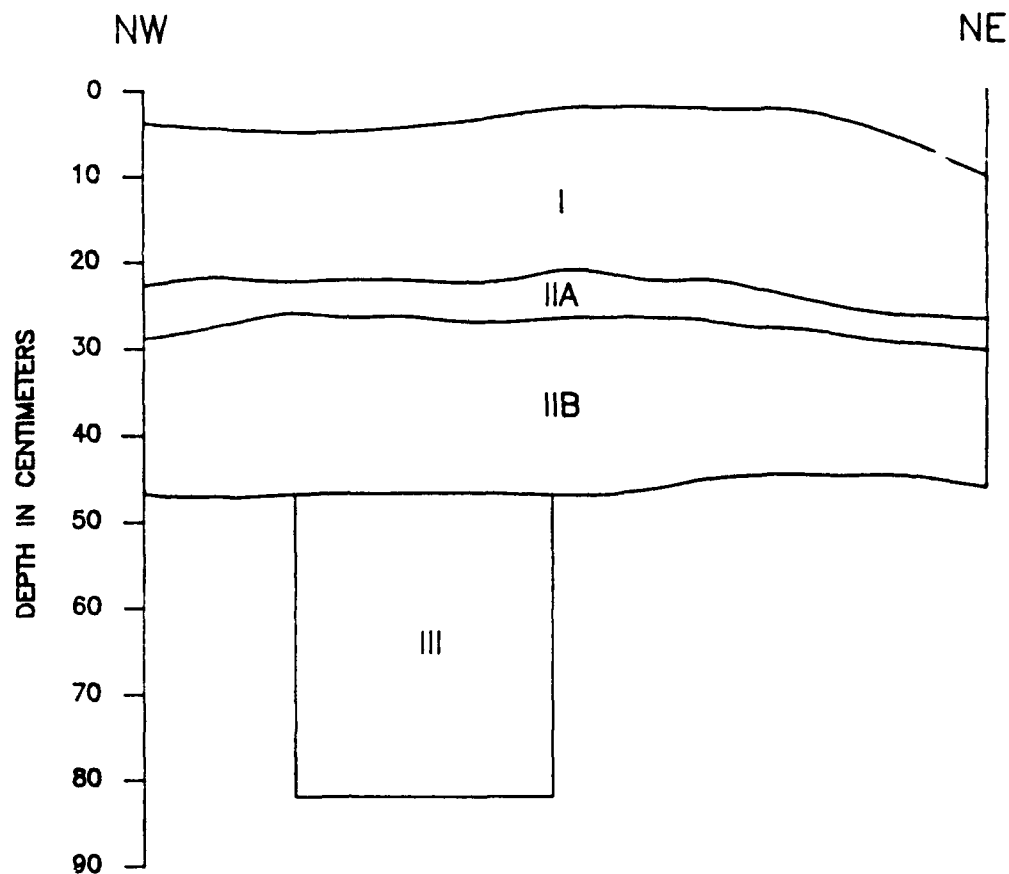


Figure 18. Stratigraphic profile of the west wall of Unit N1090, E990 at Site 16WBR18.



I: 10YR 4/2 DARK GRAYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY.

IIA: 10YR 4/1 DARK GRAY CLAY MOTTLED WITH 7.5YR 4/6 STRONG BROWN CLAY.

IIB: 10YR 4/1 DARK GRAY CLAY LOAM MOTTLED WITH 7.5YR 4/6 STRONG BROWN CLAY LOAM AND 10YR 4/3 DARK BROWN CLAY LOAM.

III: 10YR 5/3 BROWN SILT MOTTLED WITH 7.5YR 4/6 STRONG BROWN SILT.

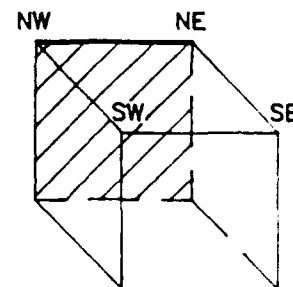
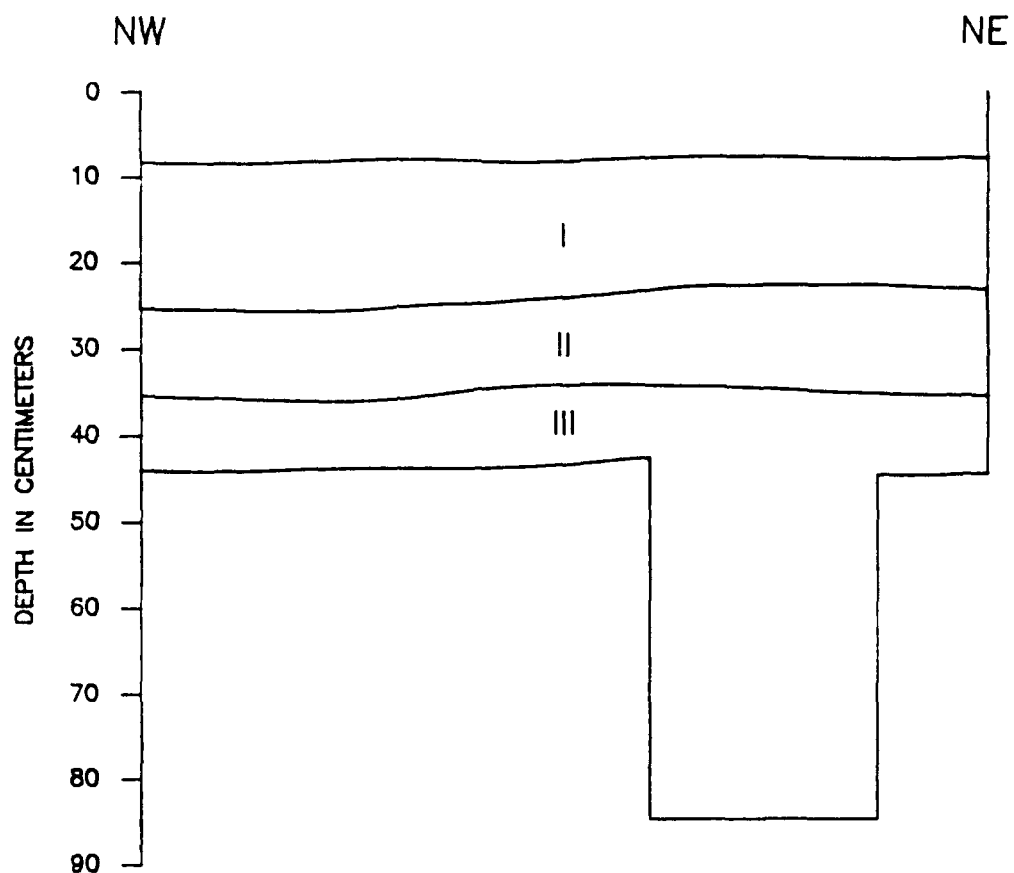


Figure 19. Stratigraphic profile of the north wall of Unit N1155, E1000 at Site 16WBR18.



I: 10YR 4/3 BROWN SILT LOAM.

II: 10YR 5/2 GRAYISH BROWN SILT LOAM MOTTLED WITH  
7.5YR 5/8 STRONG BROWN SILT LOAM.

III: 10YR 5/2 GRAYISH BROWN SILT MOTTLED WITH  
7.5YR 5/8 STRONG BROWN SILT.

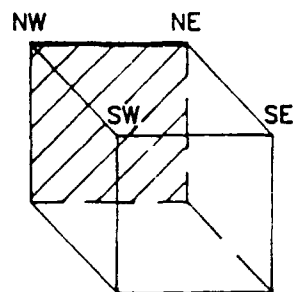


Figure 20. Stratigraphic profile of the north wall of Unit N1180, E1005 at Site 16WBR18.

Stratum III extended from 27 to 50 cmbd (10.6 to 19.7 inbd); it contained a layer of 10YR 4/3 dark brown silt mottled with 10YR 5/1 gray silt and 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown silt. Unit excavation terminated at the base of Stratum III. A shovel test placed in the northeast corner of the unit exposed Stratum IV to a depth of 87 cmbd (34.3 inbd). No cultural material was recovered from Unit N1180, E1005. The dearth of artifacts within the unit suggests that either the northern end of the site lies a short distance south of the unit, or that this portion of the site contains only a very sparse quantity of materials.

### Summary

Field investigations at Site 16WBR18 consisted of the establishment of a 30 x 30 m (98.4 x 98.4 ft) grid system across the site, controlled surface collection of diagnostic and representative artifacts, and the excavation of 12 auger tests and 125 shovel tests. These combined excavations were used to ascertain the vertical and horizontal extent of the site. In addition, eight 1 x 1 m (3.3 x 3.3 ft) excavation units were placed within the site. These included five units placed in the southern portion of the site to test the identified historic artifact concentrations, and three units excavated in the northern portion of the site to assess the site's prehistoric component. These units demonstrated conclusively that the depth of cultural deposits within the site varied considerably. Historic deposits in portions of the site extended to an approximate depth of 70 cmbs (27.6 inbs), while in other portions, these historic deposits did not extend below the 20 - 25 cm (7.9 to 9.8 in) thick plowzone. Those units which contained subplowzone cultural deposits, however, did not evidence any temporal distinction between the upper and lower strata. For example, Unit N930, E1012 contained fragments of the same sponged whiteware vessel in the plowzone (Stratum I) and in Stratum III, suggesting a mixing of these deposits.

The prehistoric materials within the site consisted of a sparse distribution of prehistoric ceramics; no substantive concentration of prehistoric materials was identified. None of the auger tests, shovel tests, or excavated units provided any evidence of in situ prehistoric deposits. No prehistoric or historic archeological features or midden deposits were encountered during testing at Site 16WBR18.

### **Site 16WBR19**

Site 16WBR19 lies on a slight rise in cultivated fields positioned to either side of Ditch 3, adjacent to a field road and approximately 170 m (558 ft) east of the mouth of the ditch (Figures 1 and 21). The site measures approximately 110 m (361 ft) north-south by 120 m (394 ft) east-west; it covers approximately 2.6 ac (1.05 ha). The site initially was identified by Earth Search, Inc. in April 1992 during Phase I cultural resources survey of the Ditch 3 area. At that time, they observed a sparse scatter of prehistoric and historic materials within the site area. Field personnel made a complete surface collection of the site, collecting all observed artifacts except for brick fragments. Recovered materials included 14 prehistoric ceramic sherds, 9 historic ceramic sherds, 6 glass fragments, 4 pieces of iron, 1 oyster shell fragment, and 4 brick fragments. The predominant geomorphic landform included backswamp associated with Bayou Clause, which is located west of the site. Because of its purported backswamp location, the slight rise within the site tentatively was interpreted as dispersed fill which was distributed in the area during the original excavation of Ditch 3. In her report, Yakubik (1992) suggested that the artifacts may have been transported, with the fill, from the Ditch 3 cut through the nearby Site 16WBR20. Site testing, however, was recommended to evaluate the site.

The geomorphic location of Site 16WBR19 originally was interpreted as backswamp (associated with Bayou Clause) which was filled with dirt obtained during the original excavation of Ditch 3 (Yakubik 1992). A more accurate interpretation, however, is that the Bayou Clause floodplain, which lies a few hundred meters west of the site, occupies a former meander scar of the Mississippi River. Site 16WBR19 lies on a low, eroded ridge associated with point bar deposits formed by the Mississippi River as it prograded

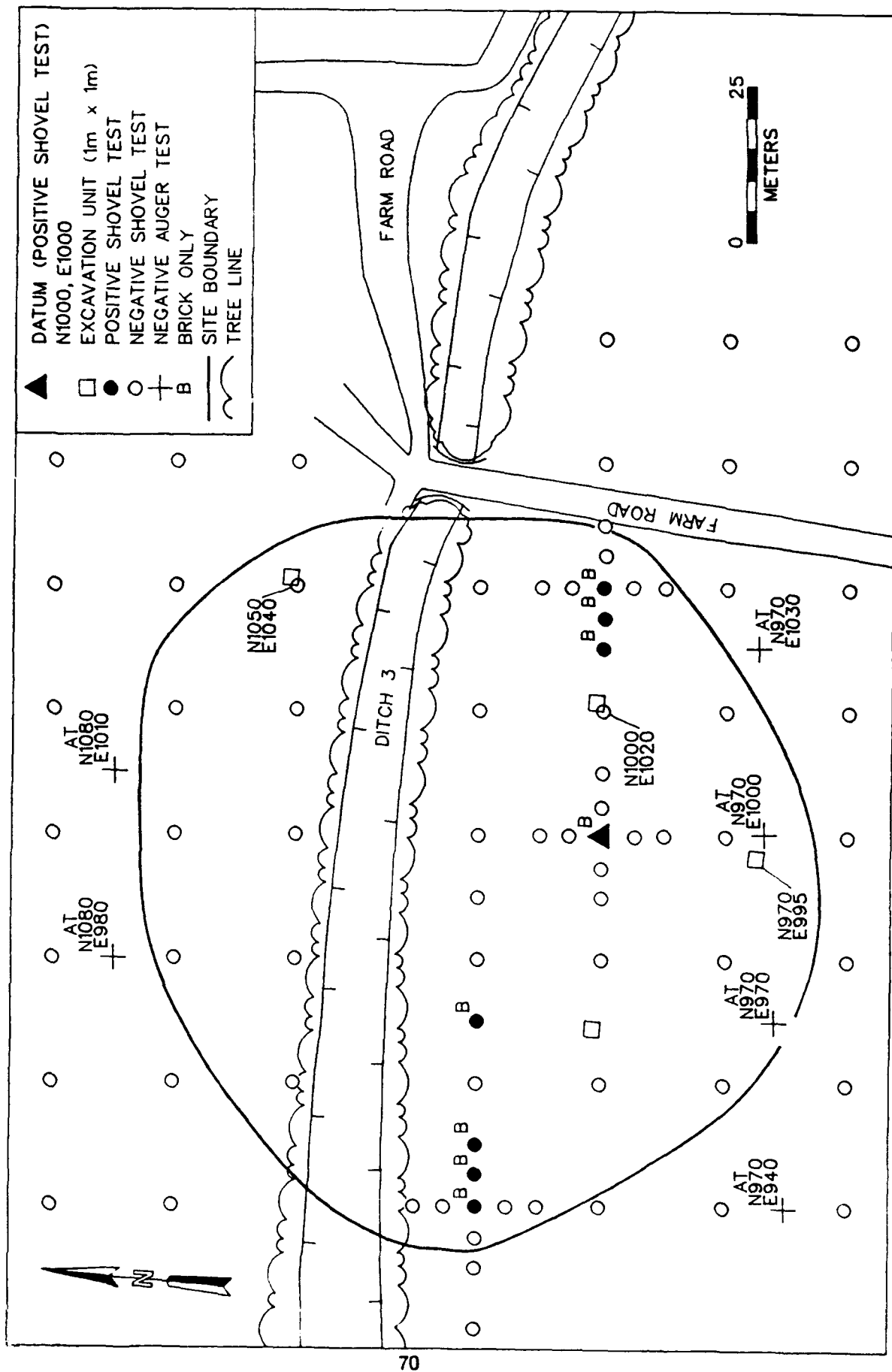


Figure 21. Plan of Site 16WBR19, showing field excavations and landscape features.

westward. Since the site apparently lies on a low, natural ridge, the materials within the site probably are associated with a brief habitation of the area.

During the current investigations, the site was relocated based on the site plan prepared by Earth Search, Inc., and through an examination of the ground surface. With the exception of a few rows along the northern edge of the site area, the fields in which the site is located have not been plowed since the Spring of 1992. Virtually the entire site was overgrown with weeds; surface visibility was poor. Because of the poor ground surface visibility, the low artifact density observed during the 1992 recordation of the site, and the 100 percent surface collection (except for brick fragments) which was undertaken at that time, very few artifacts, except for widely scattered brick fragments, were visible on the ground surface.

Fieldwork was initiated with the establishment of a site datum at N1000, E1000; datum was located on the southern side of Ditch 3. A total of seven shovel test transects were placed at the site. Four transects were spaced at 20 m (65.6 ft) intervals between N960 and N1020 and south of Ditch 3; three lines were established between N1050 and N1090, i.e., north of Ditch 3. Shovel tests were excavated at 20 m (65.6 ft) intervals on transects located between E910 and E1080. A total of 49 shovel tests were excavated during this initial testing phase. Only three of these shovel tests were positive; each contained only brick. An additional 27 shovel tests were excavated around these three positive shovel tests; five of these contained brick fragments. No artifacts other than scattered brick fragments were recovered from the 76 shovel tests excavated within Site 16WBR19 (Figure 21). Site boundaries were estimated on the basis of excavated shovel tests, and the surface distribution of cultural materials observed across the surface of the site.

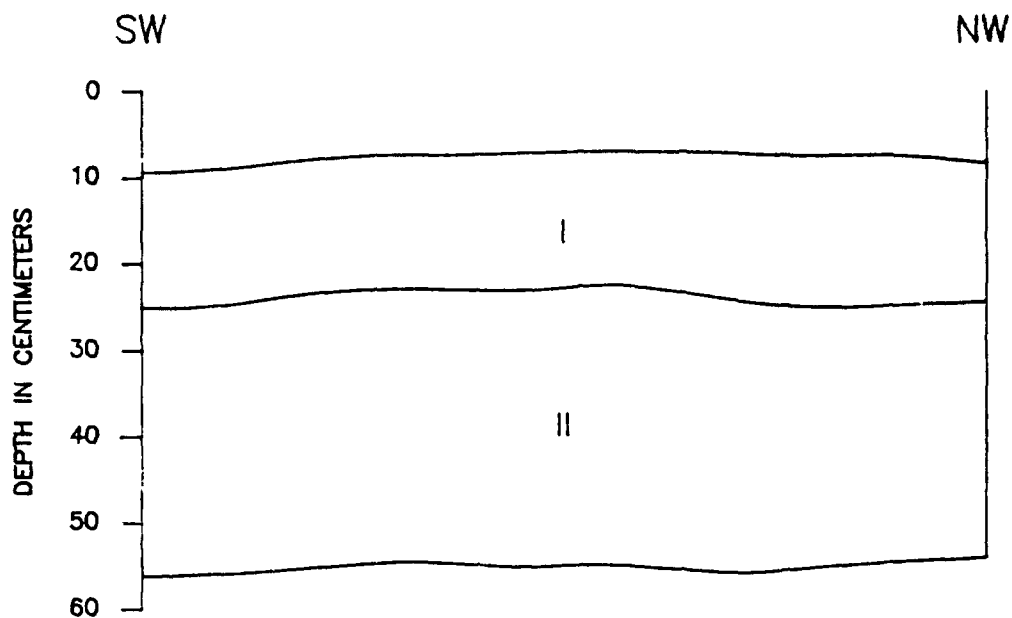
A total of six auger tests were excavated within the site area; these included four placed south of Ditch 3, and two placed north of the ditch (Figure 21). Overall, these auger tests were very homogeneous. Auger Test 2 at N970, E970, contained a typical soil profile. Stratum I, a 10YR 4/3 dark brown silty clay, extended from the ground surface to a depth of 15 cmbs (5.9 inbs). This stratum corresponds to the plowzone. Stratum I rested on Stratum II, a 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silty clay mottled with 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown clay, which extended from the base of Stratum I to the base of the auger test, i.e., to 200 cmbs (78.7 inbs). The water table was encountered at 120 cmbs (47.2 inbs). No evidence of cultural materials or cultural deposits was encountered within any of the six excavated auger tests.

#### Unit N970, E995

Four 1 x 1 m (3.3 x 3.3 ft) excavation units were placed within Site 16WBR19. Unit N970, E995 was placed near the southern end of the site, in an area where several brick fragments were observed on the ground surface. The unit contained two strata. Stratum I, a 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silty clay mottled with 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown silty clay and 10YR 5/1 gray silty clay, extended from 10 to 25 cmbd (3.9 to 9.8 inbd) (Figure 22). This stratum corresponded to the plowzone layer. A number of small brick fragments were observed within the stratum; however, no other artifacts were recovered from Stratum I. Stratum II contained 10YR 4/1 dark gray silty clay mottled with 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown silty clay. It extended from 25 cmbd (9.8 inbd) to the base of the unit, i.e., to 56 cmbd (22 inbd). No artifacts or ecofacts were found within Stratum II, the apparent culturally sterile subsoil. No archeological features or artifact concentrations were found within Unit N970, E995.

#### Unit N1000, E970

Unit N1000, E970 was positioned south of Ditch 3, near the central portion of the site area (Figure 21). Datum was located in a furrow, necessitating placement of the level line 15 cm (5.9 in) above ground surface. The unit was excavated in three strata (Figure 23). Stratum I consisted of a 10YR 4/2 dark grayish



I: 10YR 4/2 DARK GRAYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY MOTTLED WITH  
7.5YR 5/6 STRONG BROWN SILTY CLAY AND  
10YR 5/1 GRAY SILTY CLAY.

II: 10YR 4/1 DARK GRAY SILTY CLAY MOTTLED WITH  
7.5YR 5/6 STRONG BROWN SILTY CLAY.

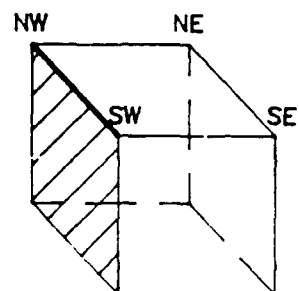
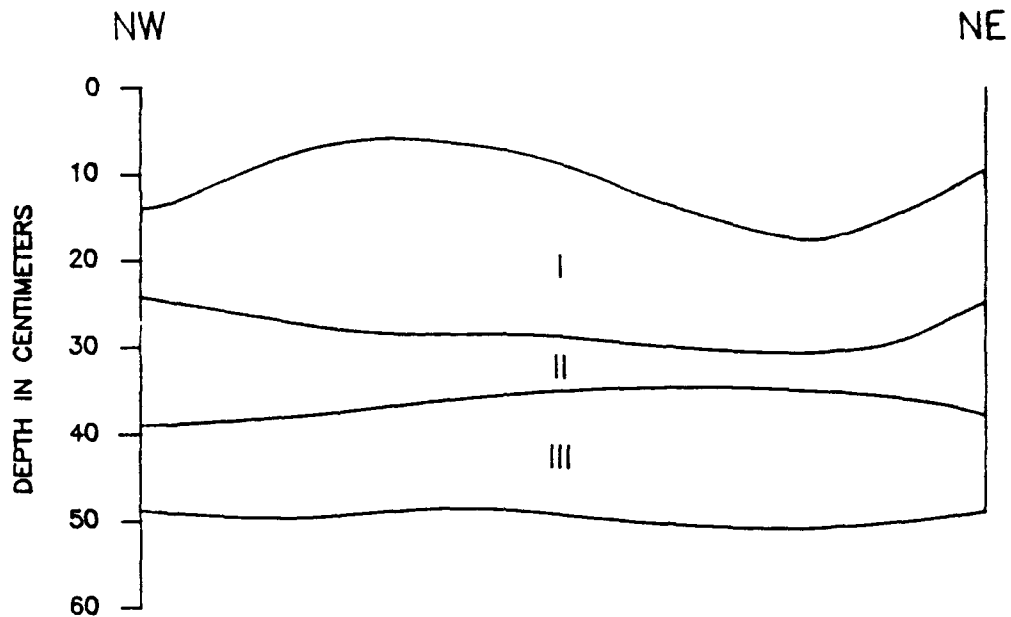


Figure 22. Stratigraphic profile of the west wall of Unit N970, E995 at Site 16WBR19.



I: 10YR 4/2 DARK GRAYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY MOTTLED WITH 10YR 4/6 DARK YELLOWISH BROWN SILT.

II: 10YR 5/1 GRAY CLAY MOTTLED WITH 7.5YR 4/4 DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY.

III: 10YR 4/2 DARK GRAYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY MOTTLED WITH 7.5YR 4/4 DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY, 10YR 5/1 GRAY SILTY CLAY, AND 7.5YR 6/6 REDDISH YELLOW SILTY CLAY.

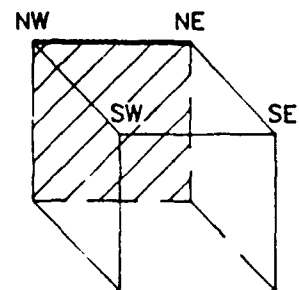


Figure 23. Stratigraphic profile of the north wall of Unit N1000, E970 at Site 16WBR19.



brown silty clay mottled with 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silt. This 10 to 25 cm (3.9 to 9.8 in) thick stratum contained only a small amount of brick; no prehistoric or other historic materials were located within this plowzone stratum. It rested on Stratum II, a 10YR 5/1 gray clay mottled with 7.5YR 4/4 dark brown silty clay. Stratum II extended from 26 to 38 cmbd (10.2 to 15 inbd). Stratum III, the basal stratum of the unit, was excavated to a depth of 49 cmbd (19.3 inbd). It contained 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silty clay mottled with 7.5YR 4/4 dark brown silty clay, 10YR 5/1 gray silty clay, and 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow silty clay. No artifacts, features, or evidence of cultural deposits were observed within Strata II or III.

#### Unit N1000, E1020

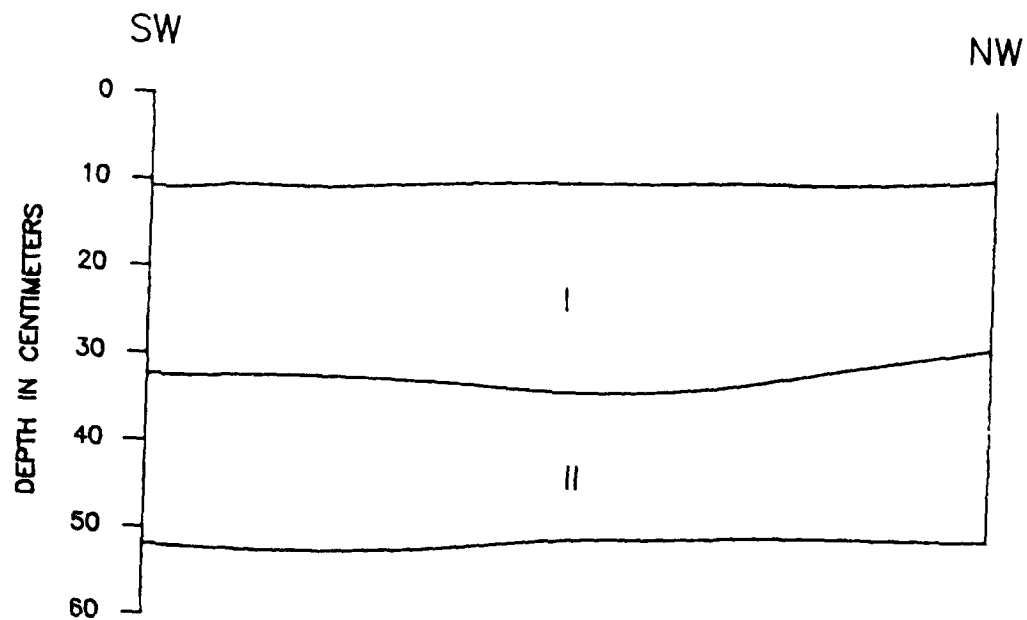
Unit N1000, E1020 was placed 50 m east of Unit N1000, E970 to ensure a widespread distribution of units across the site (Figure 21). The excavated unit contained two strata (Figure 24). Stratum I, a 10YR 4/3 dark brown clay loam, extended to a depth of 32 cmbd (12.6 inbd). A number of small brick fragments were observed within the stratum. However, no additional artifacts were observed within or recovered from this plowzone stratum. The underlying Stratum II, a 10YR 5/1 gray clay mottled with 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown clay and 10YR 5/2 grayish brown clay, was culturally sterile. Stratum II extended from 32 to 52 cmbd (12.6 to 20.5 inbd). No features or artifact concentrations were found within the unit.

#### Unit N1050, E1040

Unit N1050, E1040 was placed north of Ditch 3, in the northeastern portion of site, and a short distance south of a small farm machinery parking and staging area (Figure 21). Three strata were identified within the unit (Figure 25). This included the 7 to 10 cm (2.8 to 3.9 in) thick, 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown clay loam plowzone deposit, which contained a sparse scatter of brick fragments. It rested on a 40 cm (15.7 in) thick, 10YR 4/1 dark gray clay mottled with 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown clay (Stratum II). A few small, scattered brick fragments were observed within the stratum; however, most of these originated from the upper half of the stratum. Several small pieces of gravel were found in the upper half of the stratum, and one wire nail was recovered between 29 and 39 cmbd (11.4 and 15.4 inbd). A moderate amount of gravel also was observed in the small equipment parking area located a short distance east of the unit; this may represent the source of the gravel observed in Stratum II. The few historic materials and gravel found within Stratum II may have been deposited during earth moving and grading associated with the construction and maintenance of the parking area. Finally, Stratum III consisted of a 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown clay; the stratum was culturally sterile. No evidence of substantive prehistoric or historic deposits was found within this heavily disturbed area.

#### Summary

Archeological testing at Site 16WBR19 consisted of a surface collection of the few artifacts (other than brick) that were observed on the ground surface, the excavation of 76 shovel tests, six auger tests, and four 1 x 1 m (3.3 x 3.3 ft) units. This testing demonstrated that the site area contained a sparse scatter of prehistoric and historic materials; most of the identified materials consisted of brick. While cultural deposits were confined to the plowzone in each of the three units, Unit N1050, E1040, produced brick fragments, gravel, and a wire nail from Stratum II. These subplowzone materials apparently are associated with development and maintenance of the small parking area. There was no evidence that the upper soil deposits within the site consisted of soils deposited in the area to fill a former backswamp. In addition, no intact prehistoric or historic features or cultural deposits were found within the site area.



I: 10YR 4/3 DARK BROWN CLAY LOAM.

II: 10YR 5/1 GRAY CLAY MOTTLED WITH  
10YR 5/6 YELLOWISH BROWN CLAY AND  
10YR 5/2 GRAYISH BROWN CLAY.

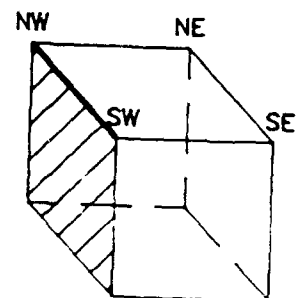
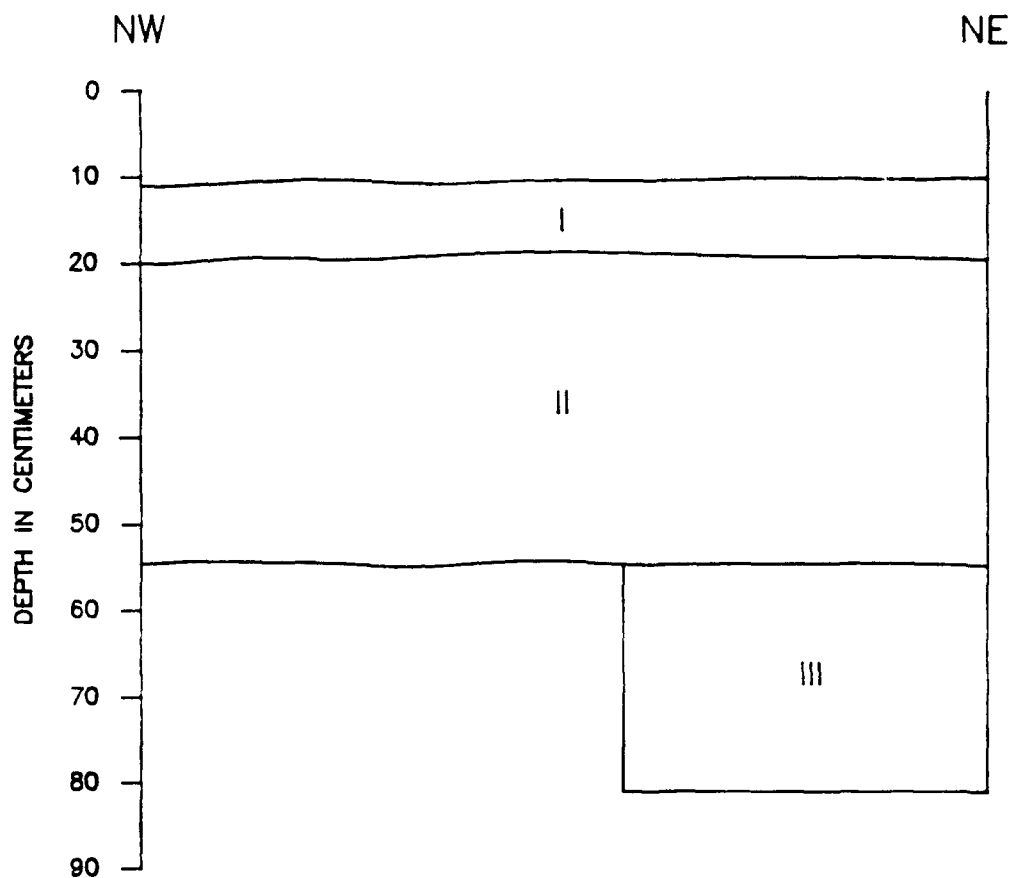


Figure 24. Stratigraphic profile of the west wall of Unit N1000, E1020 at Site 16WBR19.



I: 10YR 4/2 DARK GRAYISH BROWN CLAY LOAM.

II: 10YR 4/1 DARK GRAY CLAY MOTTLED WITH  
7.5YR 4/6 STRONG BROWN CLAY.

III: 10YR 3/2 VERY DARK GRAYISH BROWN CLAY.

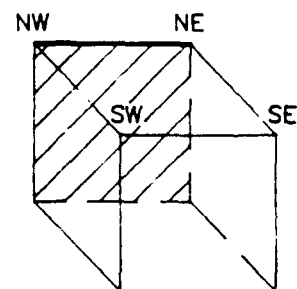


Figure 25. Stratigraphic profile of the north wall of Unit N1050, E1040 at Site 16WBR19.

## Site 16WBR20

Site 16WBR20 lies along the western edge of the project area and is located at the mouth of Ditch 3 (Figure 1). This up to 30 m (98.4 ft) wide site extends along approximately 620 m (2,033 ft) of a relict bankline overlooking a meander scar of the Mississippi River, which currently is occupied by Bayou Clause and its associated floodplain (Figure 26). The site covers approximately 4 ac (1.6 ha). It initially was identified in April 1992 by Earth Search, Inc., during survey of several planned ditch alignments for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. During survey, field investigators conducted a 100 percent collection of observed artifacts; they recovered 39 prehistoric ceramic sherds and one chert flake. While little of the pottery was diagnostic, the site tentatively was interpreted as containing both Troyville and Coles Creek components. In addition, seven historic artifacts were recovered, including one Coca-Cola bottle fragment, one piece of colorless glass, one piece of green-edged whiteware, one iron pot handle, one glass marble, one unidentified piece of metal, and one brick fragment. This minor historic component was interpreted as field scatter, possibly associated with construction of Ditch 3 (Yakubik 1992). Based on data collected during survey, Earth Search, Inc. assessed the prehistoric component of Site 16WBR20 as potentially significant, based on its potential to yield important data concerning prehistoric settlement of the region; the ephemeral historic component was evaluated as not significant. Site testing was recommended to evaluate the prehistoric component of Site 16WBR20 (Yakubik 1992).

During the current site testing assessment, a site datum, N1000, E1000, was established approximately 40 m (131 ft) south of Ditch 3, and 40 m (131 ft) east of the banktop overlooking the Bayou Clause floodplain. A grid system was established across the site area, and survey transects were placed along the E970, E985, and E1000 lines, and oriented parallel to the adjacent bankline. Shovel tests were excavated at 30 m intervals along each transect, with shovel test locations along the E985 line offset to maximize survey coverage (Figure 26). Additional shovel tests were excavated around each positive shovel test location. During testing, 105 shovel tests were excavated within the site area. Only nine of these were positive; four contained small iron fragments, while the remaining five shovel tests contained only brick fragments. No prehistoric artifacts were recovered from any of the excavated shovel tests.

An intensive surface collection also was made of the entire site area. Because of poor ground surface visibility; the 1992 100 percent surface collection of the field; and, the low artifact density of the site, only a small artifact assemblage was recovered from the surface. The prehistoric component of this assemblage included 20 prehistoric sherds and five unmodified lithic flakes. Most of these sherds were eroded; the only identifiable examples consisted of two fragments of Baytown Plain *var. unspecified*. Since Baytown Plain wares were used from the Marksville through the Mississippi periods, these sherds were not sufficiently diagnostic to date the site more precisely than post-Tchefuncte. A thin scatter of brick fragments was observed throughout the site area; a fragment of annular whiteware and a colorless bottle glass fragment also were recovered from the surface of the site.

Twelve auger tests were distributed across the site; generally, these were spaced at 50 m (164 ft) intervals. Auger Test N700, E975 exhibited a typical stratigraphic profile. Stratum I consisted of a 12 cm (4.7 in) thick deposit of 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silty clay. It rested on Stratum II, a 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown clay mottled with 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown clay. By 38 cmbs (15 inbs), Stratum II graded into Stratum III, a 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silty clay mottled with 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown silty clay. The water table was encountered at 122 cmbs (48 inbs). No artifacts were found within Auger Test N700, E975. The only artifact found during auger testing was a nail head; it was observed at 17 cmbs (6.7 inbs) in Auger Test N1100, E980. No evidence of buried cultural deposits was identified within any of the excavated auger tests.

A total of six excavation units were placed within Site 16WBR20. These units were positioned to ensure strategic distribution across the site, specifically, across those areas that could be impacted by the planned construction activities. While the distribution of units was based, in part, on the observed

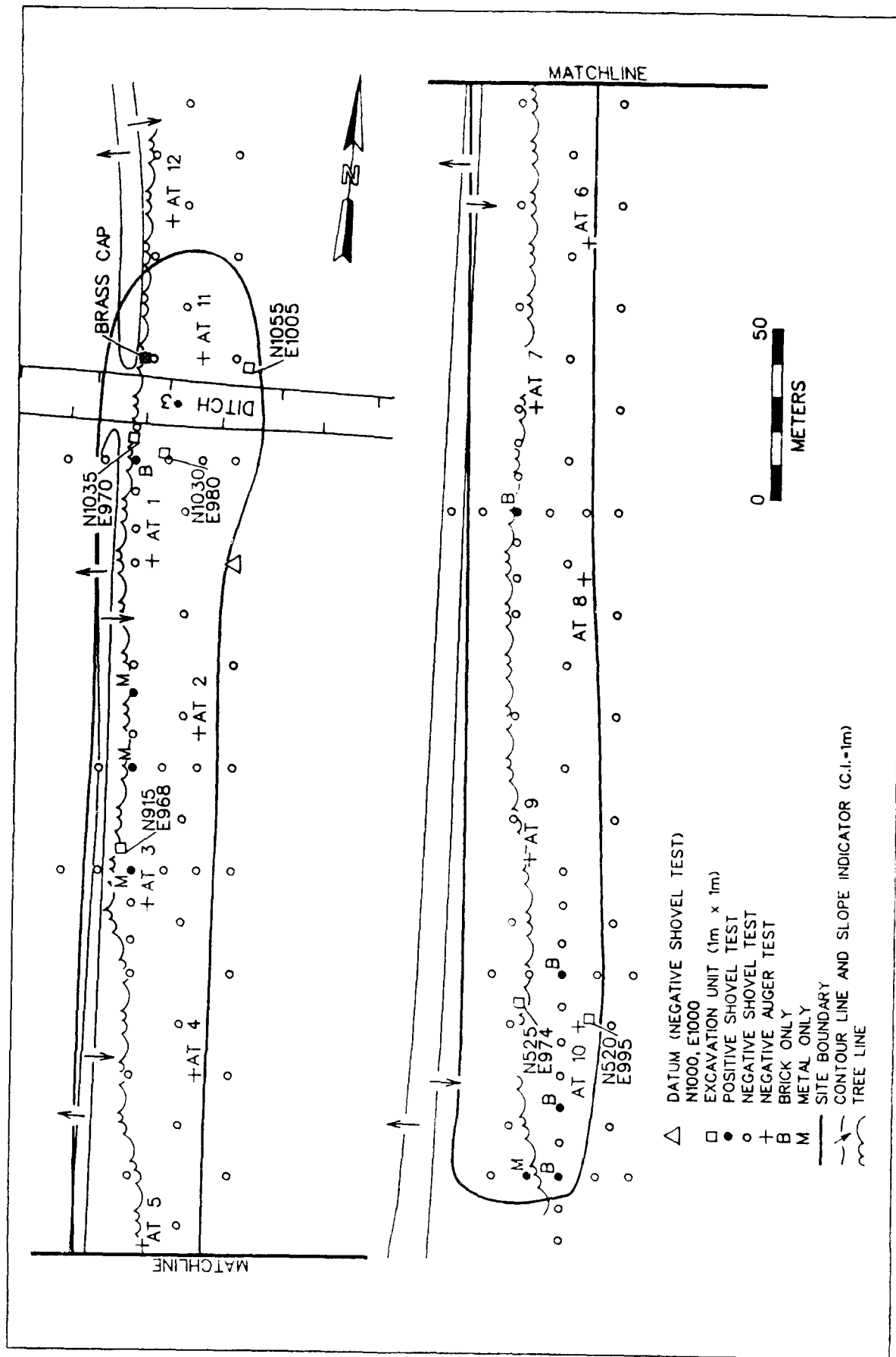


Figure 26. Plan of Site 16WBR20, showing field excavations and landscape features.

distribution of prehistoric ceramic sherds, it is not known if the few prehistoric materials identified on the surface accurately reflect the distribution of materials throughout the site. During the field investigations, the site area was heavily overgrown and visibility was poor; it had not been plowed since before the April 1992 Earth Search, Inc., identification of the site.

#### Unit N520, E995

Unit N520, E995 was placed towards the southern end of the site (Figure 26). Unit placement was based on the identification of several prehistoric pottery sherds located in the immediate vicinity. The unit contained three excavated strata (Figure 27). Stratum I consisted of an 8 to 16 cm (3.1 to 6.3 in) thick deposit of 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silty clay loam. It rested on Stratum II, a 5 to 8 cm (2 to 3.1 in) thick layer of 10YR 5/1 gray silty clay mottled with 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown silty clay; it extended to a depth of 30 cmbd (11.8 inbd). These two strata apparently form the plowzone; Stratum I contained the annual plowzone, and Stratum II the maximum depth to which the area has been plowed. Stratum III, a 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silty clay, extended to the basal depth of 50 cmbd (19.7 inbd). No artifacts, cultural deposits, or features were uncovered within this unit.

#### Unit N525, E974

Unit N525, E974 was positioned at the treeline near the southern end of the site, and a few meters east of the edge of the meander scar bankline (Figure 26). As with nearby Unit N520, E995, the unit was placed in an area where several prehistoric sherds previously had been identified on the surface. Unit N525, E974 contained three strata (Figure 28). Stratum I contained a 14 to 15 cm (5.5 to 5.9 in) thick deposit of 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown loam; no cultural materials or features were found within this topsoil deposit.

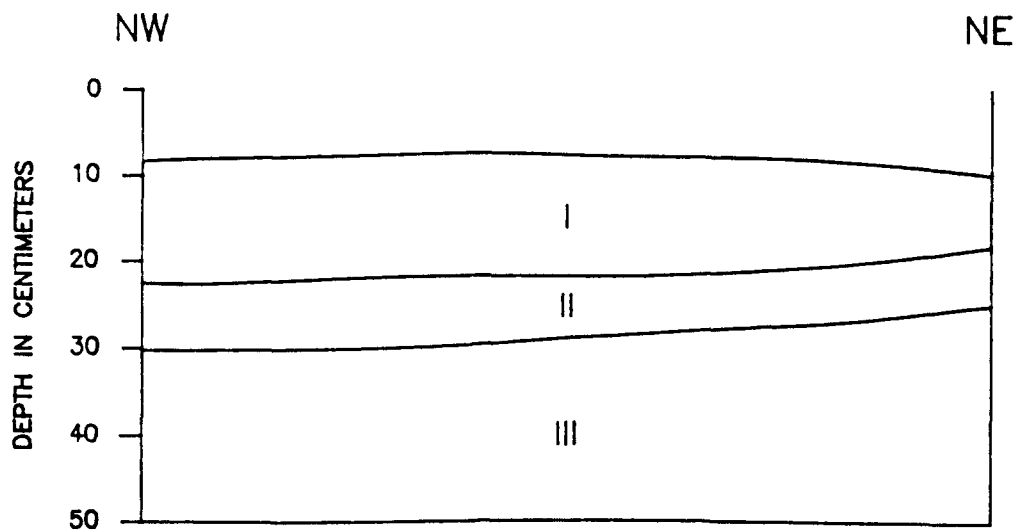
Stratum II extended from 24 to 44 cmbd (9.4 to 17.3 inbd). It consisted of 7.5YR 3.4 dark brown silt mottled with 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silt and 10YR 4/1 dark gray silt. While the upper half of this stratum was culturally sterile, the lower half contained several historic artifacts, including several pieces of iron wire and several brick fragments. These materials indicate that cultural deposits in the vicinity of the unit are disturbed to a depth of at least 34 cmbs (13.4 inbs).

Stratum III, the final excavated stratum, contained a 10YR 4/1 dark gray loamy clay mottled with 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown loamy clay, and a thin, broken layer of 10YR 2/2 very dark brown silt at the top of the stratum (Figure 28). This stratum was excavated from 44 to 67 cmbd (17.3 to 26.4 inbd). No artifacts or cultural deposits were located within this stratum.

As mentioned previously, the unit was situated close to the upper edge of the meander scar bankline and just west of the modern extent of the cultivated field. While the 14 to 15 cm (5.5 to 5.9 in) thick Stratum I was culturally sterile, Stratum II contained a few historic artifacts to a depth of 34 cmbs (13.4 inbs). While the upper 34 cm (13.4 in) may represent plowzone, it is equally probable that Stratum I consists of a tapered lens of topsoil placed along the top edge of the bankline to form a slight ridge. This ridge would serve to inhibit plowzone erosion into the adjacent meander scar. No in situ prehistoric deposits have survived in the vicinity of the unit.

#### Unit N915, E968

Unit N915, E968 was positioned in the central portion of the site, approximately 10 m (33 ft) east of the top of the bankline (Figure 26). Its placement was based on the surface distribution of a few prehistoric ceramic sherds. The unit was excavated in two strata (Figure 29). Stratum I consisted of a 7



- I: 10YR 4/2 DARK GRAYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY LOAM.
- II: 10YR 5/1 GRAY SILTY CLAY MOTTLED WITH  
7.5YR 5/6 STRONG BROWN SILT CLAY.
- III: 10YR 3/2 VERY DARK GRAYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY.

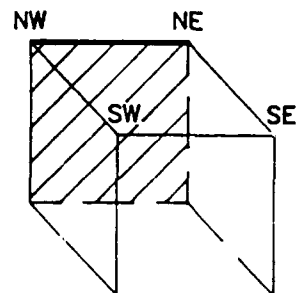
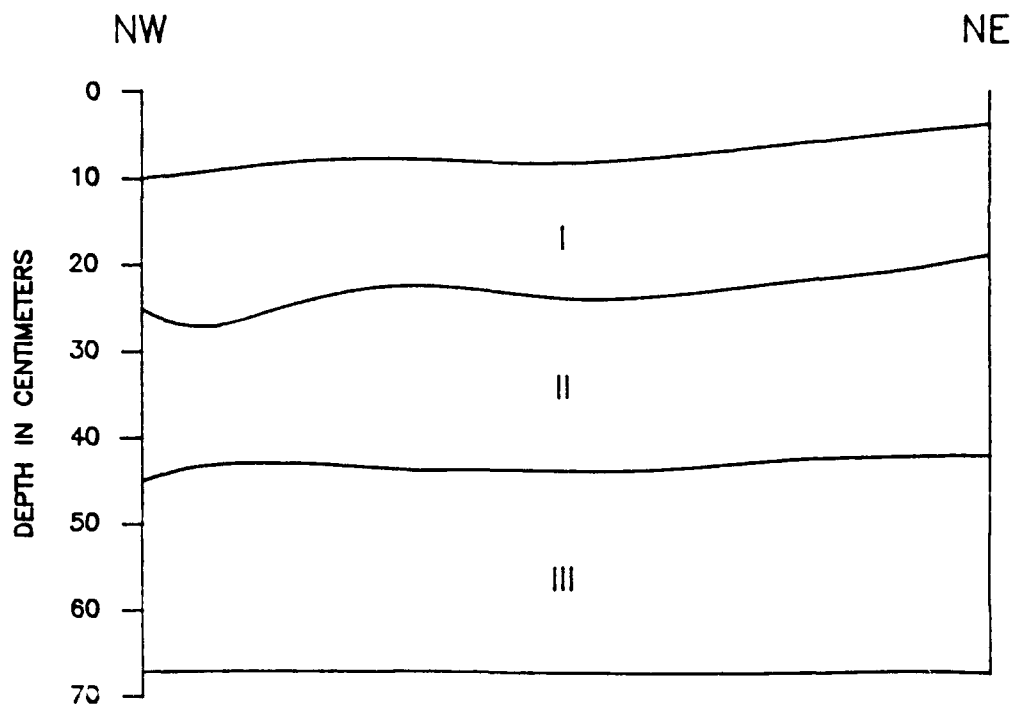


Figure 27. Stratigraphic profile of the north wall of Unit N520, E995 at Site 16WBR20.



I: 10YR 4/2 DARK GRAYISH BROWN LOAM.

II: 7.5YR 3/4 DARK BROWN SILT MOTTLED WITH  
10YR 4/2 DARK GRAYISH BROWN SILT AND  
10YR 4/1 DARK GRAY SILT.

III: 10YR 4/1 DARK GRAY LOAMY CLAY MOTTLED WITH  
7.5YR 3/4 DARK BROWN LOAMY CLAY,  
WITH A THIN, BROKEN LENS OF  
10YR 2/2 VERY DARK BROWN SILT AT THE VERY  
TOP OF THE STRATUM.

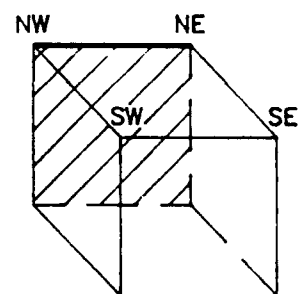
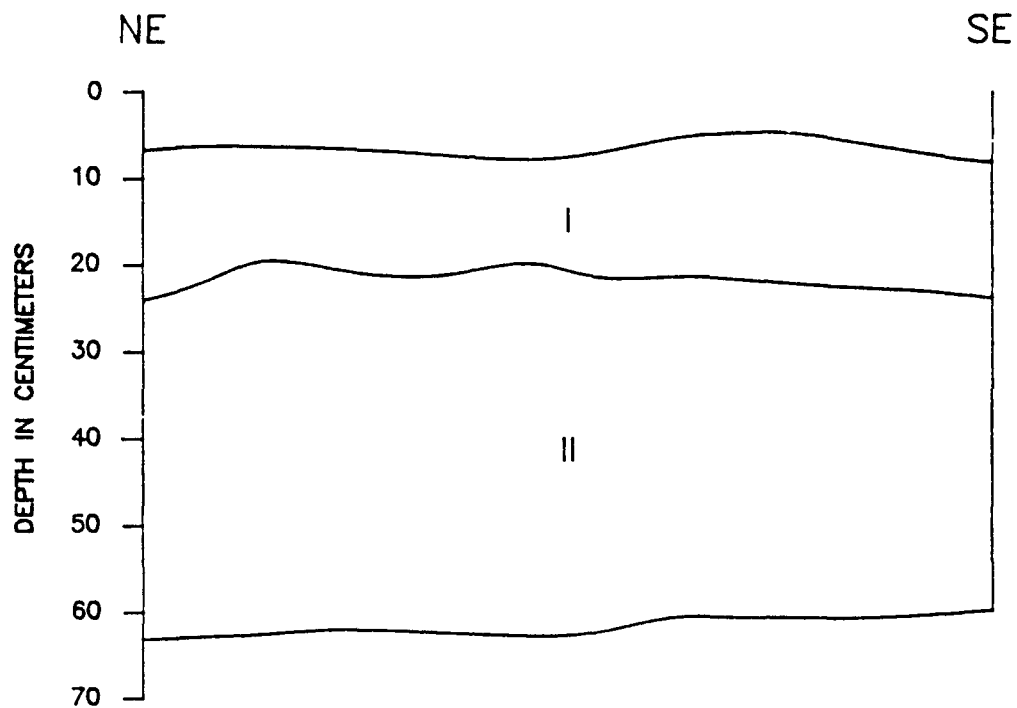


Figure 28. Stratigraphic profile of the north wall of Unit N525, E974 at Site 16WBR20.





I: 10YR 4/2 DARK GRAYISH BROWN SILT LOAM.

II: 10YR 4/4 DARK YELLOWISH BROWN SILT MOTTLED WITH  
7.5YR 5/6 STRONG BROWN SILT.

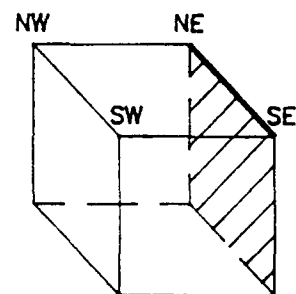


Figure 29. Stratigraphic profile of the east wall of Unit N915, E968 at Site 16WBR20.

to 17 cm (2.8 to 6.7 in) thick deposit of 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silt loam. A rodent burrow extended from the base of this stratum and into Stratum II. One piece of barbed wire, and one iron staple fragment were recovered from this plowzone stratum. In addition, several tiny amorphous iron fragments and some charcoal also were observed. The barbed wire and staple apparently originate from the fenceline which extends along the top edge of the meander scar bankline.

Stratum II contained 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silt mottled with 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown silt. It was excavated from 17 to 60 cmbd (6.7 to 23.6 inbd). One prehistoric ceramic sherd, a Baytown Plain var. *unspecified* rim sherd, was recovered from the stratum at 30 to 40 cmbd (11.8 to 15.7 inbd). No cultural features, midden deposits, or artifact concentrations were identified within this stratum. The paucity of prehistoric materials within this unit reflects the very sparse distribution of prehistoric artifacts throughout the site.

#### Unit N1030, E980

Unit N1030, E980 was placed towards the northern end of Site 16WBR20, a short distance south of Ditch 3. Both it and nearby Unit N1035, E970, were placed in the area to test that portion of the site which may be impacted by planned drainage ditch improvements. Several prehistoric ceramic sherds were found on the ground surface in the vicinity of these two units. Unit N1030, E980 contained four strata (Figure 30). Stratum I formed a 16 to 21 cm (6.3 to 8.3 in) thick plowzone deposit of 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silty clay loam. The only artifact found within the stratum was a single eroded prehistoric ceramic sherd. Three plow scars were observed at the base of the stratum; they extended a few centimeters into Stratum II.

Stratum II contained a 10YR 4/1 dark gray silt loam heavily mottled with 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silt loam, 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silt loam, and 10YR 6/2 light brownish gray silt (Figure 30). The stratum extended from 31 to 38 cmbd (12.2 to 15 inbd). These soils exhibited some evidence of banding and alluvial deposition. They rested on Stratum III, a deposit of 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silt mottled with 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silt, and 10YR 4/1 dark gray silt, was located between 38 and 55 cmbd (15 and 21.7 inbd). The primary difference Strata II and III was the decreased clay content in Stratum III. Stratum IV, the basal stratum of the unit, was exposed in a shovel test placed in the northwest corner of the unit. It contained 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silty clay mottled with 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay, and 10YR 4/1 dark gray silty clay. While it exhibited the same soil colors as the overlying Stratum III, the stratum contained considerably more clay than did Stratum III. No artifacts, features, or cultural deposits were uncovered within Strata II, III, and IV.

#### Unit N1035, E970

Unit N1035, E970 was located approximately 11 m (36 ft) northwest of Unit N1030, E980, and 10 m (33 ft) south of Ditch 3 (Figure 26). The unit contained three strata (Figure 31). The 6 to 10 cm (2.4 to 3.9 in) thick Stratum I plowzone deposit consisted of 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silt loam. While no artifacts were recovered from this stratum, a few brick fragments were observed. It rested on Stratum II, a 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silt loam mottled with 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silt loam. This stratum was excavated from 16 to 40 cmbd (6.3 to 15.7 inbd). While a rodent burrow was observed within the stratum, no cultural deposits or artifacts were present. Stratum III, the basal stratum, was comprised of 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silt mottled with 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silt. It was exposed near the base of the unit, and in a shovel test placed in the northwest corner of the unit; this shovel test extended to a depth of 71 cmbd (28 inbd). No artifacts, features, or evidence of cultural deposits were found within Stratum III.

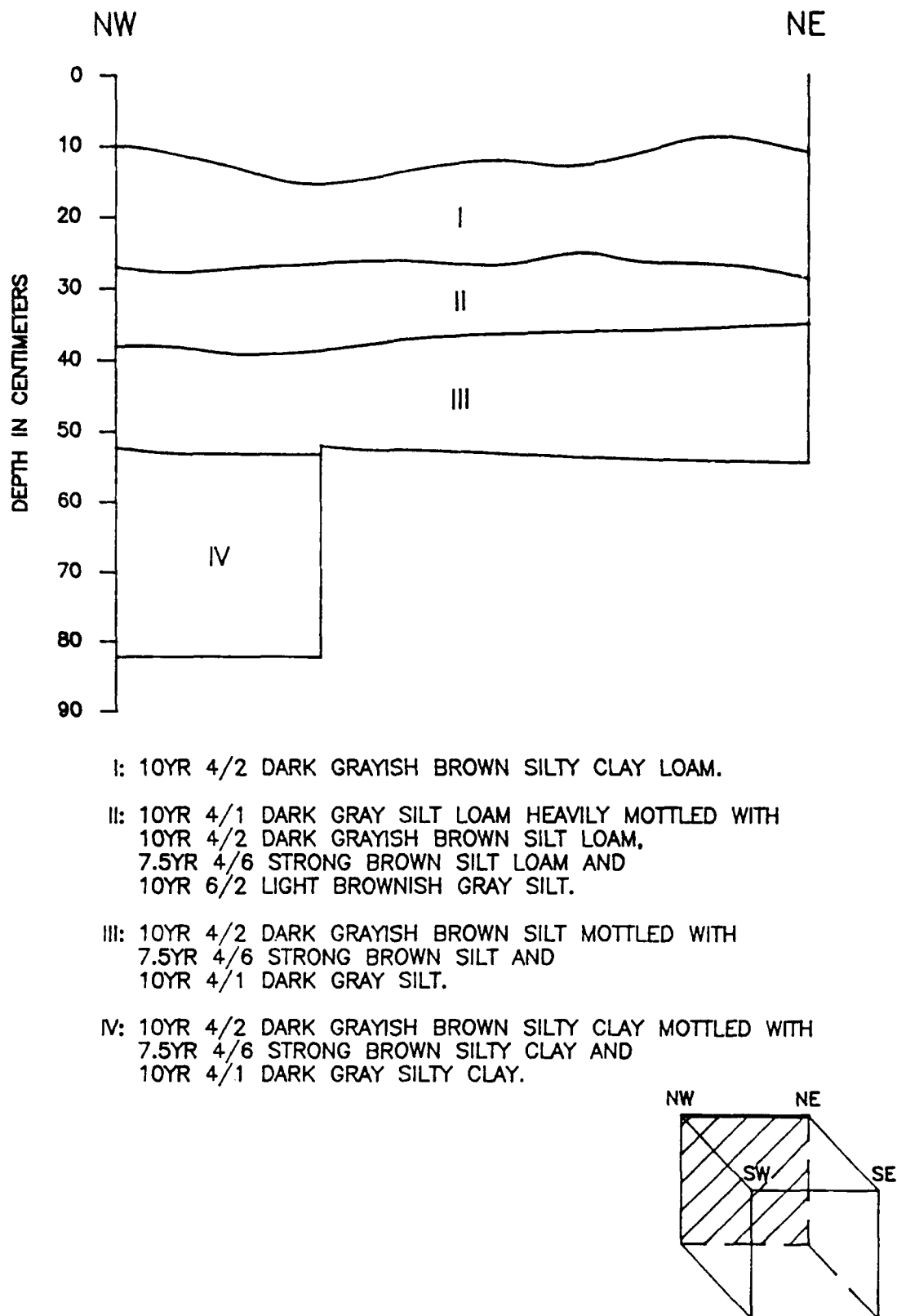
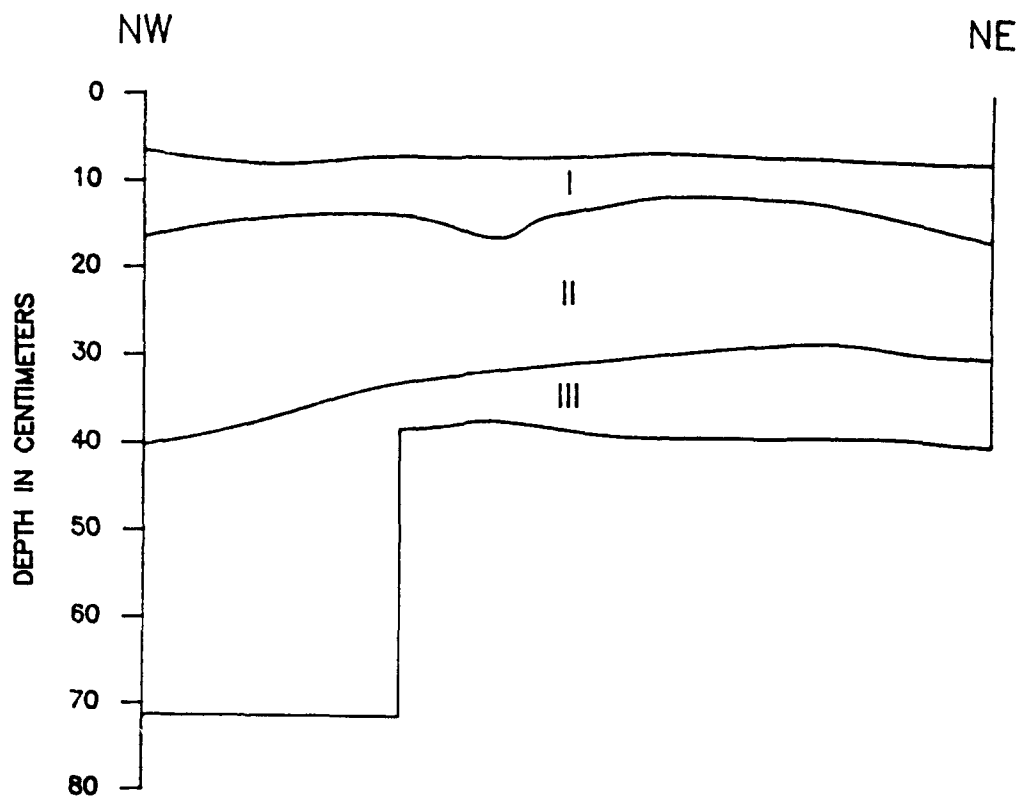


Figure 30. Stratigraphic profile of the north wall of Unit N1030, E980 at Site 16WBR20.



I: 10YR 4/2 DARK GRAYISH BROWN SILT LOAM.

II: 10YR 4/2 DARK GRAYISH BROWN SILT LOAM MOTTLED WITH 7.5YR 4/6 STRONG BROWN SILT LOAM.

III: 10YR 4/2 DARK GRAYISH BROWN SILT MOTTLED WITH 7.5YR 4/6 STRONG BROWN SILT.

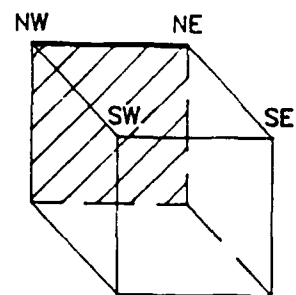


Figure 31. Stratigraphic profile of the north wall of Unit N1035, E970 at Site 16WBR20.

### Unit N1055, E1005

Unit N1055, E1005 was positioned at the northern end of Site 16WBR20, less than 10 m (33 ft) north of Ditch 3 (Figure 26). Its placement was based on the observed presence of a sparse distribution of prehistoric materials within the site area. This unit contained three strata (Figure 32). Stratum I consisted of a 11 to 16 cm (4.3 to 6.3 in) thick deposit of 10YR 4/3 brown silt loam. The only cultural materials observed within the stratum were several brick fragments, along with one eroded prehistoric ceramic sherd. The prehistoric sherd was recovered from the lower 3 to 5 cm (1.2 to 2 in) of the stratum.

Stratum II, a 10 cm (3.9 in) thick layer of 10YR 5/2 grayish brown silt loam mottled with 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown silt loam, was excavated to a depth of 32 cmbd (12.6 inbd). It contained no artifacts, and exhibited no evidence of cultural deposits. Stratum III contained 10YR 5/2 grayish brown silt mottled with 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown silt. It was excavated to a depth of 42 cmbd (16.5 inbd); a shovel test placed near the northeast corner of the unit exposed Stratum III soils to a depth of 82 cmbd (32.3 inbd). No artifacts or cultural deposits were recovered from Stratum III.

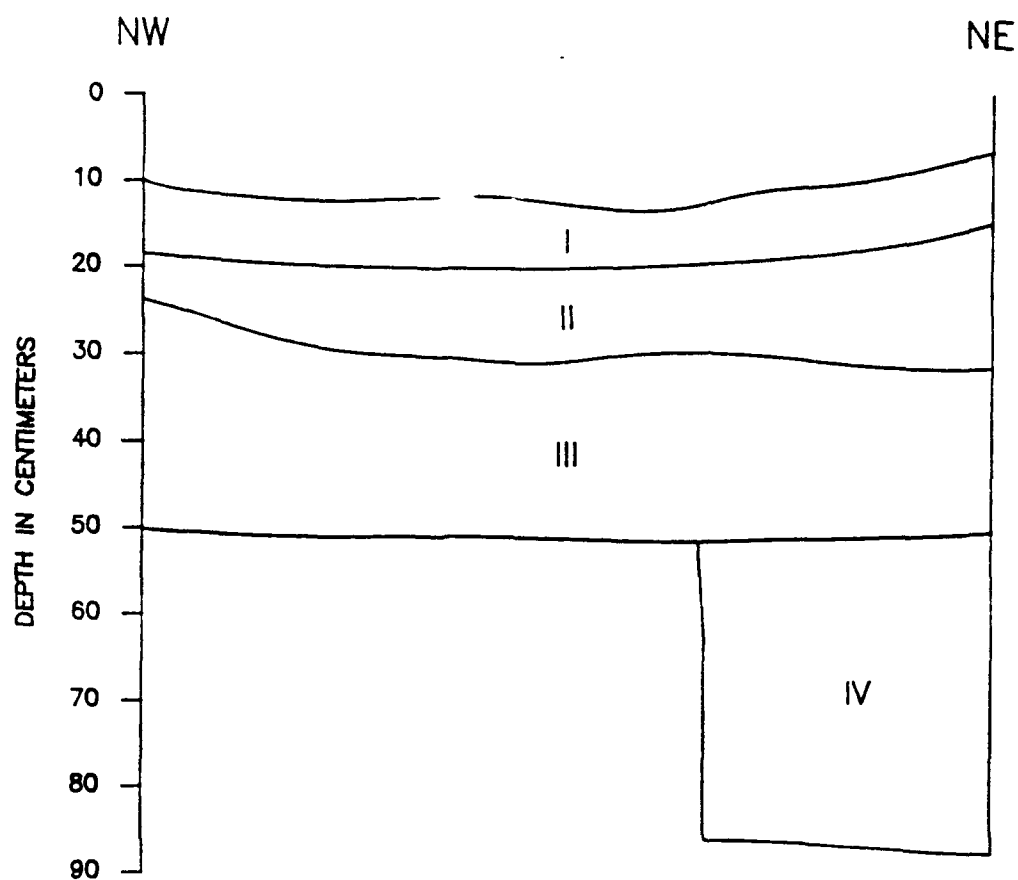
### Summary

Archeological testing at Site 16WBR20 consisted of an intensive surface collection, and excavation of 105 shovel tests, 12 auger tests, and 6 test excavation units within the defined site area. This testing demonstrated that the site contained a very sparse scatter of prehistoric and historic materials. The prehistoric materials consisted primarily of non-diagnostic ceramic sherds, including eroded sherds, and Baytown Plain *var. unspecified*. A few lithic flakes also were recovered. Based on these materials, it appears that the prehistoric component of this site post-dates the Tchefuncte culture. The historic component consisted primarily of a sparse scatter of brick and small iron fragments. A piece of banded whiteware and a colorless bottle glass fragment also were recovered. These materials apparently date from the postbellum or twentieth century, and probably represent field scatter. Excavated units provided no evidence of archeological features or in situ archeological deposits.

### **Site 16WBR26**

Site 16WBR26 is situated towards the southern end of the project area, at the confluence of the Ditch 5A and Ditch 5 laterals (Figure 1). The site measures approximately 150 m (492 ft) north-south by 240 m (787 ft) east-west; it covers approximately 7.7 ac (3.1 ha). While most of the site falls within a cultivated field, it is bisected by a large drainage ditch, a portion of which is designated the Ditch 5 Lateral; it extends north-south through the center of the site (Figure 33).

The site was identified in April 1992 by Earth Search, Inc., during field survey of planned ditch alignments for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Yakubik 1992). During their survey, a 100 percent surface collection of observed materials, excluding brick, was recovered from the site area; a total of 33 prehistoric ceramic sherds and 97 historic artifacts were recovered from the surface of the site. Based on the observed distribution of these materials, five areas were defined. These included the Main Site, which lay immediately west of the Ditch 5 Lateral; Locus A, which fell north and east of the confluence of the Ditch 5A and Ditch 5 laterals; Locus B was located south and east of the confluence of these two ditches; Locus C was situated at the culvert crossing of Ditch 5 Lateral; and, Locus D fell near the eastern edge of the site, and east of the Ditch 5A Lateral. Yakubik (1982) noted only a two brick fragments and a shell fragment in Locus A; and, a Barq's soda bottle fragment and brick in Locus C, a filled area associated with the Ditch 5 Lateral culvert. While most of the historic materials were concentrated in the Main Site area, the prehistoric ceramic sherds all were recovered from Loci B and D, i.e., east of the large central ditch. Two 50 x 50 cm (19.7 x 19.7 in) test excavations were placed within the site, neither produced cultural material. Because of the paucity of



- I: 10YR 4/2 DARK GRAYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY.
- II: 10YR 4/3 DARK BROWN CLAY MOTTLED WITH 10YR 5/1 GRAY CLAY AND 7.5YR 5/6 STRONG BROWN CLAY.
- III: 10YR 4/3 DARK BROWN SILT MOTTLED WITH 10YR 5/1 GRAY SILT AND 7.5YR 5/6 STRONG BROWN SILT.
- IV: 10YR 4/3 DARK BROWN CLAY MOTTLED WITH 10YR 5/1 GRAY CLAY AND 7.5YR 5/6 STRONG BROWN CLAY.

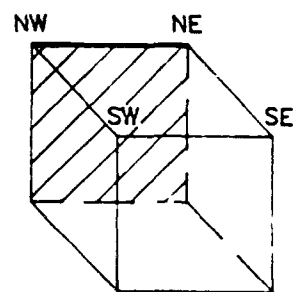


Figure 32. Stratigraphic profile of the north wall of Unit N1055, E1005 at Site 16WBR20.

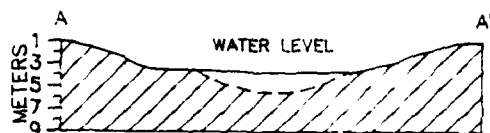
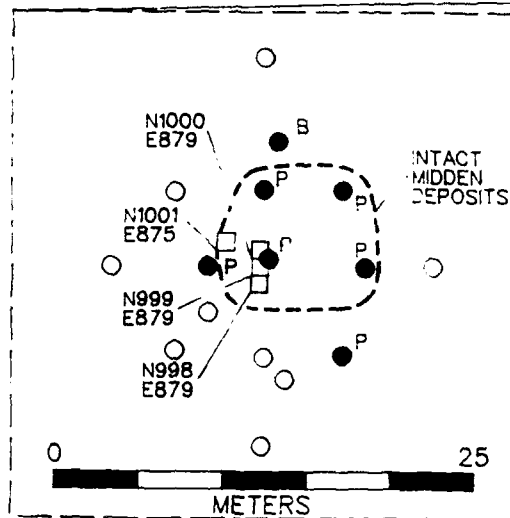
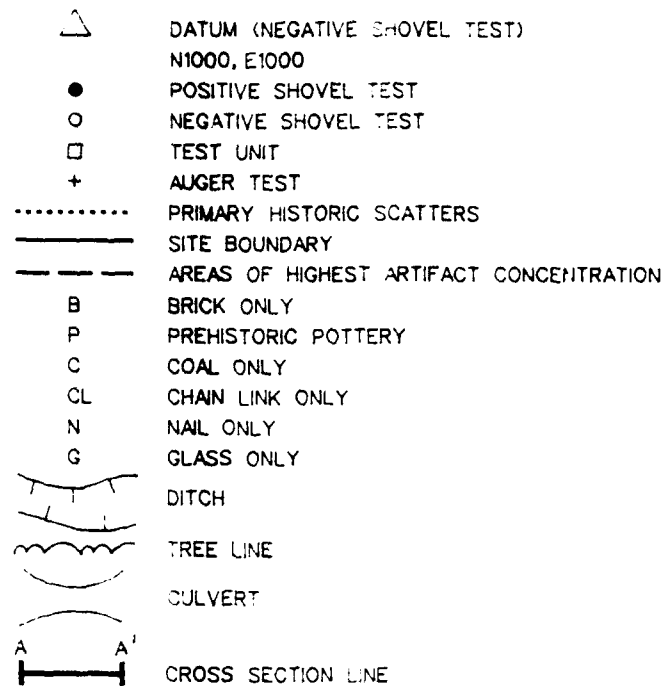
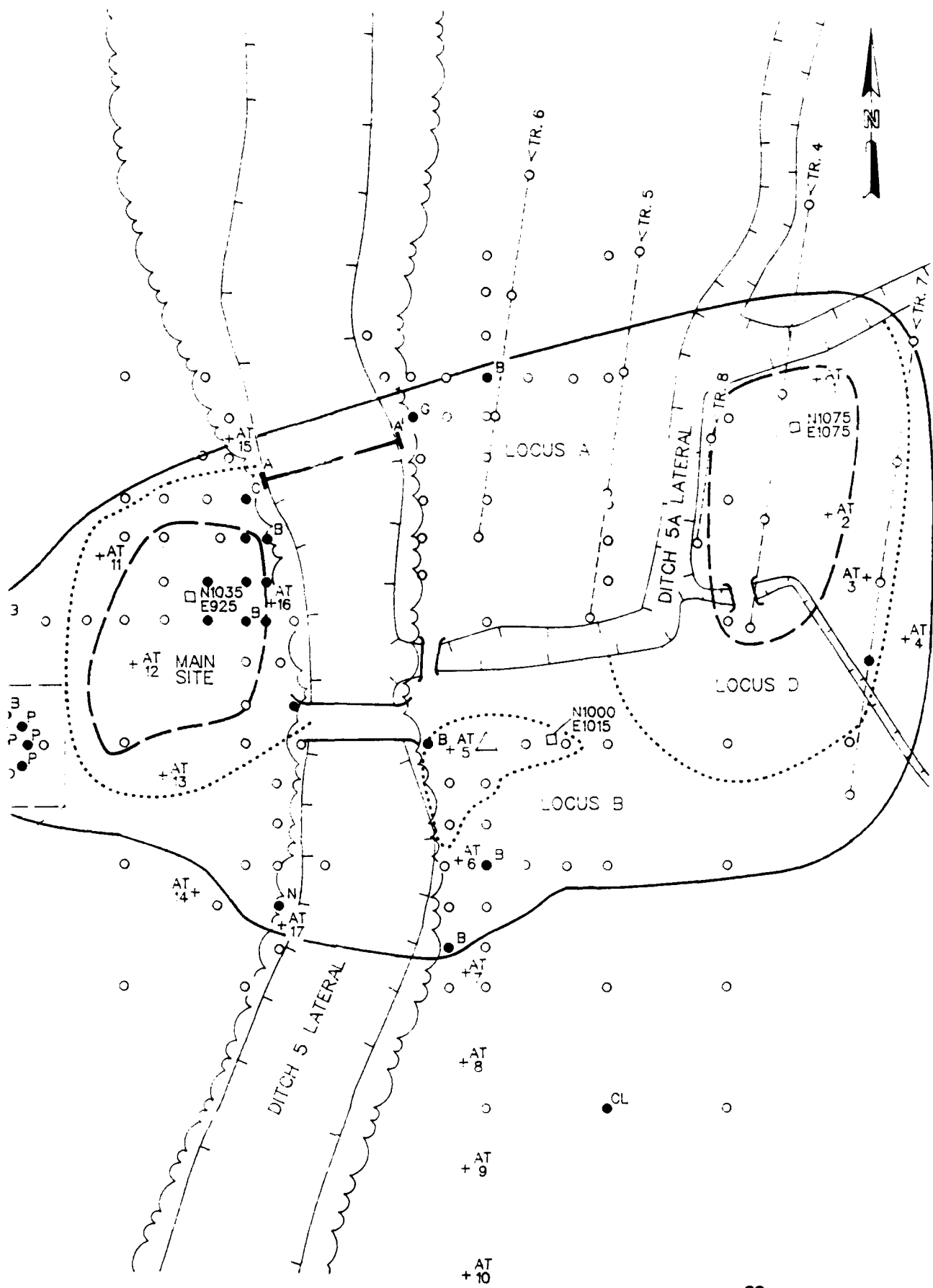


Figure 33. Plan of Site 16WBR26, showing field excavations and landscape features.





available data concerning prehistoric cultural development within the region, and the potential that the site could provide important information documenting regional settlement and subsistence patterns, the prehistoric component of the site was evaluated as potentially significant; additional testing of this component was recommended. The historic component was interpreted as a small late nineteenth to early twentieth century site that contained a small number of artifacts originating from an overall disturbed context; this historic component was evaluated as not significant (Yakubik 1992).

During the current investigations, initial shovel testing was begun during the archeological survey of the Ditch 5A Lateral. At that time, 19 shovel tests were excavated along survey transects placed in the vicinity of the site. These shovel tests were excavated along three Ditch 5A Lateral survey transects (Transects 4 - 6), and along two short supplemental transects (Transects 7 and 8), which were placed in Locus D (Figure 33). Only one of these shovel tests was positive; Transect 7, Shovel Test 4 contained a small barbed wire fragment.

Site testing initiated with the establishment of a site datum; it was designated N1000, E1000, and placed in the Locus B area. A 30 x 30 m (98.4 x 98.4 ft) grid system was established across the site area, and shovel tests were excavated at 30 m (98.4 ft) intervals within this grid system. Additional shovel tests were placed around positive shovel tests and along both sides of the main north-south ditch which bisects the site (Figure 33). During site testing, a total of 127 shovel tests were placed within the site; 24 of these contained cultural materials. These included 18 shovel tests with historic materials, four with prehistoric ceramic sherds, and two with both prehistoric and historic artifacts. Only brick or coal were recovered from ten of the positive shovel tests that contained the historic materials. The remaining historic materials recovered during shovel testing included bottle glass, ceramic sherds, a chain link, a nail fragment, barbed wire, and small iron fragments. A small clustering of historic materials was noted in the northeastern portion of the Main Site area, i.e., in the vicinity of N1040, E940 (Figure 33).

Prehistoric materials were recovered from six of the excavated shovel tests. All of these shovel tests were clustered in the vicinity of N1000, E880. Four of these shovel tests also contained a 2 to 7 cm (0.8 to 2.8 in) thick lens of in situ prehistoric midden deposits that immediately underlie the plowzone. This midden deposit measured approximately 6 x 8 m (19.7 x 26.2 ft). While four of the six shovel tests contained prehistoric ceramic sherds, they also contained midden material; the remaining two shovel tests were located a short distance south and west of the midden (Figure 33). Recovered prehistoric pottery included Baytown Plain var. *Addis*, Baytown Plain var. *unspecified*, and eroded sherds.

The site area first was surface collected for prehistoric and historic materials. A sparse scatter of prehistoric pottery fragments were collected from the Main Site, Locus B, and Locus D portions of Site 16WBR26. The only concentration of prehistoric materials was identified in the vicinity of the apparent prehistoric lens located at N1000, E880. Prehistoric ceramic sherds recovered from the ground surface were similar to those found during shovel testing, with the addition of a possible French Fork Incised var. *unspecified* sherd in Locus C, and a possible Coles Creek Incised sherd that was found near the midden lens at the western end of the site.

A sparse to moderate scatter of historic materials was noted throughout the site area, with the primary concentration of materials located in the Main Site area. Recovered materials included whiteware, bottle glass, a porcelain button fragment, a toy dish fragment, nails, a bolt, and barbed wire. The site exhibited a considerably lower quantity of historic materials than that noted for Sites 16WBR18 and 16WBR25, this overall light scatter of historic artifacts suggests a comparatively brief occupation. Observed distribution of the prehistoric and historic materials was used, in part, in the delineation of the site boundaries.

A total of 17 auger tests were placed within the site area; these included seven in the Main Site area, six extending south from within Locus B, and four within Locus D (Figure 33). Other than a few small brick

fragments observed within the plowzone layers of two of these auger tests, no artifacts or subplowzone midden or cultural deposits were identified within any of the excavated auger tests.

A profile of the wooded wide central ditch also was prepared. This profile was made with an Electronic Distance Meter (EDM) towards the northern end of the site where the ditch was less modified by modern activities such as culvert preparation (Figure 33). A survey line was cut through the woods from one side of the ditch to the other, and numerous shots were taken with the EDM to provide an accurate representation of the ditch profile.

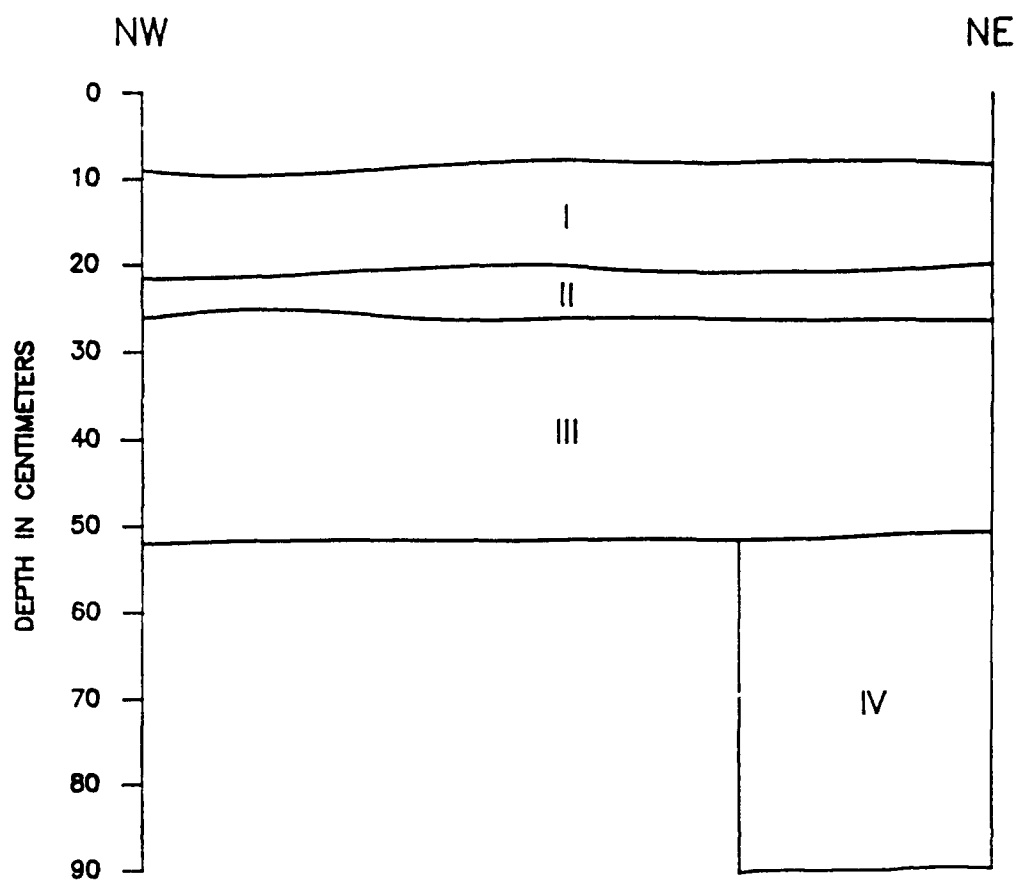
During site testing, a total of seven 1 x 1 m (3.3 x 3.3 ft) test units were excavated within Site 16WBR26. Four of these were placed within and adjacent to the apparent in situ midden deposit located at N1000, E880 to test that western end of the site. The remaining three units were distributed throughout the remainder of the site, including one unit in the Main Site, one unit in Locus B, and one unit in Locus D (Figure 33). In this section, the four units placed near the in situ prehistoric deposits are discussed separately from the remaining three units.

#### Units Placed in the Western End of the Site

Four units were placed in the apparent in situ prehistoric deposits located near the western end of the site (Figure 33). Three of these units (Units N998, E879; N999, E879; and, N1000, E879) were contiguous, forming a 1 x 3 m (3.3 x 9.8 ft) long trench which lay within the identified midden deposit. The remaining unit, Unit N1001, E875, was placed approximately 4 m (13.1 ft) northwest of this trench, and 1 to 2 m (3.3 to 6.6 ft) northwest of the midden deposit.

Units N998, E879; N999, E879; and, N1000, E879. Units N998, E879; N999, E879; and, N1000, E879 formed a 3 m (9.8 ft) long trench which extended north and south from Shovel Test N1000, E880. These three units were positioned to assess the apparent in situ prehistoric midden and to uncover a prehistoric feature that was found in Shovel Test N1000, E880. These three units contained four strata (Figures 34 and 35). Stratum I consisted of the plowzone, a 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown clay. This approximately 8 to 14 cm (3.1 to 5.5 in) thick stratum contained a small number of prehistoric ceramic sherds. A total of three eroded sherds were recovered from Stratum I of Unit N998, E879. The plowzone in Unit N999, E879 contained ten eroded sherds and one fragment of *L'eau Noire Incised var. Anna*. Stratum I of the adjacent Unit (N1000, E879) produced two Baytown Plain *var. unspecified* sherds and five prehistoric eroded ceramic sherds. The overall deteriorated condition of these plowzone sherds apparently reflects damage caused by repeated modern agriculture use of the property. While no historic materials were found within the plowzone of these three units, a few small brick fragments observed in shovel tests placed in the area, and on the ground surface, indicate the western periphery of the historic component of the site extends to the vicinity of these three units.

Stratum II contained a 2 to 7 cm (0.8 to 2.8 in) thick prehistoric lens comprised of 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown clay mottled with 7.5YR 4/2 brown clay (Figures 34 and 35). This lens covered all of Units N999, E879 and N1000, E879; it tapered off at 40 to 50 cm (15.7 to 19.7 in) from the southern end of Unit N998, E879. The deposit contained scattered crushed shell, bone meal, and small charcoal fragments, as well as several prehistoric ceramic sherds. Prehistoric ceramic sherds recovered from Stratum II, Unit N998, E879 included eleven eroded sherds and one sherd of Baytown Plain *var. unspecified*. Stratum II of the adjacent unit (N999, E879), contained seven eroded sherds and 1 fragment of Baytown Plain *var. unspecified*. One eroded sherd and one piece of Baytown Plain *var. Addis* also were recovered in Stratum II of Unit N1000, E879. No evidence of historic materials or disturbances were found in this stratum. This stratum apparently contains an intact prehistoric earthen midden which was truncated by the historic and modern cultivation of the field.



- I: 10YR 4/2 DARK GRAYISH BROWN CLAY.
- II: 10YR 3/2 VERY DARK GRAYISH BROWN CLAY MOTTLED WITH 7.5YR 4/2 BROWN CLAY WITH SOME CHARCOAL AND CRUSHED SHELL.
- III: 10YR 4/1 DARK GRAY CLAY MOTTLED WITH 7.5YR 5/6 STRONG BROWN CLAY.
- IV: 10YR 4/1 DARK GRAY SILT LOAM MOTTLED WITH 7.5YR 5/6 STRONG BROWN SILT LOAM.

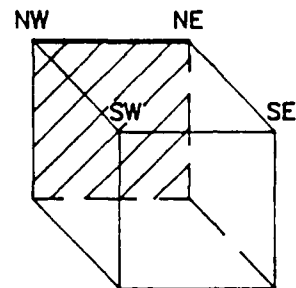


Figure 34. Stratigraphic profile of the north wall of Unit N998, E879 at Site 16WBR26.

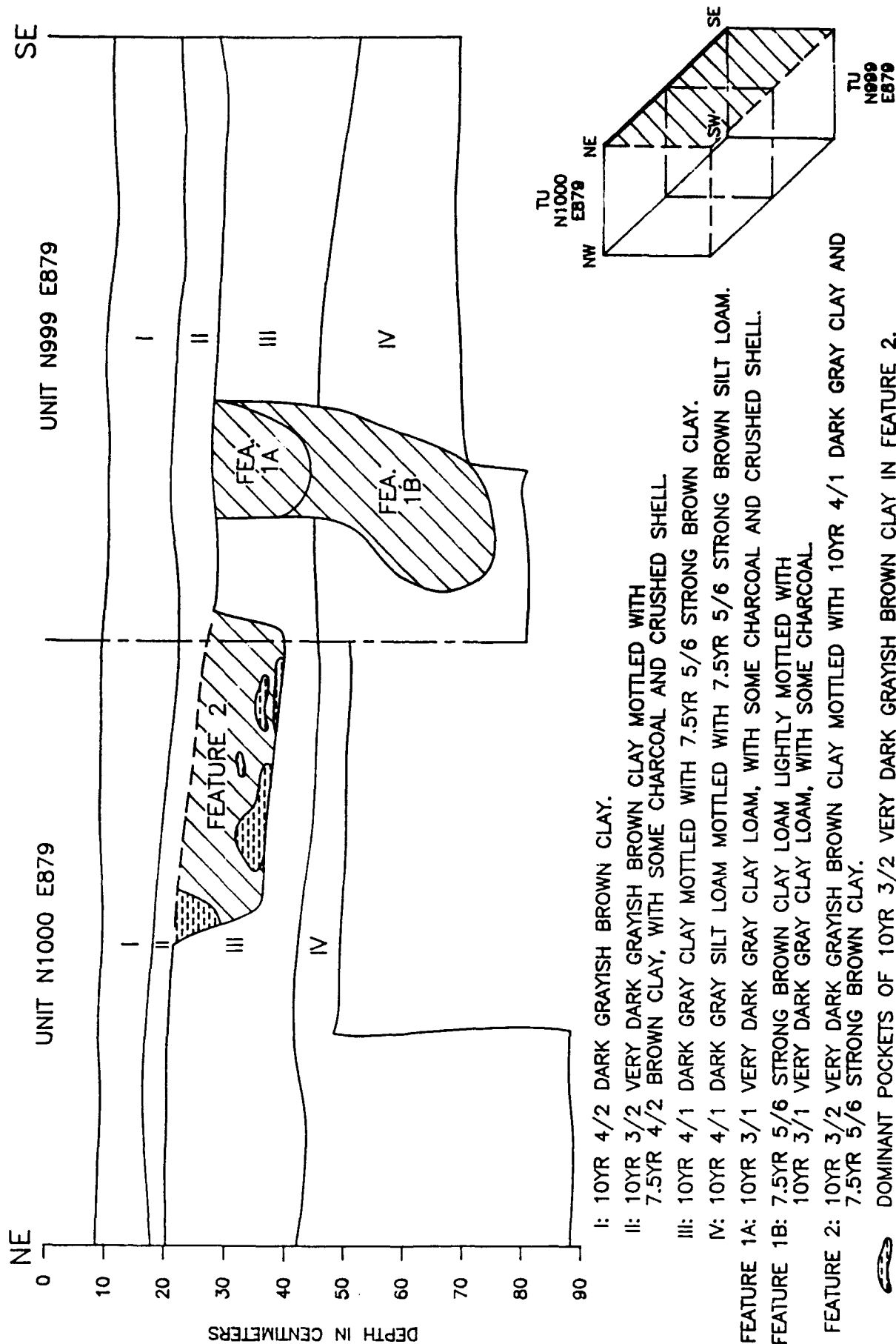


Figure 35. Stratigraphic profile of the east walls of Units N1000, E879 and N999, E879 at Site 16WBR26.

Stratum III formed an approximately 25 cm (9.8 in) thick deposit and underlies Stratum II, the prehistoric midden (Figures 34 and 35). Along the southern end of Unit N998, E879, the stratum lay immediately beneath the plowzone (Stratum I). The stratum contained 10YR 4/1 dark gray clay mottled with 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown clay. The upper few centimeters of the stratum contained a few small prehistoric materials, including a few pottery chips, crushed shell fragments, and some bone meal; these materials were observed in the interface zone between Strata II and III. Except for three features, Features 1 through 3, which extended into the stratum, the remainder of the stratum was culturally sterile; no evidence of midden deposits or cultural disturbances were observed within the remainder of the stratum.

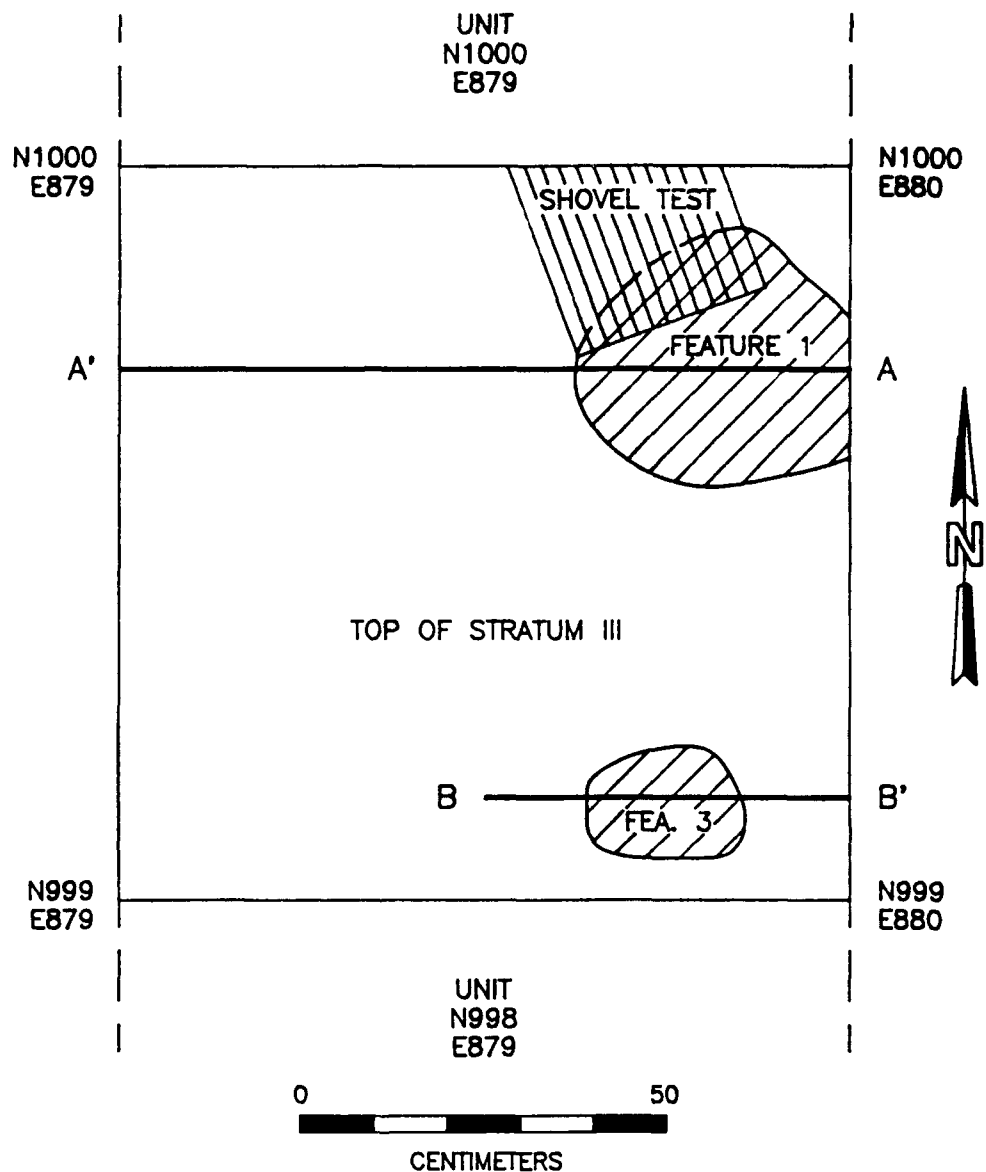
Stratum III rested on Stratum IV, a 10YR 4/1 dark gray silt loam mottled with 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown silt loam. It was exposed at the base of each unit, and within a shovel test placed in the northeast corner of each of these three units. The stratum was exposed to a maximum basal depth of 90 cmbd (35.4 inbd). Other than the lower portion of Feature 1, which extended into the stratum, no artifacts or evidence of cultural deposits or disturbances were identified within Stratum IV.

Three archeological features were uncovered within these three units. Features 1 and 3 were located within Unit N999, E879, while the edge of Feature 2 was exposed along the eastern wall of Unit N1000, E879. Feature 1 consisted of a circular pit feature. It initially was exposed in the southern wall of Shovel Test N1000, E880. During unit excavation, the feature was exposed in plan at the base of Stratum II; it extended into Stratum III (Figures 35 and 36). The exposed portion of the feature measured 35 cm (13.8 in) north-south by 38 cm (15 in) east-west; based on its morphology, it is estimated that the feature extended an additional 5 cm (2 in) into the eastern wall of the unit.

Feature 1 was bisected in half along Section A - A' (Figures 36 and 37). This bisection, along with the east wall profile of the unit (Figure 35), demonstrated that the feature measured approximately 47 cm (18.5 in) deep. The feature consisted primarily of 10YR 3/1 very dark gray clay loam; the periphery of the feature graded into a 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown clay loam lightly mottled with 10YR 3/1 very dark gray clay loam. Some charcoal, crushed shell, and small deteriorated bone fragments were distributed throughout the fill. Since the east wall profile of the unit exposed primarily the eastern edge of the feature, most of the feature exposed in the wall was comprised of the interface zone soils (Figure 35). A number of ceramic artifacts were recovered from the feature; these included five fragments of Baytown Plain var. *Addis*, four pieces of Baytown Plain var. *unspecified*, one Harrison Bayou var. *Harrison Bayou* fragment, four pieces of fired clay, and 11 eroded prehistoric ceramic sherds. Two carbon samples and two soil samples also were retained from the feature.

Feature 2 consisted of the western edge of a possible feature that was exposed along the eastern wall of Unit N1000, E879, and at the northeastern corner of Unit N999, E879 (Figure 35). This basin-shaped feature contained 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown clay mottled with 10YR 4/1 dark gray clay and 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown clay. Other than several dominant pockets of the 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown clay, and the scattered mottling of 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown clay throughout the remainder of the feature, the soils in Feature 2 were very similar to those observed in Stratum III. Since only the western edge of the feature was exposed, its surface expression remains unclear. In addition, with the primary difference between Feature 2 soils and the surrounding Stratum III consisting of generally linear pockets of 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown clay loam, it remains unclear whether or not this feature is cultural. One fragment of prehistoric pottery was recovered from the feature in the unit profile. Additional testing east of Unit N1000, E879 would be necessary to ascertain the morphology, origin, and function of Feature 2.

Feature 3 was located in the southeastern quarter of Unit N999, E879 (Figure 36). It consisted of a 15 cm (5.9 in) north-south by 22 cm (8.7 in) east-west oval feature that was exposed at the base of Stratum II. The feature contained 10YR 3/1 very dark gray clay; small crushed shell fragments and pieces of deteriorated bone meal were observed throughout the feature fill. Feature 3 was bisected along Section B - B', with the southern half removed first. Only 6 cm (2.4 in) of the feature survived at the base of Stratum



III: 10YR 4/1 DARK GRAY CLAY MOTTLED WITH  
7.5YR 5/6 STRONG BROWN CLAY.

FEATURE 1: 10YR 3/1 VERY DARK GRAY CLAY LOAM,  
WITH SOME CHARCOAL AND CRUSHED SHELL.

FEATURE 3: 10YR 3/1 VERY DARK GRAY CLAY.

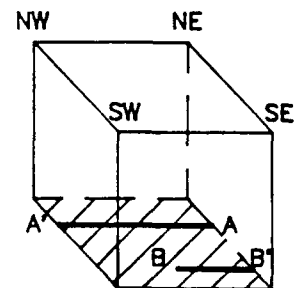
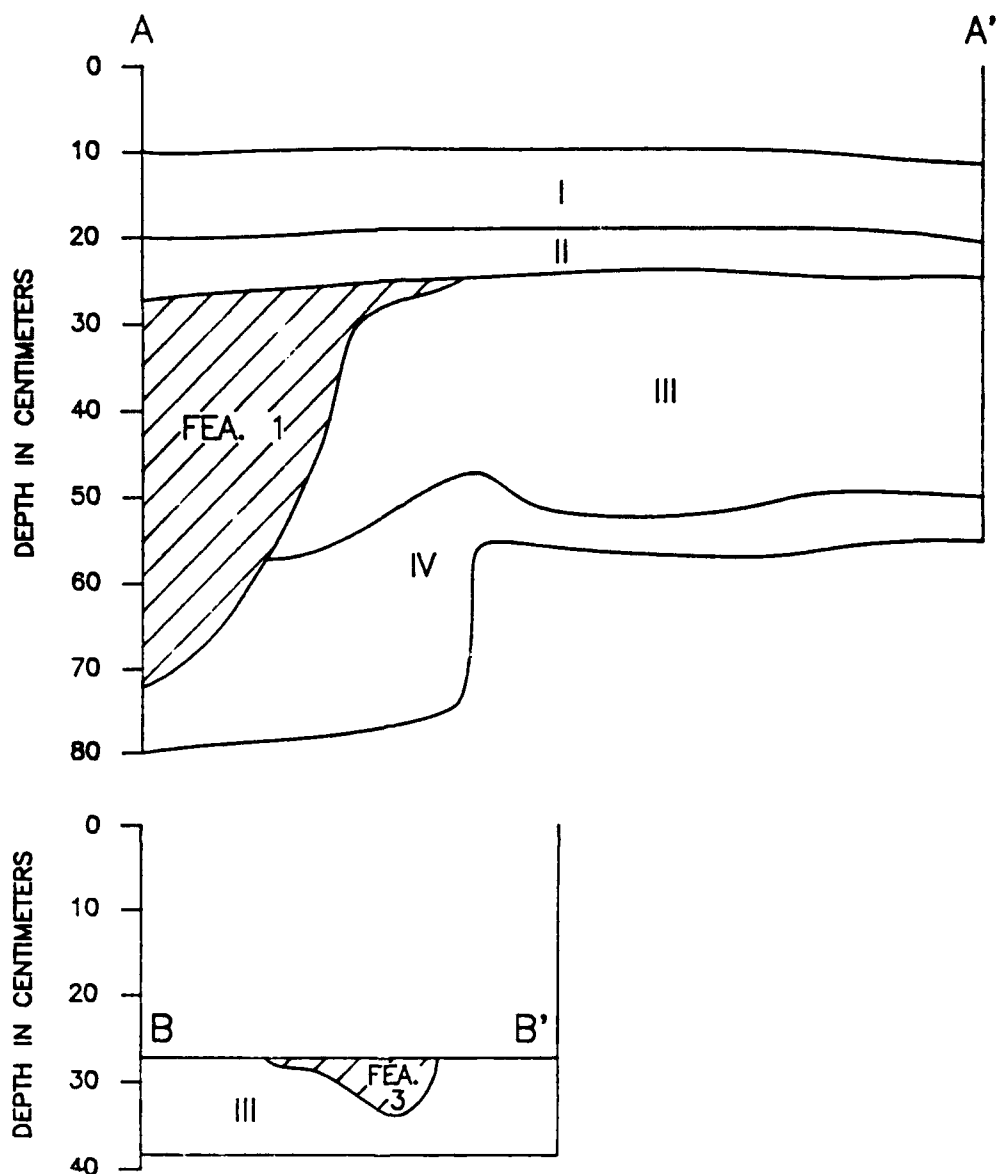


Figure 36. Plan of Unit N999, E879, showing excavated archeological features, and section lines.



- I: 10YR 4/2 DARK GRAYISH BROWN CLAY.
- II: 10YR 3/2 VERY DARK GRAYISH BROWN CLAY MOTTLED WITH 7.5YR 4/2 BROWN CLAY WITH SOME CHARCOAL AND CRUSHED SHELL.
- III: 10YR 4/1 DARK GRAY CLAY MOTTLED WITH 7.5YR 5/6 STRONG BROWN CLAY.
- IV: 10YR 4/1 DARK GRAY SILT LOAM MOTTLED WITH 7.5YR 5/6 STRONG BROWN SILT LOAM.
- FEATURE 1: 10YR 3/1 VERY DARK GRAY CLAY LOAM, WITH PERIPHERAL MOTTLING OF 7.5YR 5/6 STRONG BROWN CLAY LOAM, WITH SOME CHARCOAL AND CRUSHED SHELL.
- FEATURE 3: 10YR 3/1 VERY DARK GRAY CLAY.

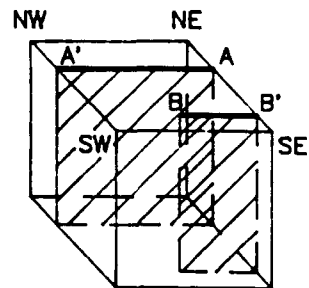


Figure 37. Stratigraphic profiles of Sections A - A' and B - B' in Unit N999, E879 at Site 16WBR26.

II; it extended to a depth of 33 cmbd (13 inbd) (Figure 37). No artifacts were recovered from Feature 3. The feature probably formed the base of a prehistoric posthole which may have been associated with a structure. Additional recordation of postholes in the vicinity of Feature 3 would be necessary to ascertain whether or not this feature is associated with a prehistoric house or with some other prehistoric post alignment.

**Unit N1001, E875.** Unit N1001, E875 was placed approximately 4 m (13.1 ft) northwest of the three units placed within the identified prehistoric midden (Figure 33); it lies a short distance northwest of the previously described midden. This unit was excavated nearly two months after the other units in the site were excavated, during a return visit to the site area in late March 1993. The field was plowed and furrowed prior to this return visit. During a visual reconnaissance of the prehistoric midden area, an apparent prehistoric feature was observed in the base of a furrow; it extended into subsoil. A 1 x 1 m (3.3 x 3.3 ft) unit, Unit N1001, E875, was established and excavated to expose and record this feature.

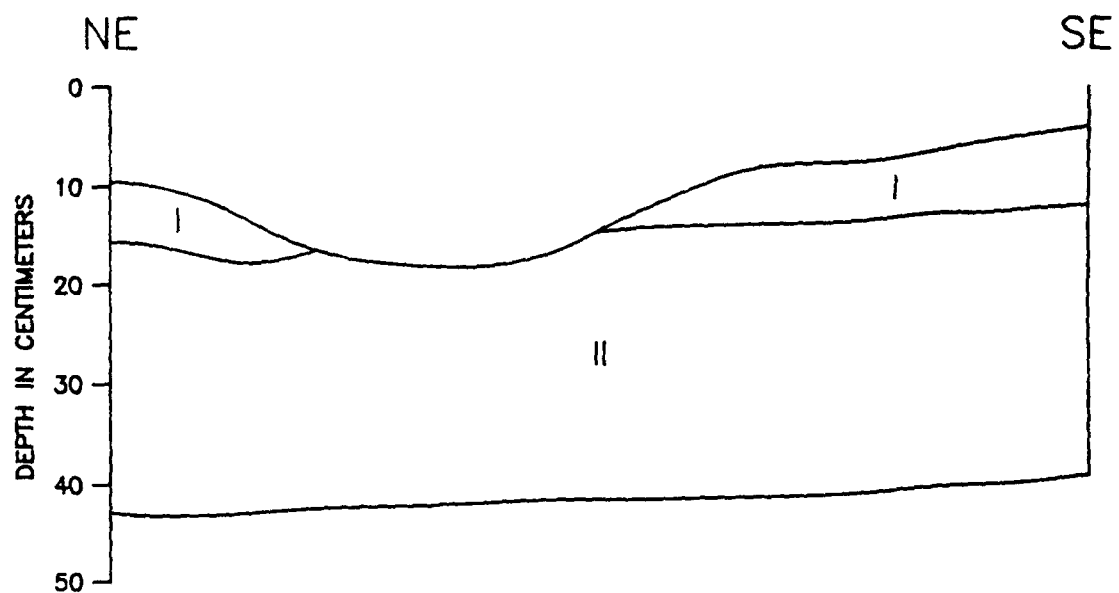
Unit N1001, E875 contained two strata (Figure 38). Stratum I consisted of the 10YR 4/3 dark brown silty clay loam plowzone. While portions of the stratum measured up to 10 cm (3.9 in) in thickness, an existing furrow, which extended from near the northeastern corner of the unit towards the southwestern corner of the unit, removed all of the plowzone in portions of the unit (Figure 38). A large number of prehistoric ceramic sherds were recovered from the stratum during its excavation and during the exposure of Features 4, 5, and 6. Many of the artifacts were recovered from soil deposits recently plowed from the top of the features and piled onto the adjacent furrows. The 108 recovered sherds included Coles Creek Incised vars. *Hardy* and *Mott*; Baytown Plain vars. *Addis*, *Thomas*, and *unspecified*; and, eroded sherds. These artifacts suggest a late Coles Creek to early Plaquemine culture occupation. Three prehistoric features, Features 4, 5, and 6, were exposed at the base of the stratum; they extended into Stratum II (Figure 39).

Feature 4 consisted of 12 cm (4.7 in) north-south by 13 cm (5.1 in) east-west feature which fell within the north central portion of the unit (Figure 39). This feature contained 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown loamy clay. This 25 cm (9.8 in) deep feature extended from 21 to 46 cmbd (8.3 to 18.1 inbd). Its morphology was recorded in plan view, and in section (Figures 39 and 40). Feature 4 was somewhat pointed, and sloped towards the northwest. A dense concentration of prehistoric ceramic sherds was recovered from the posthole, with most of these sherds located in the lower 15 to 18 cm (5.9 to 7.1 in) of the feature. The fourteen sherds recovered from the posthole included Coles Creek Incised var. *Hardy*; Baytown Plain vars. *Addis*, *Thomas*, and *unspecified*; eroded sherds; and, a piece of fired clay with a finger print. The assemblage was very similar to the assemblage recovered from the plowzone. Small deteriorated bone fragments, some charcoal, and possible faunal remains also were observed. A soil sample also was retained from the feature. Based on its morphology, and its association with the adjacent Features 5 and 6, this feature may be a prehistoric posthole.

Feature 5 was identified in the south central portion of the unit; it was located approximately 50 cm (19.7 in) south of Feature 4 (Figure 39). It consisted of a nearly circular 15 to 16 cm (5.9 to 6.3 in) diameter feature which fell a few centimeters south of a newly identified pit feature, Feature 6. This feature contained 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown loamy clay, soils which almost were identical to those uncovered in Feature 4. Its morphology was recorded in plan view and in section (Figures 39 and 40). This 10.5 cm (4.1 in) deep feature extended from 17 to 27.5 cmbd (6.7 to 10.8 inbd). A concentration of prehistoric ceramic sherds also were recovered from the feature; each of these sherds was located in the upper half of Feature 5. These sherds included five fragments of Baytown Plain var. *Thomas*, and one fragment of Baytown Plain var. *Addis*. A soil sample also was retained. Its placement and morphology suggest that this feature is a prehistoric posthole.

Feature 6 consisted of a 35 x 38 cm (13.8 x 15 in) circular feature that fell in the central portion of the unit, between Features 4 and 5 (Figure 39). It contained soils virtually identical to the other two features;





I: 10YR 4/3 DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY LOAM.

II: 2.5Y 4/2 DARK GRAYISH BROWN LOAMY CLAY MOTTLED WITH  
 10YR 4/6 DARK YELLOWISH BROWN LOAMY CLAY, GRADING INTO  
 2.5Y 4/2 DARK GRAYISH BROWN SILT LOAM MOTTLED WITH  
 10YR 4/6 DARK YELLOWISH BROWN SILT LOAM.

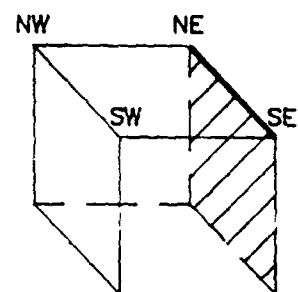
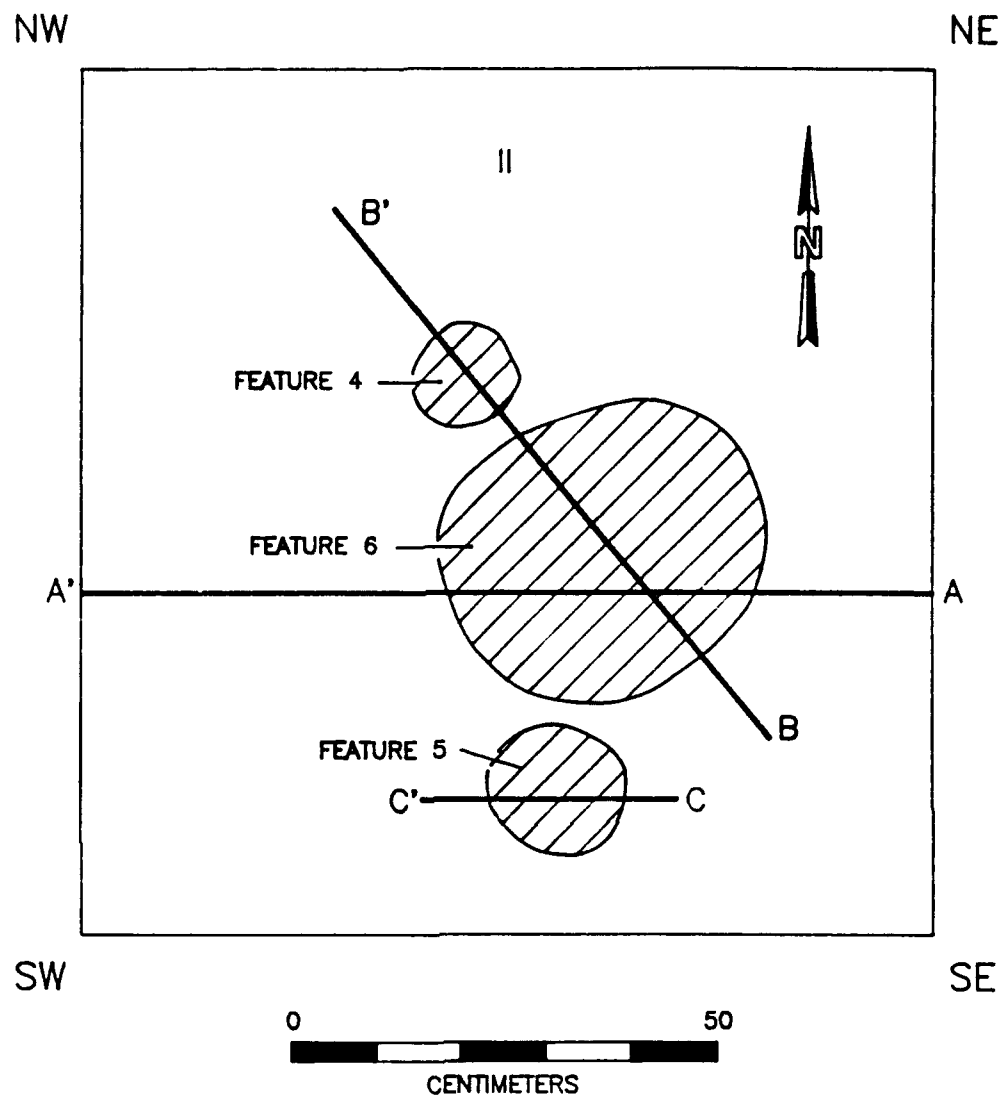


Figure 38. Stratigraphic profile of the east wall of Unit N1001, E875 at Site 16WBR26.



II: 2.5Y 4/2 DARK GRAYISH BROWN LOAMY CLAY MOTTLED WITH  
10YR 4/6 DARK YELLOWISH BROWN LOAMY CLAY.

FEATURE 4: 10YR 3/2 VERY DARK GRAYISH BROWN LOAMY CLAY.

FEATURE 5: 10YR 3/2 VERY DARK GRAYISH BROWN LOAMY CLAY.

FEATURE 6: 10YR 3/2 VERY DARK GRAYISH BROWN LOAMY CLAY.

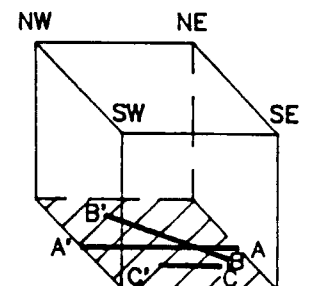
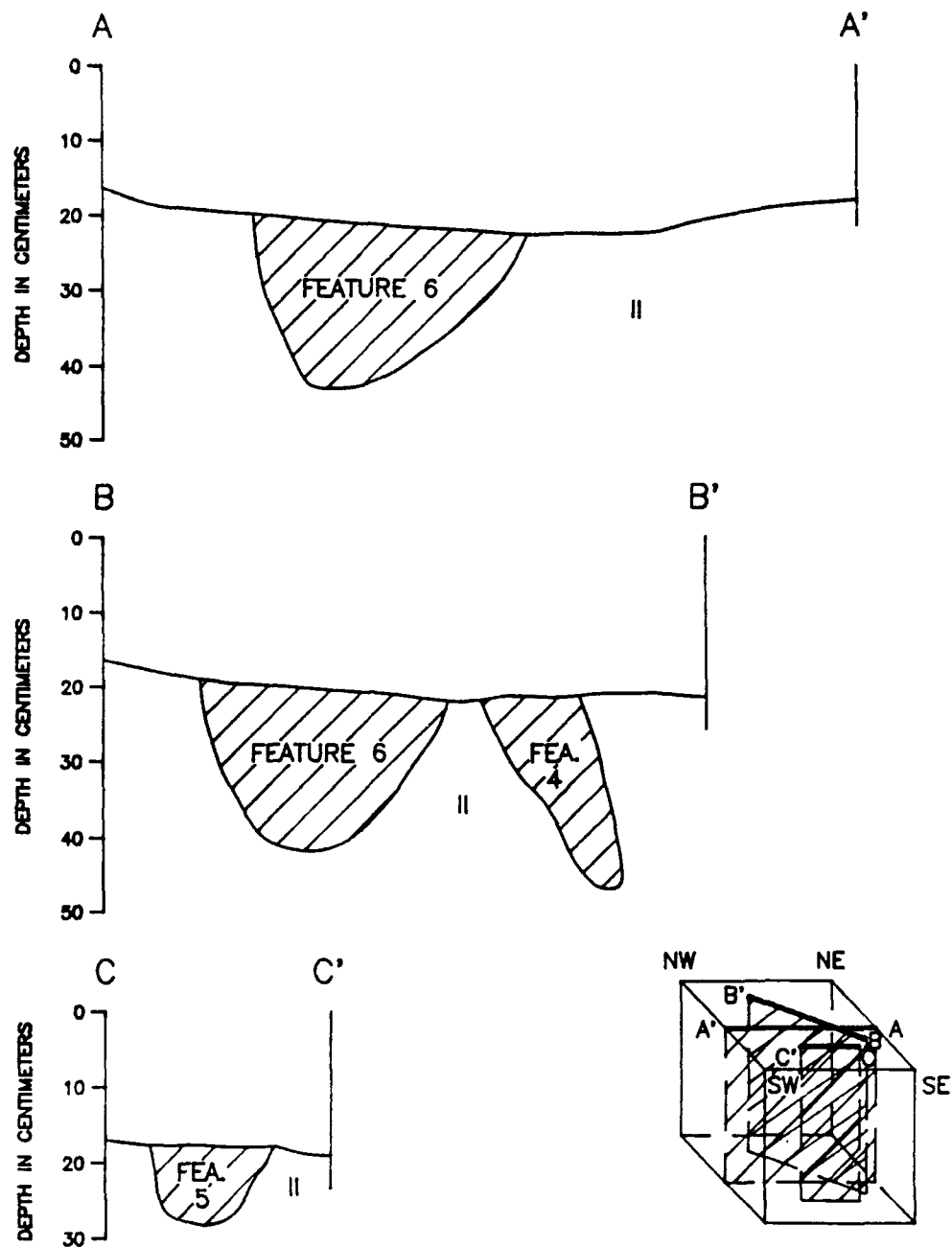


Figure 39. Plan of Unit N1001, E875, showing excavated archeological features, and section lines.



I: 10YR 4/3 DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY LOAM.

II: 2.5Y 4/2 DARK GRAYISH BROWN LOAMY CLAY MOTTLED WITH  
10YR 4/6 DARK YELLOWISH BROWN LOAMY CLAY, GRADING INTO  
2.5Y 4/2 DARK GRAYISH BROWN SILT LOAM MOTTLED WITH  
10YR 4/6 DARK YELLOWISH BROWN SILT LOAM.

FEATURE 4: 10YR 3/2 VERY DARK GRAYISH BROWN LOAMY CLAY.

FEATURE 5: 10YR 3/2 VERY DARK GRAYISH BROWN LOAMY CLAY.

FEATURE 6: 10YR 3/2 VERY DARK GRAYISH BROWN LOAMY CLAY.

Figure 40. Stratigraphic profiles of Sections A - A', B - B', and C - C' in Unit N1001, E875 at Site 16WBR26.

it consisted of 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown loamy clay. Small deteriorated bone fragments, small pieces of charcoal, and possible faunal remains were observed in the feature fill; a soil sample also was retained. The feature was recorded in plan view and in section (Figures 39 and 40). This 21 cm (8.3 in) deep feature was recorded from 20 to 41 cmbd (7.9 to 16.1 inbd). The northern half of the feature was removed separately from the southern half, which was removed following recordation of a section profile. A total of 29 prehistoric ceramic sherds were recovered from the feature, including Baytown Plain vars. *Addis* and *unspecified*; one fragment of Pontchartrain Check-stamped var. *Pontchartrain*; and, numerous eroded sherds. This feature apparently consists of a small pit feature which is associated with Features 4 and 5; it is similar in size and morphology to Feature 1.

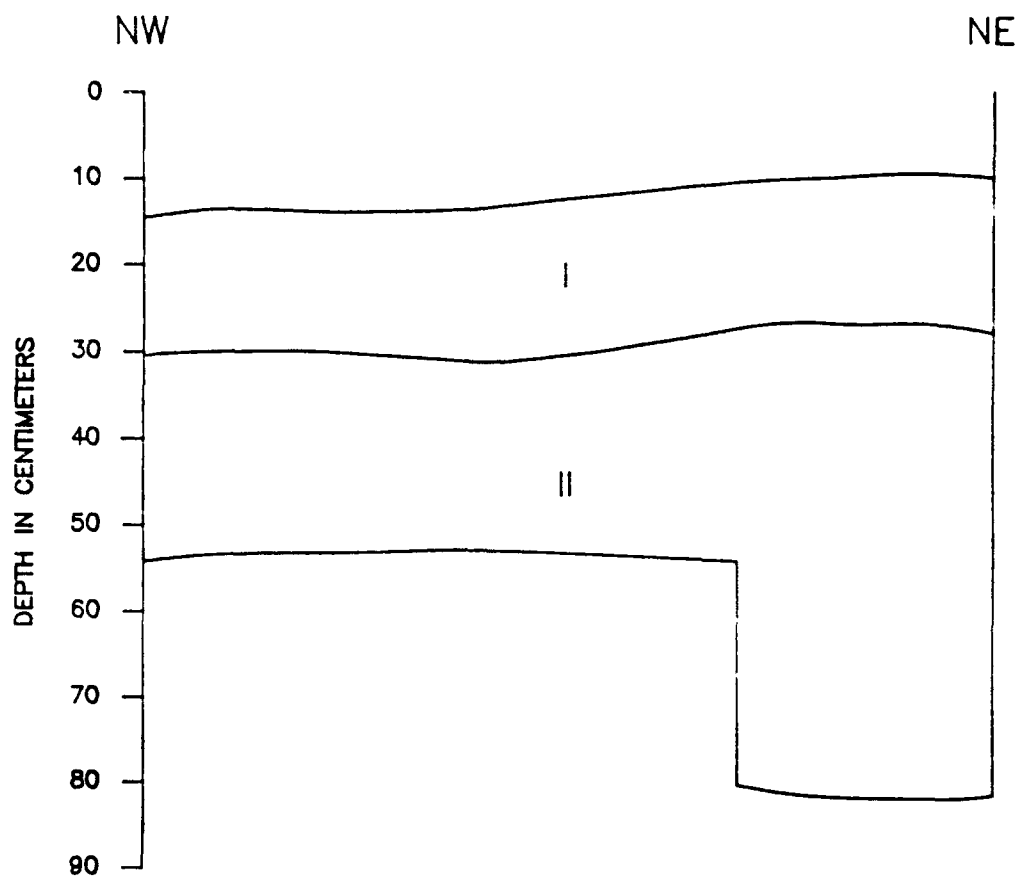
Features 4, 5, and 6 all cut into Stratum II, the basal stratum of the unit. This stratum consisted of 2.5Y 4/2 dark grayish brown loamy clay mottled with 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown loamy clay, which graded into 2.5Y 4/2 dark grayish brown silt loam mottled with 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silt loam (Figure 38). The upper 4 cm (1.6 in) of the stratum, an interface zone with the plowzone, contained 13 sherds, including Baytown Plain vars. *Addis* and *unspecified*, and eroded sherds. The lower 20 cm (7.9 in) of the stratum, to the unit's basal depth of 42 cmbd (16.3 inbd), was culturally sterile except for the material recovered from the three features which cut into it.

Summary. Archeological excavation of four units in the western portion of Site 16WBR26 resulted in the recordation of a small in situ prehistoric midden lens, five prehistoric features (Features 1, and 3 - 6), and one possible prehistoric feature (Feature 2). Features 1 and 6 consisted of morphologically similar small storage pits, while Features 3 through 5 all were characterized as postholes. The function of Feature 2, only an edge of which was exposed, is not known. Artifacts recovered from Unit N1001, E875, including these from Features 4 - 6, suggest that these three contemporaneous features date from late Coles Creek to the early Plaquemine culture. While only a moderate number of diagnostic artifacts were recovered from Units N998, E879; N999, E879; and, N1000, E879, there is no indication that Features 1 and 3 (and possibly Feature 2) are not contemporaneous with the Unit N1001, E875 features. These features apparently consist of postholes associated with one or two prehistoric structures, as well as two storage pits. Based on its position adjacent to Features 4 and 5, the Feature 6 pit probably was located within the interior of a house, abutting the western exterior wall (Figure 39). The relationship of the Feature 1 pit to the house which probably was associated with the Feature 3 posthole remains unknown. Additional excavations would be necessary to ascertain a more complete understanding of the patterning of prehistoric features identified within the site area.

#### Other Units Placed Within Site 16WBR26

Three additional 1 x 1 m (3.3 x 3.3 ft) excavation units were placed within Site 16WBR26; these included one unit in the Main Site, a second unit in Locus B, and a third unit in Locus D (Figure 33). These three units were placed in the vicinity of a few prehistoric ceramic sherds identified within the site area. Unit N1035, E925, located in the Main Site area, also was situated within the primary historic artifact scatter identified within the area. These three units were designed primarily to provide information about the prehistoric component of the site, although information about the historic component, which previously was evaluated as not significant (Yakubik 1992) also was obtained.

Unit N1035, E925. As noted above, Unit N1035, E925 was placed in the previously defined Main Site portion of Site 16WBR26, i.e., within the primary historic concentration. While no concentration of prehistoric artifacts was observed in the area, a few scattered prehistoric sherds were found on the surface in the vicinity of this unit. The unit contained two strata (Figure 41). Stratum I consisted of a 17 to 24 cm (6.7 to 9.4 in) thick plowzone deposit, a 10YR 5/2 grayish brown silty clay loam. A small number of historic artifacts were recovered from the unit, including colorless bottle glass fragments, a nail fragment, and several brick fragments. These materials generally were not diagnostic, although they were consistent with the late



I: 10YR 5/2 GRAYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY LOAM.

II: 10YR 4/3 DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY LOAM MOTTLED WITH  
7.5YR 4/4 DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY LOAM AND  
10YR 5/2 GRAYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY LOAM.

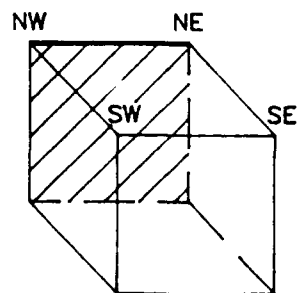


Figure 41. Stratigraphic profile of the north wall of Unit N1035, E925 at Site 16WBR26.

nineteenth to early twentieth century date of deposition indicated by the other historic materials recovered from the site. No prehistoric materials were recovered from Stratum I, and no archeological features were exposed at the base of the plowzone.

Stratum II contained 10YR 4/3 dark brown silty clay loam mottled with 7.5YR 4/4 dark brown silty clay loam and 10YR 5/2 grayish brown silty clay loam (Figure 41). This stratum was excavated from 27 to 53 cmbd (10.6 to 20.9 inbd); a shovel test placed in the northeast corner of the unit extended the exposed portion of the stratum to a depth of 82 cmbd (32.3 inbd). No artifacts, cultural deposits, or features were identified in Stratum II.

Unit N1000, E1015. Unit N1000, E1015 was placed in the previously defined Locus B (Figure 33). It was placed nearly 20 m (65.6 ft) south of the Ditch 5A Lateral. The unit contained three strata (Figure 42). Stratum I, the plowzone, consisted of approximately 20 cm (7.9 in) of 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay. No cultural materials were observed within, or recovered from this stratum. This plowzone deposit may consist of dispersed spoil material associated with excavation and enlargement of the Ditch 5A Lateral. Stratum II, a 10YR 3/1 very dark grayish brown clay loam, extended from 33 to 40 cmbd (13 to 15.7 inbd). An apparent plowscar was observed within the stratum; it extended into the west wall of the unit (Figure 42). No artifacts or cultural deposits were identified within this stratum.

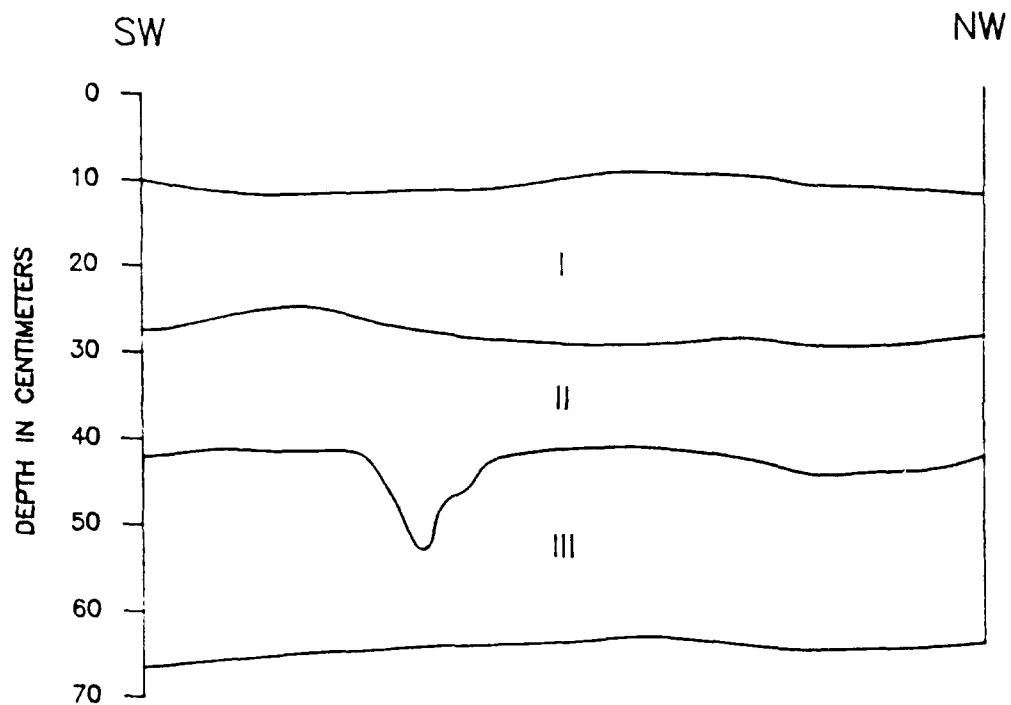
Stratum III formed the basal stratum of the unit. This 10YR 4/3 dark brown silty clay extended from 40 to 65 cmbd (15.7 to 25.6 inbd). This stratum was culturally sterile. No artifacts or cultural deposits were encountered within this unit, this reflects the paucity of materials observed within Locus B.

Unit N1075, E1075. Unit N1075, E1075 was placed in the northern half of Locus D in Site 16WBR26, approximately 15 m (50 ft) south of Ditch 5 (Figure 33). Four strata were identified within this unit (Figure 43). Stratum I consisted of a 5 to 8 cm (2 to 3.1 in) thick surface deposit of 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown clay. Materials located in the stratum included iron wire, an iron staple, burned earth, charcoal, and brick fragments. The Stratum II, a 10YR 3/1 very dark gray clay mottled with 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown clay, was excavated from 16 to 28 cmbd (6.3 to 11 inbd). Numerous fragments of burned earth were found throughout the stratum, as well as charcoal and a piece of coal. This burned earth concentration may reflect burning of brush piles associated with the clearing of the fields for cultivation.

Stratum III contained two similar substrata. Stratum IIIa contained 2.5Y 4/1 dark gray silty clay mottled with 7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay and 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silty clay. It formed a lens that was confined to the northern portion of the unit. Stratum IIIa rested on Stratum IIIb, a 7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay mottled with 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silty clay, 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown silty clay, and 2.5Y 4/1 dark gray silty clay. These two substrata formed a 14 cm (5.5 in) thick deposit that extended from 28 to 42 cmbd (11 to 16.5 inbd) (Figure 43). A few burned earth fragments and pieces of charcoal were observed within the upper portion of the stratum; the lower half was sterile. Stratum IV formed the basal stratum of the unit. This 10YR 5/2 grayish brown silty clay extended from 42 to 64 cmbd (16.5 to 25.2 inbd). No artifacts, features, or evidence of cultural disturbances were identified within this stratum. This unit contained no evidence of prehistoric deposits; rather, most of the observed cultural deposits apparently were associated with the prior clearing and burning of the field.

## Summary

Archeological testing at Site 16WBR26 consisted of the excavation of 19 shovel tests in the site area during survey of Ditch 5A Lateral; 127 shovel tests across the site area within the established grid system; 17 auger tests; and, seven 1 x 1 m (3.3 x 3.3 m) excavation units. This testing demonstrated that most of the site contained a sparse scatter of prehistoric and historic materials, with the prehistoric materials generally not diagnostic beyond the Marksville through Mississippi periods, and the historic materials



I: 10YR 4/4 DARK YELLOWISH BROWN SILTY CLAY.

II: 10YR 3/1 VERY DARK GRAY CLAY LOAM.

III: 10YR 4/3 DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY.

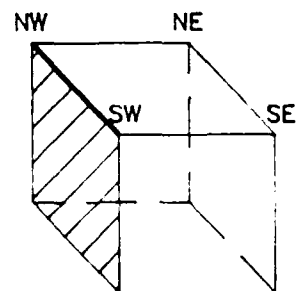
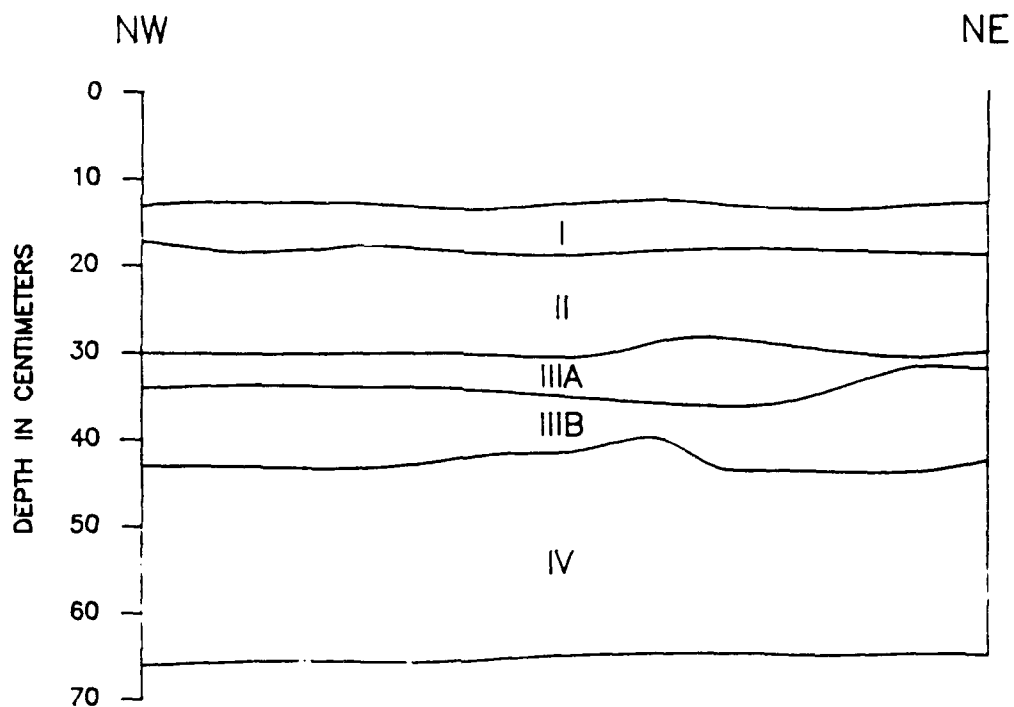


Figure 42. Stratigraphic profile of the west wall of Unit N1000, E1015 at Site 16WBR26.



- I: 10YR 4/2 DARK GRAYISH BROWN CLAY.
- II: 10YR 3/1 VERY DARK GRAY CLAY MOTTLED WITH 10YR 4/2 DARK GRAYISH BROWN CLAY.
- IIIA: 2.5Y 4/1 DARK GRAY SILTY CLAY MOTTLED WITH 7.5YR 4/4 BROWN SILTY CLAY AND 10YR 3/2 VERY DARK GRAYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY.
- IIIB: 7.5YR 4/4 BROWN SILTY CLAY MOTTLED WITH 10YR 3/2 VERY DARK GRAYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY, 7.5YR 5/6 STRONG BROWN SILTY CLAY AND 2.5Y 4/1 DARK GRAY SILTY CLAY.
- IV: 10YR 5/2 GRAYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY MOTTLED WITH 7.5YR 5/6 STRONG BROWN SILTY CLAY.

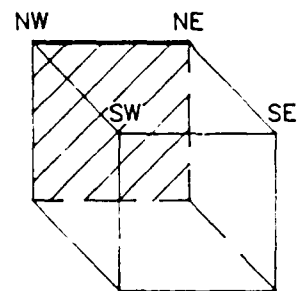


Figure 43. Stratigraphic profile of the north wall of Unit N1075, E1075 at Site 16WBR26.



generally dating from the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. No substantive subsurface deposits were uncovered throughout most of the site area.

Intact prehistoric deposits and features were uncovered in shovel tests and four units placed within the western portion of the site. These resources included an approximately 6 x 8 m (19.7 x 26.2 ft) prehistoric midden deposit, three postholes (Features 3 through 5), two prehistoric pit features (Features 1 and 6), and one feature of unknown age and function (Feature 2). These resources apparently comprise a single component occupation which dates from late Coles Creek to early Plaquemine culture. Based on collected data, it appears that one or more house patterns of postholes, and associated features, have survived in the area, as well as residual midden deposits. These intact deposits may provide important information about prehistoric settlement patterns and subsistence within the region.

#### **Site 16WBR29**

Site 16WBR29 lies at the southern end of the project area, just east of the confluence of the Ditch 5 and Ditch 6 laterals (Figure 1). The site measures approximately 60 m (197 ft) north-south by 130 m (426 ft) east-west; it covers approximately 1.7 ac (0.7 ha). This historic site was identified in April 1992 by Earth Search, Inc., during survey of planned U.S. Army Corps of Engineers ditch alignments (Yakubik 1992). At that time, a 100 percent surface collection of artifacts (excluding brick) was recovered from the site in ten 20 x 20 m (65.6 x 65.6 ft) collection squares. The highest concentration of artifacts was noted within an approximately 20 m (65.6 ft) area located near the middle of the site. Recovered materials generally dated from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, with all identified ceramic and bottle glass maker's marks dating from the twentieth century; all of these marks were in use prior to World War II. An examined 1931 New Orleans District U.S. Army Corps of Engineers aerial photograph depicted a structure, an apparent house, near the center of the site area. Based on collected data, Yakubik (1992) interpreted the site as a late nineteenth century domestic residence which remained standing into the 1930s or 1940s. Because of the density of cultural materials present within the site, and the potential for artifact patterning and subsurface features, the site was evaluated as potentially significant; evaluatory testing was recommended at Site 16WBR29.

During the current investigations, site testing at 16WBR29 began with the establishment of a 20 x 20 m (65.6 x 65.6 ft) grid system across the site area. Shovel tests were excavated at 20 m (65.6 ft) intervals across the site, with additional shovel tests excavated at 10 m (32.8 ft) intervals near the periphery of the site to assist in the establishment of site boundaries. A total of 60 shovel tests were excavated within the delineated site area (Figure 44). A total of 22 shovel tests contained cultural materials. While 14 of these positive shovel tests contained only brick fragments, the remaining eight contained artifacts such as ceramic sherds, bottle glass, table glass, iron fragments, nails, and a blue glass bead. Most of the positive shovel tests were concentrated near the center of the site.

Ten auger tests were excavated across the site along two lines spaced approximately 22 m (72 ft) apart. These auger tests generally contained very homogeneous stratigraphic profiles, with Auger Test N1030, E955 providing a typical stratigraphic profile. The upper 17 cm (6.7 in) of the auger test, Stratum I, contained plowzone, a 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silty clay. It rested on Stratum II, a 10YR 4/3 dark brown silty clay mottled with 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown silty clay; that extended to the base of the auger test at 200 cmbs (78.7 inbd). Other than a large brick fragment observed in the plowzone deposit of Auger Test N1030, E985, no artifacts or subplowzone midden deposits were encountered within any of the auger tests.

A systematic surface collection was undertaken throughout the site area. Artifacts were collected within the 20 x 20 m grid squares established at the initiation of site testing. Each surface collection square was designated according to the southwest corner grid coordinate of each square. Diagnostic artifacts were recovered from each square, as well as a representative sample of other artifacts; brick fragments generally

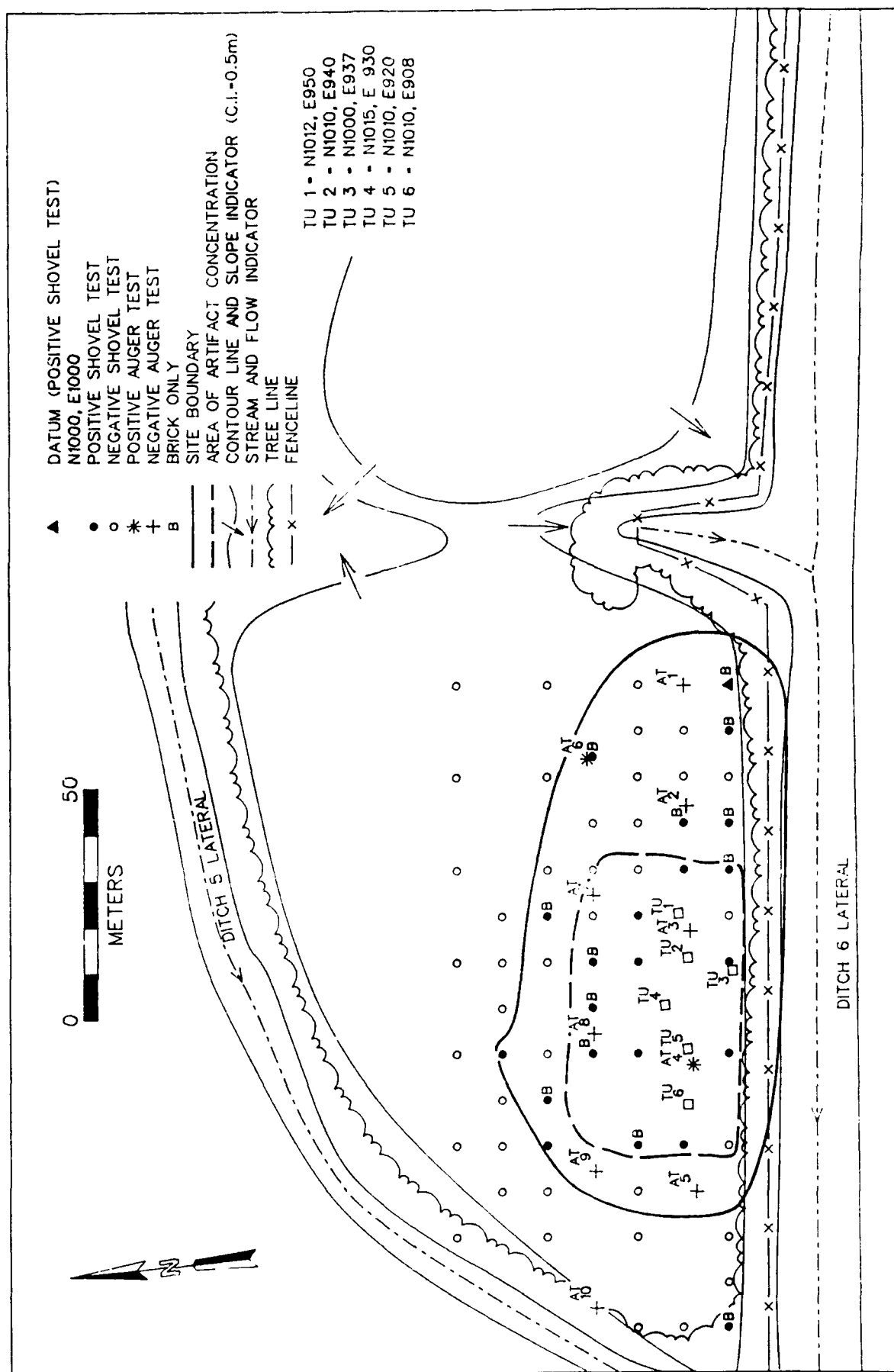


Figure 44. Plan of Site 16WBR29, showing field excavations and landscape features.

were not collected. Artifacts recovered during this surface collection included a wide variety of ceramic sherds, bottle glass, nails, porcelain buttons, ceramic toys, an iron axe, and various pieces of iron. Most of these artifacts dated from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century; this date is consistent with the date assigned during the earlier testing of the site. The earliest recovered maker's mark was a partial Royal Arms mark manufactured by Charles Meakin, Hanley, between 1883 and 1889 (Godden 1964:426 [2596]). Observed locations of artifacts on the ground surface aided in the delineation of the site boundaries and the central artifact concentration.

#### Unit N1000, E937

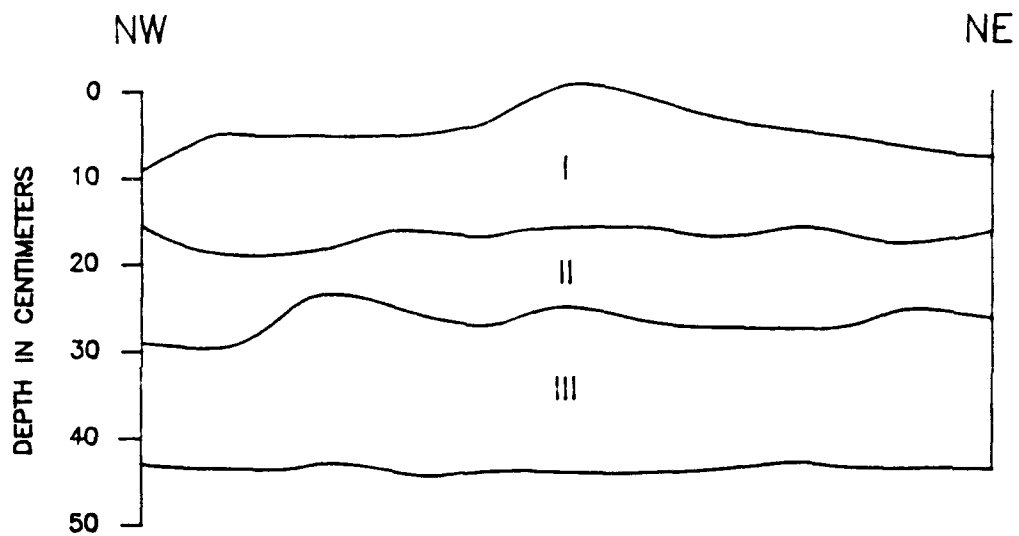
During site testing, a total of six 1 x 1 m (3.3 x 3.3 ft) units were excavated within Site 16WBR29. Unit N1000, E937 was placed in the central portion of the site, near the southern end of the site's main artifact concentration at the site, and a few meters north of the woodline which aligns the Ditch 6 Lateral (Figure 44). The unit contained three strata (Figure 45). The 12 to 15 cm (4.7 to 5.9 in) thick Stratum I contained 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silty clay. A number of artifacts were recovered from this stratum, including several pieces of undecorated whiteware, blue-glazed earthenware from an apparent vase, various bottle glass (colorless, amethyst-colored, amber, green, and milk glass), a glass tumbler fragment, milk glass canning jar lid liners, cut nails, various small iron fragments, and brick. These artifacts are consistent with the artifacts recovered elsewhere throughout the site, and generally date from the late nineteenth to the early twentieth century.

Stratum II, a 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silt loam, formed an approximately 10 cm (3.9 in) thick deposit which extended to a depth of 34 cmbd (13.4 inbd). A single small piece of colorless bottle glass was recovered from the upper few centimeters of the stratum; the remainder of the stratum was culturally sterile. Stratum III contained 10YR 4/3 dark brown clay that extended to the basal depth of 45 cmbd (17.7 inbd). No artifacts or evidence of cultural deposits were identified within this stratum. Other than the one small glass fragment, which was recovered from the interface zone between Strata I and II, all cultural materials and deposits were confined to the plowzone of the unit.

#### Unit N1010, E908

Unit N1010, E908 was positioned towards the eastern end of the central artifact concentration (Figure 44). Two strata were excavated within this unit (Figure 46). Stratum I consisted of a 12 to 18 cm (4.7 to 7.1 in) thick plowzone deposit of 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silty clay. A variety of artifacts were observed within and recovered from the stratum; these included undecorated whiteware, ironstone, and porcelain; table glass; window glass; a ground glass stopper fragment; colorless, amber, aqua, green, and amethyst-colored bottle glass; a milk glass canning jar lid liner; a brass bullet casing fragment; cut and wire nail fragments; flat iron; a cintered metal emblem fragment; an iron cable or rod tightener; animal bone; and, numerous brick fragments. These artifacts are consistent with a late nineteenth and early twentieth century date of deposition.

Stratum II consisted of 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown clay streaked with 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown clay. It was excavated from 25 to 55 cmbd (9.8 to 21.7 inbd). Several artifacts were located in the upper 10 cm (3.9 in) of the stratum, including embossed and unembossed colorless bottle glass, one piece of undecorated whiteware, cut nail fragments, animal bone, and several brick fragments. These materials are contemporaneous with the artifacts found in Stratum I. The lower 20 cm (7.9 in) of the excavated stratum was culturally sterile. No archeological features or midden deposits were located in the unit.



I: 10YR 3/2 VERY DARK GRAYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY.

II: 10YR 4/2 DARK GRAYISH BROWN SILT LOAM.

III: 10YR 4/3 DARK BROWN CLAY.

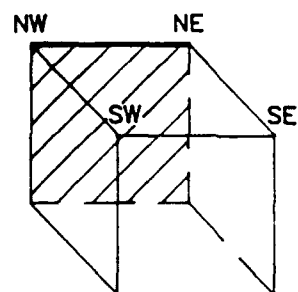
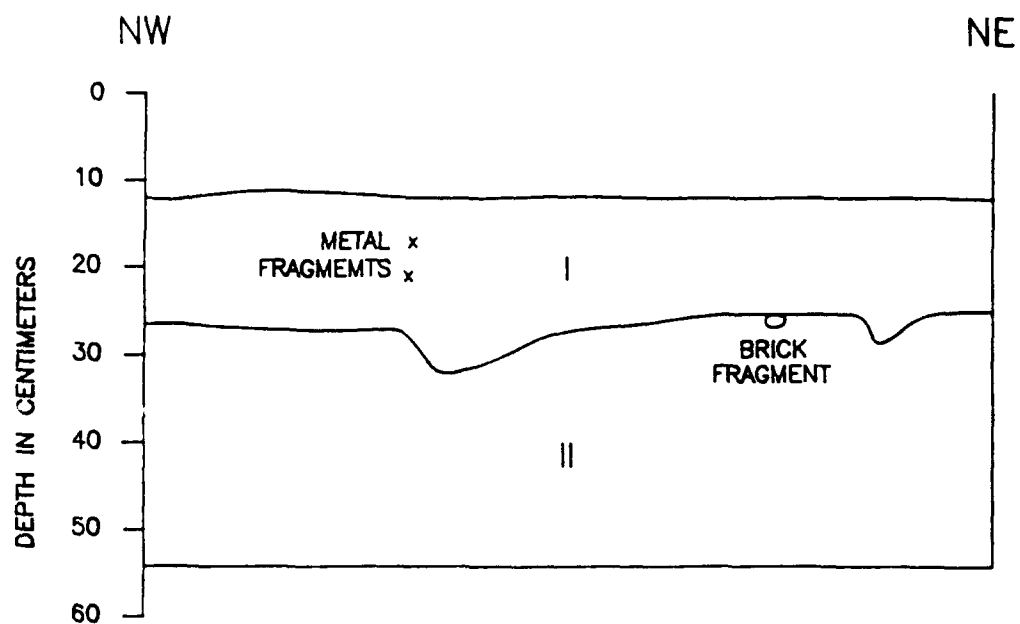


Figure 45. Stratigraphic profile of the north wall of Unit N1000, E937 at Site 16WBR29.



I: 10YR 3/2 VERY DARK GRAYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY.

II: 10YR 4/2 DARK GRAYISH BROWN CLAY MOTTLED WITH  
10YR 5/8 YELLOWISH BROWN CLAY.

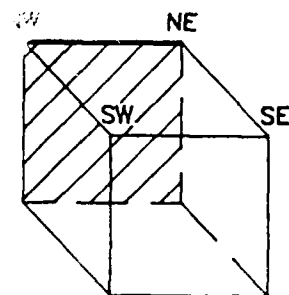


Figure 46. Stratigraphic profile of the north wall of Unit N1010, E908 at Site 16WBR29.

#### Unit N1010, E920

Unit N1010, E920 was placed 12 m (39.4 ft) east of Unit N1010, E908, i.e., within the main artifact concentration of the site (Figure 44). As with nearby Unit N1010, E908, this unit contained two strata (Figure 47). Stratum I contained 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silty clay. This 12 to 20 cm thick stratum extended to a depth of 22 cmbd. Numerous artifacts were observed within and recovered from the stratum, including whiteware, porcelain, a variety of primarily machine-made bottle glass, window glass, a milk glass canning jar lid liner fragment, flat iron, a shotgun shell base, cut and wire nails, an iron hinge, an iron bolt, a porcelain button fragment, a shell button, roofing slate, and brick fragments. These artifacts date from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The base of the stratum contained plow scars which extended into the underlying Stratum II.

Stratum II, a 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silty clay mottled with 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown silty clay, formed the basal stratum of the unit. It was excavated to a depth of 51 cmbd. One fragment of colorless bottle glass, as well as a few brick fragments and shell fragments were located within the upper level of the stratum; the lower 20 cm of the stratum was culturally sterile. No archeological features or in situ midden deposits were located within this unit.

#### Unit N1010, E940

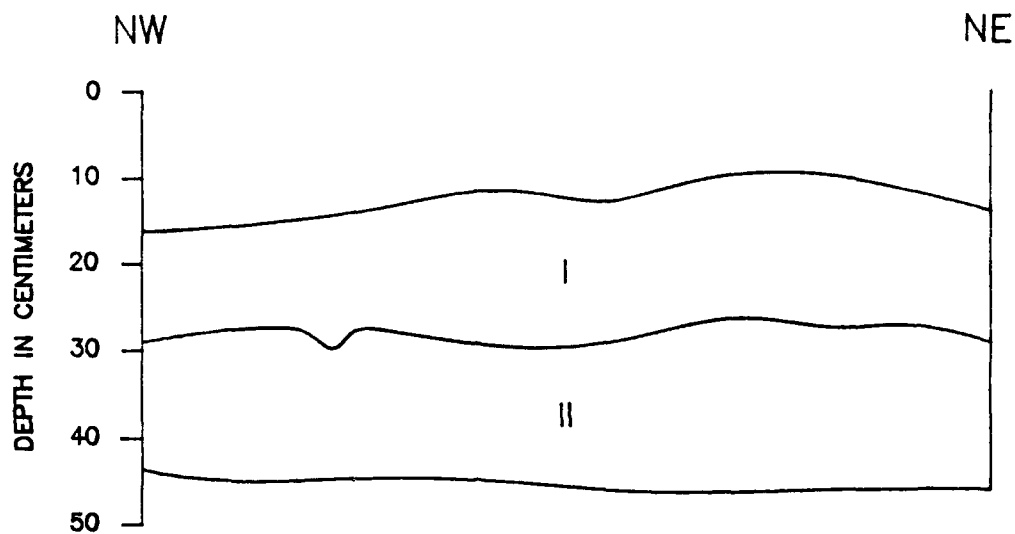
Unit N1010, E940 was placed in the east central portion of the central artifact concentration identified at the site (Figure 44). The unit contained three strata (Figure 48). Stratum I, a 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silty clay, extended from 10 to 25 cmbd (3.9 to 9.8 inbd). A large number of artifacts were recovered from this plowzone deposit; these included whiteware, yellowware, gray stoneware, porcelain, numerous primarily machine-made bottle glass fragments, window glass, cut and wire nails, iron wire, an iron bolt, various iron fragments, a vinyl record fragment, an animal bone fragment, oyster shell, and numerous brick fragments. No features were exposed in the base of this stratum.

The underlying Stratum II was comprised of an approximately 10 cm (3.9 in) thick deposit of 10YR 5/2 grayish brown clay mottled with 7.5YR 4/3 brown clay. Only one fragment of whiteware and a few brick fragments were located within this stratum. It rested on Stratum III, a 10YR 5/2 grayish brown silty clay mottled with 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay. It was excavated to a basal depth of 54 cmbd. No artifacts, features, or evidence of cultural disturbances were observed within this basal stratum.

#### Unit N1012, E950

Unit N1012, E950 was placed near the center of the of the main artifact concentration within the site (Figure 44). The unit was excavated in three strata (Figure 49). The approximately 15 cm thick Stratum I, the plowzone, contained 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silty clay. A moderate quantity of artifacts were found within this stratum; these included a green bottle glass fragment, cut nails, flat iron, small iron fragments, and brick fragments. While cut nails were used most commonly prior to 1890, the remainder of the artifacts found in the stratum were not diagnostic.

Stratum I rested on Stratum II, a 3 to 10 cm (1.2 to 3.9 in) thick stratum of 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silty clay mottled with 10YR 4/1 dark gray silty clay. It extended to a depth of 35 cmbd. Only one small iron fragment was found within this stratum. Stratum III, which extended from 35 to 56 cmbd, consisted of 10YR 4/3 dark brown silt mottled with 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silt. No artifacts were located within this stratum. The unit contained no evidence of archeological features or midden deposits.



I: 10YR 3/2 VERY DARK GRAYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY.

II: 10YR 4/2 DARK GRAYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY MOTTLED WITH 7.5YR 5/6 STRONG BROWN SILTY CLAY.

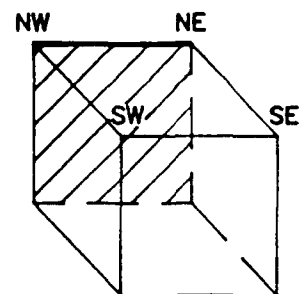
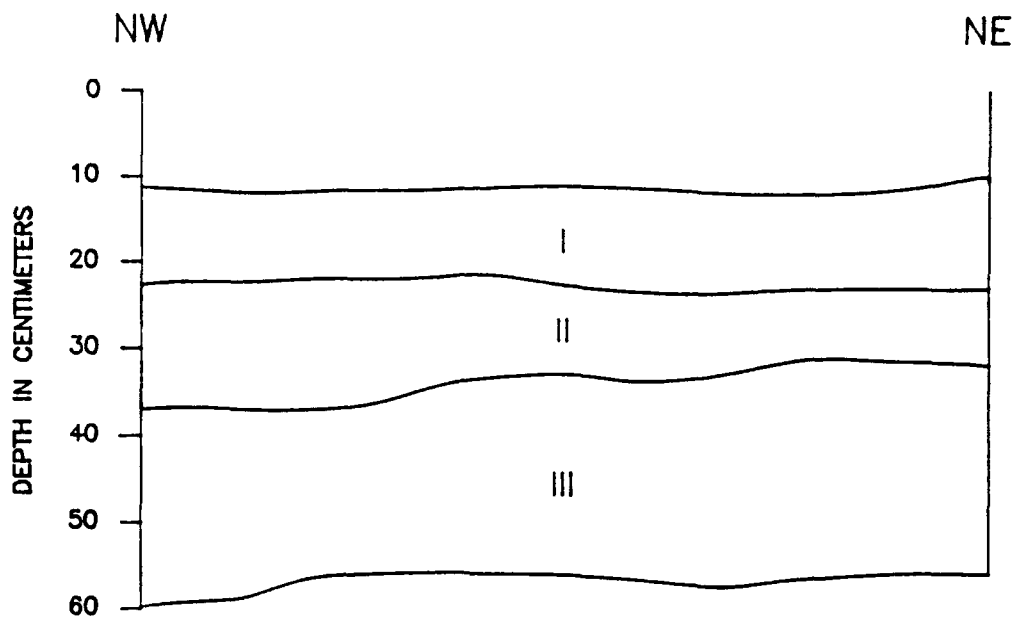


Figure 47. Stratigraphic profile of the north wall of Unit N1010, E920 at Site 16WBR29.



I: 10YR 4/2 DARK GRAYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY.

II: 10YR 5/2 GRAYISH BROWN CLAY MOTTLED WITH 7.5YR 4/3 BROWN CLAY.

III: 10YR 5/2 GRAYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY MOTTLED WITH 7.5YR 4/6 STRONG BROWN SILTY CLAY.

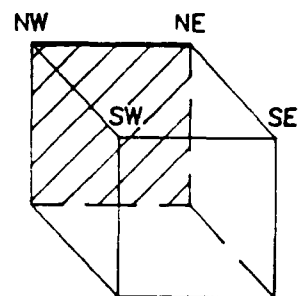
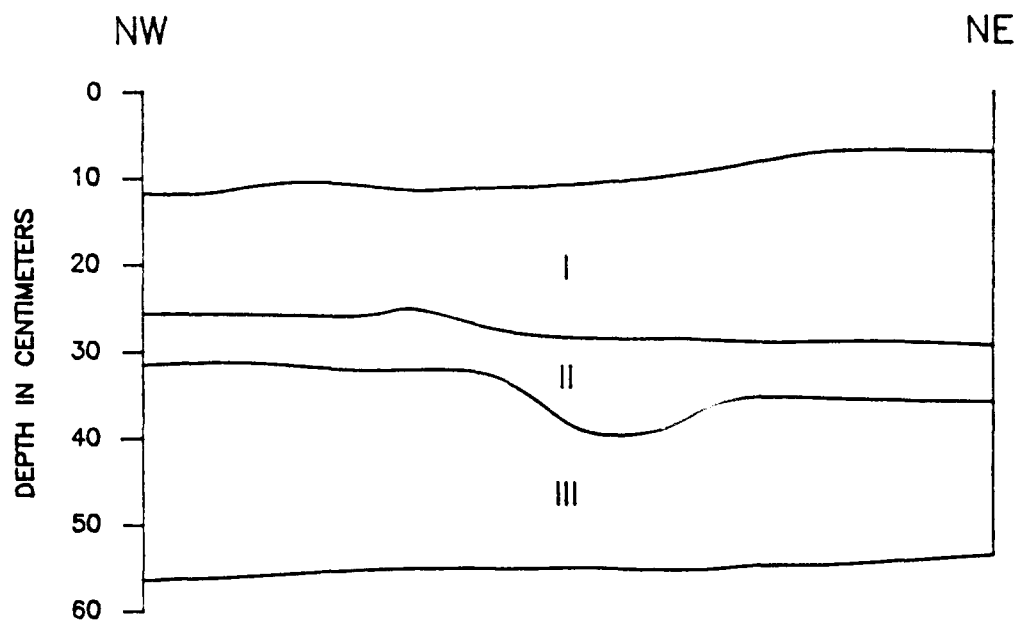


Figure 48. Stratigraphic profile of the north wall of Unit N1010, E940 at Site 16WBR29.





I: 10YR 4/2 DARK GRAYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY.

II: 10YR 4/2 DARK GRAYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY MOTTLED WITH  
10YR 4/1 DARK GRAY SILTY CLAY.

III: 10YR 4/3 DARK BROWN SILT MOTTLED WITH  
7.5YR 4/6 STRONG BROWN SILT.

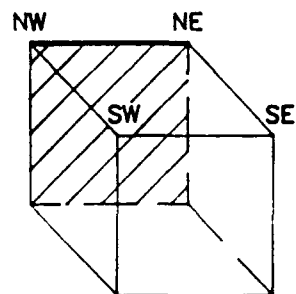


Figure 49. Stratigraphic profile of the north wall of Unit N1012, E950 at Site 16WBR29.

### Unit N1015, E930

Unit N1015, E930 was located in the north central portion of the main artifact concentration at the site (Figure 44). Three strata were excavated within the unit (Figure 50). Stratum I, a 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silty clay, consisted of a 14 to 17 cm thick plowzone. Numerous artifacts were recovered from this stratum; these included porcelain, whiteware, brown stoneware, various bottle glass including amethyst-colored glass and a tooled bottle lip, window glass, cut and wire nails, a wire roofing nail, iron bolts, and brick fragments. These artifacts generally dated from the late nineteenth through early twentieth century, and are consistent with the other materials recovered from the site area. No features were exposed at the base of Stratum I.

Stratum II consisted of 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silty clay mottled with 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown silty clay. It extended from 24 to 60 cmbd. Numerous artifacts were recovered from the upper half of the stratum. These artifacts included whiteware, buff-bodied earthenware, primarily colorless bottle glass, cut and wire nails, flat iron, iron wire, aluminum lid fragments, and brick fragments; these materials also were contemporaneous with those recovered from Stratum I. The lower half of the stratum was culturally sterile. Approximately 5 cm (2 in) of the underlying Stratum III also was excavated, to a basal depth of 64 cmbd. This 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silt loam mottled with 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown silt loam was culturally sterile. No archeological features or substantive in situ deposits were found within this unit.

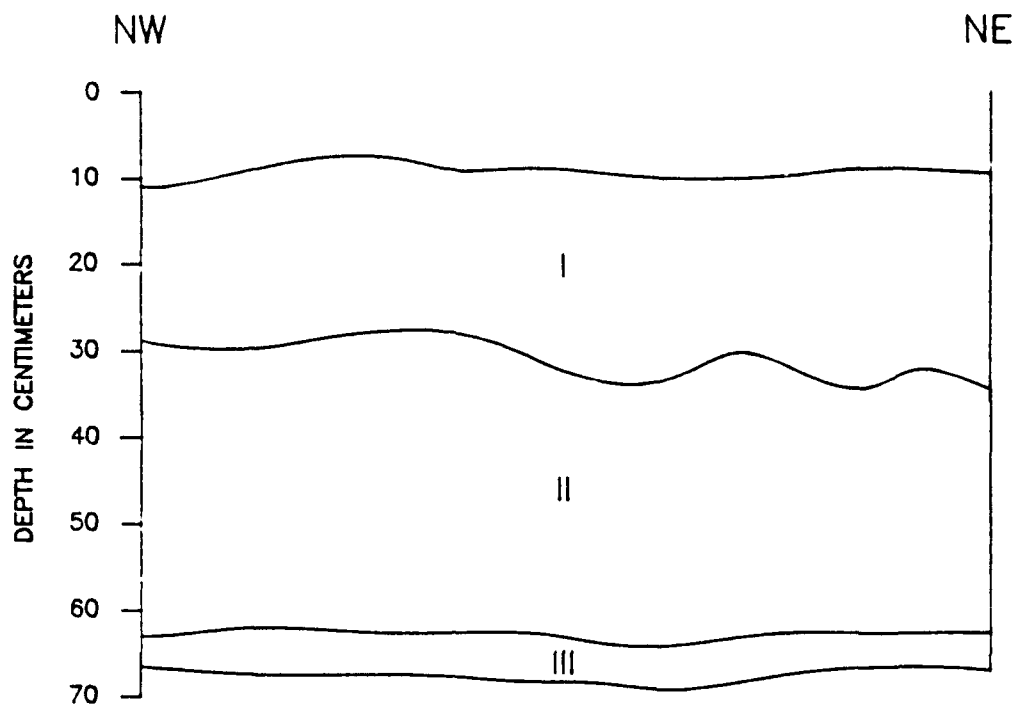
### Summary

Archeological site testing at Site 16WBR29 consisted of systematic surface collection of artifacts, excavation of shovel tests and auger tests throughout the site area, and excavation of six 1 x 1 m (3.3 x 3.3 ft) units. This testing was used to delineate the vertical and horizontal extent of the site. A predominant artifact concentration was identified in the central portion of the site, reflecting the apparent location of the house which formerly stood at the site. Excavation units were concentrated in this central concentration. Archeological excavations demonstrated that cultural deposits generally were confined to the site's plowzone, with a few artifacts extending into the upper portion of the underlying deposit. Most of the recovered artifacts dated from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. No archeological features or subplowzone midden deposits were uncovered within the 16WBR29 site area.

### Site 16WBR39, the Zaunbrecher Site

One previously unidentified archeological site was recorded during this field investigation. This prehistoric site, the Zaunbrecher site (16WBR39) was identified by field personnel as they walked to the current project area. It lies on a low, eroded ridge approximately 150 m (492 ft) east of Site 16WBR26, and entirely outside of the planned U.S. Army Corps of Engineers project area. Since the site fell outside of the current project area, only limited testing was conducted at the site to provide preliminary archeological data. The entire site area was delineated through flagging of artifacts observed on the ground surface and by site mapping. While prehistoric artifacts were observed on the ground surface throughout the site area, two primary concentrations of artifacts were observed (Figure 51). Five survey transects were established within the site area at 20 and 30 m (65.6 and 98.4 ft) intervals. Shovel tests were excavated along these transects at 30 m (98.4 ft) intervals; shovel tests along adjacent transects were offset to maximize survey coverage. A total of 30 shovel tests were excavated within the vicinity of the site; none of these shovel tests contained cultural materials. In addition, four auger tests were placed within the site area to test for buried deposits; no artifacts or evidence of in situ cultural deposits were encountered within any of these auger tests.

While numerous artifacts were observed within the Zaunbrecher site, only a small sample of primarily diagnostic material was collected. The 37 recovered prehistoric pottery fragments included Baytown Plain



I: 10YR 3/2 VERY DARK GRAYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY.

II: 10YR 4/2 DARK GRAYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY MOTTLED WITH 7.5YR 5/6 STRONG BROWN SILTY CLAY.

III: 10YR 4/2 DARK GRAYISH BROWN SILT LOAM MOTTLED WITH 7.5YR 5/6 STRONG BROWN SILT LOAM.

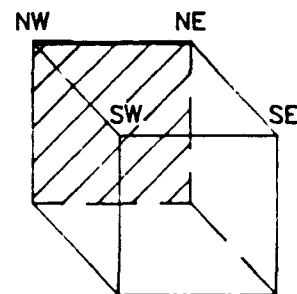


Figure 50. Stratigraphic profile of the north wall of Unit N1015, E930 at Site 16WBR29.

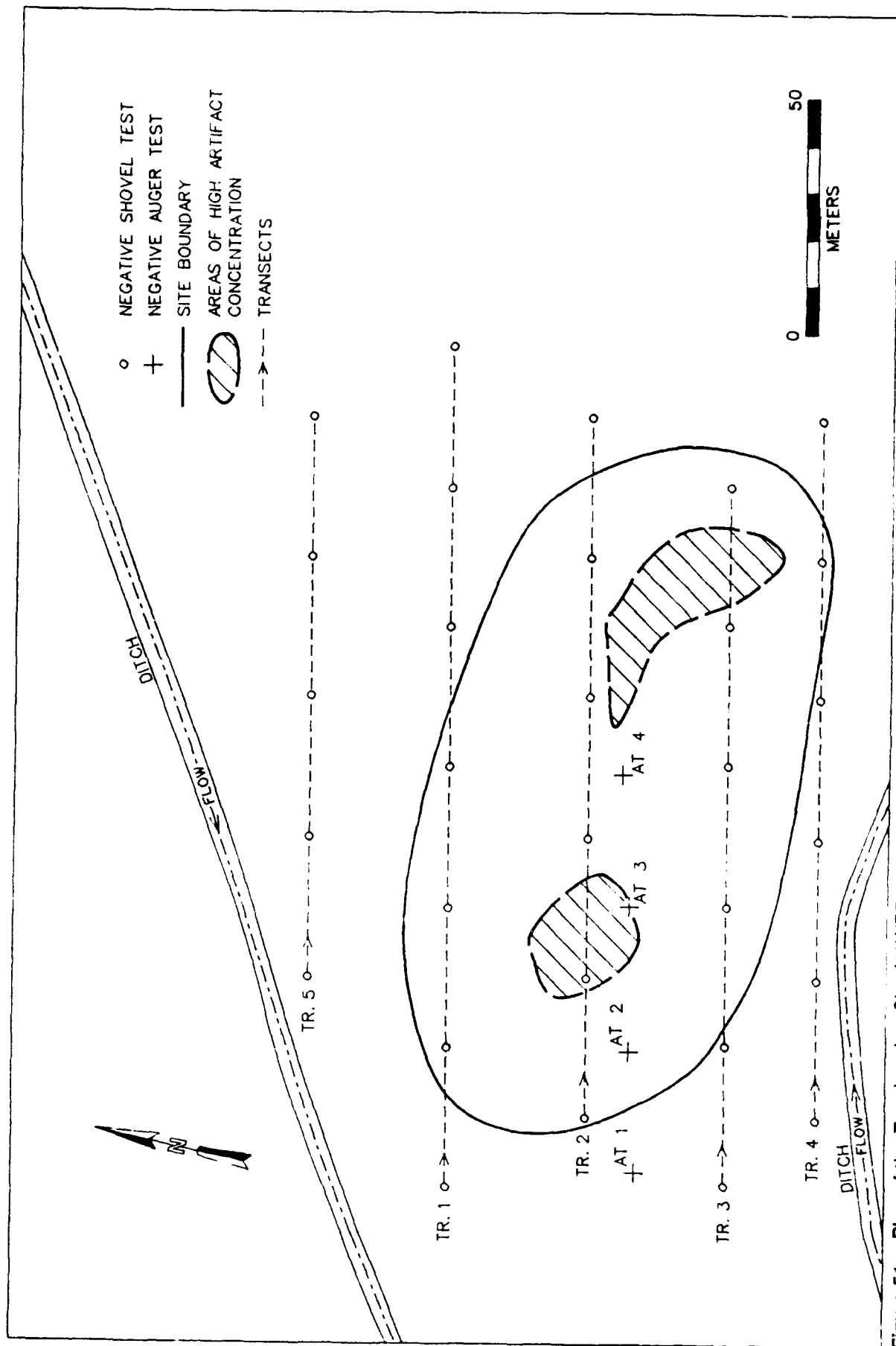


Figure 51. Plan of the Zaunbrecher Site (16WBR39).

vars. *Marksville* and *unspecified*, *Plaquemine Brushed* var. *Plaquemine*, *Churupa Punctated* var. *Churupa*, *L'eau Noire Incised* var. *unspecified*, possible sherds of *Marksville Incised* vars. *Marksville* and *Spanish Fort*, unidentified incised sherds, a possible brushed sherd, a *Marksville* type rim fragment, a possible *Coles Creek* rim, eroded sherds, and a coil fragment. A piece of fired clay, possibly daub, also was recovered. Prehistoric lithics included block/shatter, cores, and unmodified flakes; lithic materials included chalcedony/agate, and jasper. The prehistoric ceramic sherd recovered from the site suggests *Marksville*, *Plaquemine*, and *Mississippian* components. The quantity of prehistoric materials present suggest the site was a habitation site, such as a hamlet or small village. Additional testing within the site would be necessary to ascertain whether or not substantive in situ subsurface deposits or features have survived within the *Zaunbrecher* site (16WBR39).

In addition to the prehistoric materials located within the site, this site includes a sparse scatter of late historic and modern materials. These include brick fragments, concrete, wire, farm machinery fragments, and bottle glass. One porcelain button also was recovered from the site. The paucity of historic materials present suggest that they constitute field scatter as opposed to artifacts reflecting substantive domestic or commercial historic utilization of the site area. The historic and modern component of the site is not significant.

## Summary

Archeological survey and testing was conducted along three planned ditch alignments and within five previously identified archeological sites located within the planned project area (sites 16WBR18, 16WBR19, 16WBR20, 16WBR26, and 16WBR29) (Figure 1). The surveyed ditches included a new alignment of the Ditch 4 Lateral, the Ditch 5A, and the upstream portion of Ditch 5A laterals (Figure 11). While 146 shovel tests were excavated along these ditch alignments, no previously unrecorded archeological sites were identified within these three areas.

Site 16WBR18, a multicomponent prehistoric and historic domestic site, was tested through the excavation of 125 shovel tests, 12 auger tests, and eight 1 x 1 m units. In addition, the site area was surface collected systematically in 30 x 30 m (98.4 x 98.4 ft) collection units, and observed artifact concentrations were noted (Figure 12). This testing was used to define both the vertical and horizontal extent of the site. The primary component of the site dates from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries; a fairly minor prehistoric component also was noted. Subsurface testing throughout the site failed to uncover any archeological features, midden deposits, or substantive in situ deposits.

Site 16WBR19 consisted of a sparse scatter of prehistoric ceramic sherds and historic artifacts. Archeological testing of this site consisted of the systematic excavation of 76 shovel tests across the site, as well as six auger tests and four 1 x 1 m (3.3 x 3.3 ft) units (Figure 21). An intensive surface collection also was conducted across the site. This testing demonstrated that both the prehistoric and historic artifacts within the site were widely scattered, primarily non-diagnostic, and confined to the plowzone. No archeological features or substantive subplowzone cultural deposits were encountered within the site.

Site 16WBR20 contained a linear prehistoric and historic site situated along the upper bankline of the Bayou Clause floodplain, a former meander scar of the Mississippi River (Figure 26). As with Site 16WBR19, this site contained a very dispersed, thin scatter of primarily non-diagnostic prehistoric ceramic sherds and historic materials. An intensive surface collection of the site yielded widely scattered artifacts, but no substantial concentrations of materials. The 105 shovel tests, 12 auger tests, and six 1 x 1 m (3.3 x 3.3 ft) units placed in the site failed to produce any evidence of substantive in situ archeological deposits.

Site 16WBR26 contained both prehistoric and historic components surrounding two dominant drainage ditches (Figure 33). Field investigations included intensive surface collection of the site area, and

excavation of 127 shovel tests, 17 auger tests, and seven 1 x 1 m (3.3 x 3.3 ft) units. The prehistoric component within most of the site was very sparse, and did not exhibit any subsurface expression. However, in situ prehistoric deposits were encountered towards the western end of the site. These deposits included an approximately 6 x 8 m (19.7 x 26.2 ft) residual midden lens which fell stratigraphically immediately below the plowzone; in addition, three prehistoric postholes (Features 3 through 5), two prehistoric pit features (Features 1 and 6), and the edge of one possible feature (Feature 2) were identified. These features apparently consist of prehistoric house and storage pit remains. Recovered materials suggest that this component of the site dates from the late Coles Creek to the early Plaquemine culture. No intact subsurface prehistoric or historic features or substantive subplowzone deposits were encountered elsewhere in the site area.

Site 16WBR29 contains the archeological remains of a small, single component early to mid twentieth century domestic residence. This site was tested through the systematic collection of the site in 20 x 20 m (65.6 x 65.6 ft) collection squares, and the systematic excavation of 60 shovel tests, 10 auger tests, and six 1 x 1 m (3.3 x 3.3 ft) units (Figure 44). While the site contained a large quantity of materials, subsurface testing failed to identify any archeological features or substantive subsurface midden or artifact deposits.

Finally, one previously unrecorded archeological site was recorded outside of the planned U.S. Army Corps of Engineers project area. This site, the Zaunbrecher site (16WBR39), contained prehistoric ceramic sherds, and occasional prehistoric lithic artifacts. The site was delineated through an intensive surface examination, and excavation of 30 shovel tests and four auger tests (Figure 51). A sample of primarily diagnostic materials were collected from the ground surface of this site. These materials suggest that the site includes both Marksville, Plaquemine, and Mississippian period components. Since the site lies outside the units of the planned project area, and it will not be impacted by the planned undertaking, the site was not evaluated. Cultural materials recovered during these field investigations are discussed in Chapter VIII.

## CHAPTER VIII

### LABORATORY ANALYSIS

#### Introduction

A total of 2,683 artifactual and ecofactual materials were recovered from six sites (16WBR18, 16WBR19, 16WBR20, 16WBR26, 16WBR29, and 16WBR39) and two planned drainage ditch areas (Ditch 4 Lateral and Ditch 5A). Collected materials included 31 prehistoric lithic artifacts, 383 prehistoric ceramic sherds, 2,118 historic artifacts, 102 bone fragments, 4 seed fragments, 12 pieces of shell, 3 fossilized shell fragments, 3 pieces of charcoal, 1 wood fragment, 12 pieces of gravel, 5 pieces of coal and coal slag, and 9 fragments of burned earth (non-prehistoric). All recovered materials were washed and sorted by material category, and encoded into a computerized catalog to allow for further manipulation of the data.

The computerized site catalog is organized by category, functional group, type, and subtype. The first level, category, represents the material category, and is based on the format used by the Louisiana Division of Archeology. The second level, functional group, is based on classifications established by South (1977). The third and fourth levels, type and subtype, are defined by diagnostic attributes. The historic, functional classifications as defined by South were not applied to the prehistoric materials. Prehistoric lithic material analysis followed procedures outlined by Callahan (1979), Crabtree (1972), and Servello (1983). Prehistoric ceramic sherds were sorted by temper, portion of vessel, and surface finish. Sherds were analyzed using type classifications defined by Phillips (1970). Faunal material was identified by species, and when possible, by skeletal element. When the species could not be identified, each bone was placed into a descriptive category, e.g., large mammal, medium to large mammal, medium mammal, small to medium mammal, small mammal, bird, reptile, and fish. Identified shell fragments included the Mollusk and Strombid families. The following discussion includes a review of the materials recovered by site area. Chronology data of diagnostic historic artifact attributes are presented in Table 2.

#### Ditch 4 Lateral and Ditch 5A

During the Phase I cultural resources survey of the Ditch 4 and Ditch 5A laterals, several pieces of gravel (n=11) were recovered. In addition, 1 brick fragment and 4 pieces of non-prehistoric burned clay were recovered (Appendix II). A single molded whiteware plate/platter fragment also was recovered from the surface 3 m north of Ditch 5A. No previously unidentified archeological sites were identified within these surveyed areas, and artifacts recovered from the area appear fortuitous (Chapter VII).

#### Site 16WBR18

Phase II evaluation of Site 16WBR18 included the completion of a controlled surface collection, shovel and auger testing, and the excavation of eight 1 x 1 m (3.3 x 3.3 ft) test excavation units. Cultural material recovered during testing of Site 16WBR18 included 2 prehistoric lithic flakes, 31 prehistoric ceramic sherds, 835 historic artifacts, 4 pieces of coal and coal slag, and 4 animal bones (Appendix II). The 843 historic materials included 362 (42.94 percent) ceramic artifacts, 347 (41.16 percent) pieces of glass, 85 (10.08 percent) metal artifacts, 34 (4.03 percent) construction materials, 1 (0.12 percent) synthetic object, 5 (0.59 percent) shells, 5 (0.59 percent) non-prehistoric lithic materials, and 4 (0.47 percent) pieces of animal bone.

Table 2. Attribute Chronology of Ceramic Wares, Glass, and Nails Recovered from the Pointe Coupee to Arbroth Levee Enlargement and Seepage Control Project.

MATERIAL TYPE	USE POPULARITY DATE RANGE	MEAN DATE	DATE SOURCE
<b>CERAMIC WARE AND DECORATION</b>			
<b>Porcelain</b>			
Porcelain button	post 1840		Hinks 1988
<b>Stoneware</b>			
Domestic gray, salt-glazed, undecorated	1790 - 1910	1850	Ketchum 1971
Albany slipped	ca. 1805 - 1900		Webster 1971
Buff-bodied (ginger beer)	1850 - 1900		Ketchum 1983
<b>Whiteware</b>			
Plain	1820 - 1900 +		South 1977
Annular	1820 - 1890	1855	Miller n.d.
Sponged	ca. 1850s - 1920s		Miller, personal communication 1988
Transfer-printed	post 1820		Miller 1989 (p.c.)
Flow blue	post 1840		Miller 1988 (p.c.)
<b>Ironstone</b>			
Plain	post 1845 <sup>1</sup>		Miller 1989 (p.c.)
<b>Yellowware</b>			
Plain	1830 - 1900	1865	Ramsay 1947
Annular	1840 - 1900	1870	Ramsay 1947
<b>Cream-Colored Ware</b>			
Plain	ca. 1820s - 20th Century		Miller 1980
<b>Ceramic Decorative Techniques</b>			
Scalloped rim, impressed bud	1813 - 1834 <sup>2</sup>	1823	Miller n.d.
Unscaloped, impressed rim	1841 - 1857 <sup>3</sup>	1849	Miller n.d.
<b>DIAGNOSTIC GLASS ARTIFACT ATTRIBUTES</b>			
Tooled lip	1820s - 1920s		Jones and Sullivan 1985
Machine-made	post 1920 <sup>4</sup>		Jones and Sullivan 1985



**Table 2. Attribute Chronology of Ceramic Wares, Glass, and Nails Recovered from the Pointe Coupee to Arbroth Levee Enlargement and Seepage Control Project, continued**

<b>MATERIAL TYPE</b>	<b>USE POPULARITY DATE RANGE</b>	<b>MEAN DATE</b>	<b>DATE SOURCE</b>
Post bottom mold	ca. 1850 - Present		Jones and Sullivan 1985
Embossed panel bottle	post 1867		Lorrain 1968; Jones and Sullivan 1985
Milk glass lid liner	post 1869		Jones and Sullivan 1985
Milk bottle	post ca. 1885		Lorrain 1968
Amethyst-color	ca. 1875 - 1920		Jones and Sullivan 1985
Tooled lip crown finish	ca. 1892 - 1920s		Jones and Sullivan 1985
<b>NAILS</b>			
Cut with stamped head	ca. 1815 - 1890s		Nelson 1968
Wire	post 1890		Nelson 1968

<sup>1</sup>Has a manufacturer's date range of 1813 - 1900+ (Wetherbee 1985; Godden 1965).

<sup>2</sup>Range of production 1800 - 1850 (Miller n.d.).

<sup>3</sup>Range of production 1825 - 1891 (Miller n.d.).

<sup>4</sup>Has a manufacturer's date range of post 1903 (Jones and Sullivan 1985).

### Controlled Surface Collection

The majority of the material (n= 751) recovered from 16WBR18 was located during pedestrian survey of the site area. A 30 x 30 m (98 ft x 98 ft) grid was superimposed across the site to aid in the identification of activity areas throughout the site area.

Historic ceramic artifacts recovered during pedestrian survey and surface collection of the 16WBR18 site area included porcelain, stoneware, whiteware, ironstone, yellowware, and buff-bodied earthenware. Porcelain examples included 25 undecorated hard sherds, 7 molded hard fragments, 3 hard sherds with an unidentified overglaze decoration, 1 fragment of overglaze hard porcelain, 1 underglaze hand-painted hard porcelain, 1 piece with applied decoration, 1 piece of porcellaneous ware, and 1 hard sherd with an unidentified decoration. Many of the porcelain sherds represented fragments from a variety of hollowwares; these included bowls, cups, plates, mugs, and saucers. One undecorated hard porcelain rim sherd possibly originated from a toy teapot (Appendix II).

Stoneware recovered from the site included 8 pieces of imported buff-bodied ginger beer bottle, and domestic brown stoneware. The latter included salt-glazed on buff (n=7), 7 clear-glazed on buff (n=7) fragments, 6 brown lead-glazed on buff (n=6), lead-glazed (n=5), clear-glazed and Albany slipped on buff (n=3), and several unidentified domestic brown stoneware sherds (n=2). Domestic gray stoneware examples included salt-glazed with brown lead-glazed interior (n=4); undecorated, salt-glazed (n=2); lead-glazed (n=3); and, 1 example each of Albany slipped and salt-glazed, and brown salt-glazed stoneware. One example of the lead-glazed domestic gray stoneware was an ink well fragment (Figure 52).

Several pieces of white, undecorated ironstone (n=21) were recovered, as well as 1 basal molded ironstone sherd, and 1 overglaze transfer-printed ironstone teapot lid. A total of 149 whiteware sherds were collected; these included 95 plain examples representing a variety of hollowware fragments, such as plates, bowls, cups, mugs, and platters (Appendix II). The remaining whiteware fragments included molded sherds (n=14); overglaze transfer-printed sherds (n=2); transfer-printed (n=9) and flow blue (n=5) fragments; examples of annular ware (n=10); a scalloped rim sherd with an impressed bud; 9 unscaloped, impressed rim sherds (Figure 52); 10 annular sherds; 2 polychrome hand-painted examples; 1 blue hand-painted fragment; and, 1 underglaze hand-painted sherd. Plain (n=5), dipped/annular (n=9), and embossed/molded (n=1) yellowware sherds also were recovered (Figure 52). In addition, 4 buff-bodied earthenware fragments and 4 unidentified ceramic fragments were collected. A single buff-bodied earthenware sherd displayed a Rockingham-like brown lead glaze.

Ceramic objects recovered from the surface included 17 porcelain buttons, 1 brown clay pipe bowl (Figure 53), 1 brown tobacco pipe bowl fragment (Figure 53), 3 earthenware marbles, 2 porcelain marbles, 2 toy porcelain teacups, 3 porcelain doll parts, 9 ceramic figurine fragments (Figure 54), 1 ceramic electrical insulator, 1 small agate door knob fragment, 1 brown lead-glazed ceramic door knob, and 2 stoneware drainage pipe fragments (Appendix II).

Several maker's marks were identified on both the plain whiteware and ironstone sherds (Table 3). The mark "B.P. CO.," was displayed on 2 whiteware sherds and 1 ironstone sherd, and was used by the Brockmann Pottery Company, Cincinnati, OH (1888 - 1912). The Brockmann Company lettering was accompanied with a Royal Arms mark (Figure 55). Other identified marks (one on ironstone, and three on whiteware, respectively) included the word "WARRANTED" surrounded by a leaf wreath used by the American China Company, Toronto, OH (1894 - 1910); "[DRESD]EN/[SEMI POR]CELAIN," a mark used from 1895 to 1910 by The Potters Co-operative Company, East Liverpool, OH; [JOHN M]ADDOCK & SONS/...STAFFORDSHIRE," used by John Maddock & Sons (LTD.) Staffordshire Potteries (post 1855) (Figure 56); and, [J & G MEAKI[N]/[HANLEY/ENGLAND]" (ca. 1890). Part of a Royal Arms mark was displayed on the Meakin fragment, aiding in the identification of that company. Other displayed maker's marks, all unidentified, included "BA.../EN[GLAND];" "[TRADE] MARK/[WARRA]NTED/[IRONSTO]NE

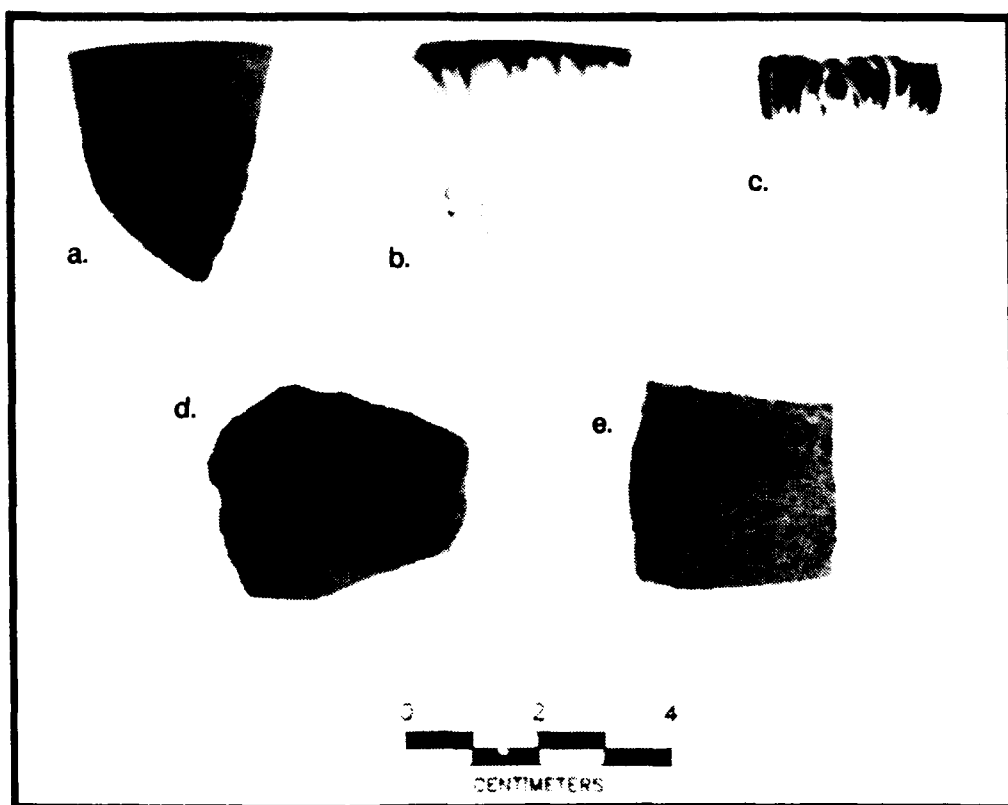


Figure 52. Selected historic ceramic sherds recovered during Controlled Surface Collection at Site 16WBR18: (a) annular yellowware cup rim with green and brown bands (N910, E1030); (b) blue unscalped impressed whiteware plate rim (N790, E1000); (c) blue scalloped whiteware plate rim with impressed bud (N820, E970); (d) lead-glazed gray-bodied stoneware ink well fragment (N790, E1000); (e) salt-glazed gray-bodied stoneware with blue letters stenciled on the exterior (N880, E970).

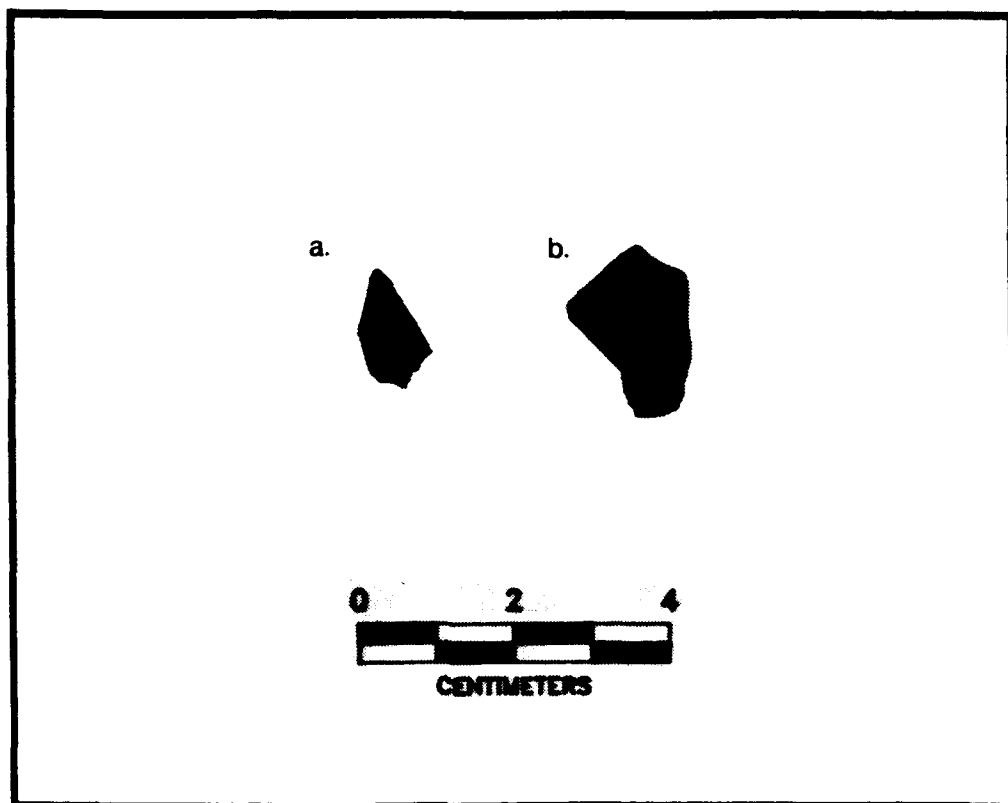


Figure 53. Selected brown clay pipe bowl fragments recovered during Controlled Surface Collection at Site 16WBR18: (a) horizontal rib just beneath rim (N790, E1000); (b) vertical ribs around entire bowl (N940, E1000).



Figure 54. Selected porcelain toys recovered during Controlled Surface Collection at Site 16WBR18: (a) doll arm/leg fragment (N910, E1000); (b) doll torso fragment (N730, E1000); (c) doll leg with underglaze painted blue ribbon around knee (N790, E1030); (d) teacup from doll tea set (N760, E1000); (e) teacup fragment from doll tea set (N850, E1000); (f) hind portion of dog (N970, E970).

Table 3. Observed Ceramic Ware Manufacturers/Brands Recovered during Archeological Investigations.

FS	PROVENIENCE	OBSERVED MARK	MANUFACTURER/ BRAND	OPERATION DATES OF POTTERY COMPANIES	SOURCE
<b>16WBR18</b>					
132	Controlled Surface Collection, N760, E1000	"BA..." "EN[GLAND]"	Unidentified	—	—
133	Controlled Surface Collection, N760, E1030	"WARRANTED"	American China Company, Toronto, OH	1894 - 1910	Kovel and Kovel 1988:12; Lehner 1988:20
134	Controlled Surface Collection, N790, E1000	"[J&G MEAKIN]" "[HANLEY]" "[ENGLAND]"	J&G Meakin (LTD.) Hanley Staffordshire Potteries	ca. 1890 <sup>1</sup>	Godden 1964
138	Controlled Surface Collection, N850, E1000	"[TRADE] MARK" "[WARRA]NTED" "[(IRONSTO)NE CHINA "... & MAYER" "...ON."	Unidentified	—	—
138	Controlled Surface Collection, N850, E1000	"[MAD]E [IN]" "[ENG]LAN[D]"	Unidentified	post 1891 <sup>2</sup>	Pittman 1987
139	Controlled Surface Collection, N850, E1030	"B.P. CO."	Brockmann Pottery Company, Cincinnati, OH	1888 - 1912	DeBolt 1988:17; Lehner 1988:57
150	Controlled Surface Collection, N730, E970	"[DRESD]EN" "[SEMI POR]CELAIN"	The Potters Co-operative Company, East Liverpool, OH	ca. 1895 - 1910 <sup>3</sup>	Gates and Ormerod 1982:217; DeBolt 1988:26-27; Lehner 1988:60
152	Controlled Surface Collection, N940, E970	"[B.P. C]O."	Brockmann Pottery Company, Cincinnati, OH	ca. 1888 - 1912	DeBolt 1988:17; Lehner 1988:57
155	Controlled Surface Collection, N820, E970	"B.P. [CO.]"	Brockmann Pottery Company, Cincinnati, OH	ca. 1888 - 1912	DeBolt 1988:17; Lehner 1988:57
182	Controlled Surface Collection, N970, E970	"[JOHN M]ADDOCK & SONS" "...STAFFORDSHIRE"	John Maddock & Sons (LTD.) Staffordshire Potteries	post 1855	Godden 1964:405-407

Table 3. Observed Ceramic Ware Manufacturers/Brands Recovered during Archeological Investigations, continued

FS	PROVENIENCE	OBSERVED MARK	MANUFACTURER/ BRAND	OPERATION DATES OF POTTERY COMPANIES	SOURCE
<b>16WBR23</b>					
39	Controlled Surface Collection, N1020, E920	"CHARLES [MEAKIN]" "HAN[LEY]"	Charles Meakin Eastwood Pottery, Hanley Staffordshire Potteries	1883 - 1889	Kovel and Kovel 1986:10; Godden 1964:426
58	T.U. N1015, E930, Stratum II, Level 1, 24-34 cmbd	"[MADE] IN" "GERMANY"	Unidentified	post 1891 <sup>2</sup>	Pittman 1987
60	T.U. N1010, E920, Stratum I, Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	"...P. CO." "...[POR]CELAIN"	Unidentified	—	—
31	Controlled Surface Collection, N1000, E920	"AVCO"	Alliance Vitreous China Company, Alliance, OH	1918 - ca. 1930s	Lehner 1988:17

<sup>1</sup> Date range of observed mark. Company began operation in 1851.

<sup>2</sup> The designation "MADE IN..." postdates 1891.

<sup>3</sup> Date range of observed mark. Company operation dates: ca. 1882 - 1915.

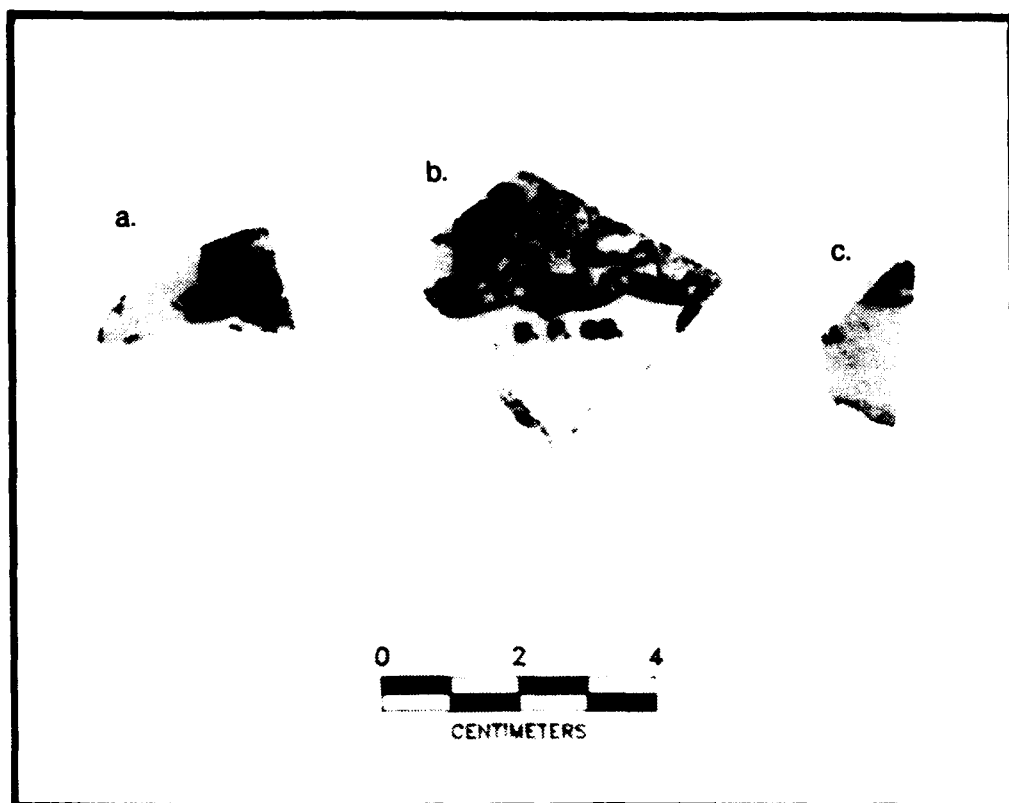


Figure 55. Selected historic plain whiteware and ironstone basal sherds exhibiting the Brockman Pottery Company mark recovered during Controlled Surface Collection at Site 16WBR18: (a) (N820, E970); (b) (N850, E1030); (c) (N940, E970).



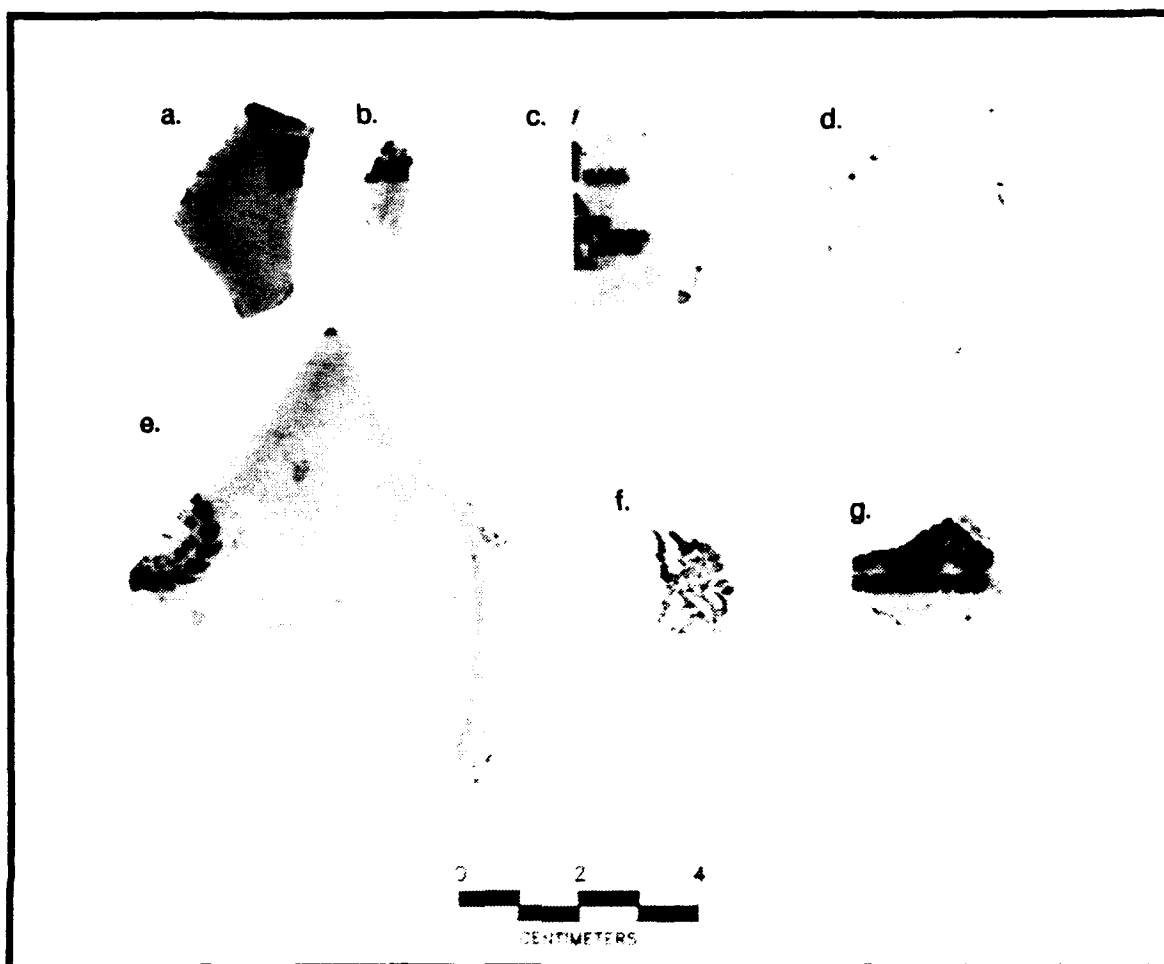


Figure 56. Selected historic plain whiteware and ironstone basal sherds with makers' marks recovered during Controlled Surface Collection at Site 16WBR18: (a) unidentified mark (N760, E1000); (b,c) unidentified marks (N850, E1030); (d) Royal Arms mark made by John Maddock & Sons of Staffordshire Potteries, England (N970, E970); (e) maker's mark of the Potters Co-operative Company (N730, E970); (f) unidentified Royal Arms mark (N730, E970); (g) Royal Arms mark made by the American China Company (N760, E1030).

CHINA/...& MAYER/...ON;" and "[MAD]E [IN]/[ENG]LAND" (Table 3; Figure 56). The designation "MADE IN..." postdates 1891 (Pittman 1987).

Diagnostic historic ceramic artifacts included porcelain buttons (post 1840), domestic gray undecorated salt-glazed stoneware (1790 - 1910), Albany slipped stoneware (ca. 1805 - 1900), and buff-bodied stoneware ginger beer bottles (1850 - 1900). Plain whiteware was in popular use from 1820 to 1900+, annular whiteware dates from 1820 to 1890, transfer-printed whiteware postdates 1820, and flow blue decorated whiteware was popular after 1840 (Table 2). The ceramic decorative technique of a scalloped rim decorated with an impressed bud was in popular use from 1813 to 1834 and was manufactured from 1800 to 1850. On whiteware, this technique would not have appeared until after 1820, the first date of manufacture for whiteware (Miller n.d.; South 1977). The decorative unscalloped, impressed rim was popular from 1841 to 1847 and was manufactured from 1825 to 1891. Other diagnostic ceramic artifacts included plain and annular examples of yellowware, the former dating from 1830 to 1900, the latter from 1840 to 1900 (Table 2).

Other historic materials recovered during surface collection included 16 brick fragments, 3 partial bricks, 2 partial fire bricks, 1 architectural building block, 2 pieces of mortar, 5 roofing slate fragments, and 1 other construction block material.

Glass artifacts collected from the site included 12 machine-made bottle fragments, 25 tooled bottle lips (Figure 57), including 1 displaying a crown finish, 2 post-bottom molded bases, 5 pieces of table glassware, 3 lid liner fragments, 2 glass lids, 11 molded-technique-unknown fragments, 2 blue depression glass shards, 3 pieces of pressed glass, 115 unidentified bottle glass fragments, 94 pieces of unidentified kitchen-function glass, and 21 unidentified glass fragments (Appendix II). Collected glass objects included 1 glass electric insulator, and 3 telephone insulator fragments.

A single embossment was identified on one of the two post-bottom molded bases. The embossment read "PA[TD.] AUG 24/1886" and had the number "4" in the center (Table 4). This mark was used August 24, 1886 by The Duff Malt Whiskey Company, Rochester, NY. A piece of unidentified aqua bottle glass may originate from a Dr. Tichenor's bottle. Examples of amethyst-colored glass included machine-made, tooled lip, table glassware, glass lid, molded-technique-unknown, pressed glass, unidentified bottle glass, and unidentified kitchen glass types. Diagnostic glass artifacts included tooled bottle lips, which date from the 1820s to the 1920s, post-bottom mold bases, which date from ca. 1850 to present, amethyst-colored glass, which dates from ca. 1875 to 1920, machine-made glass that was in popular use after 1920, and milk glass lid liners, which postdate 1869 (Table 2). One amethyst-colored tooled lip displayed a crown finish (Figure 57). Crown finishes date from ca. 1892 to the 1920s.

Metal artifacts recovered during surface collection included 8 cut nails with stamped heads (ca. 1815 to 1890s) (Table 2), 4 wire nails (post 1890), 13 unidentified possible cut nails, 1 hook, 1 horseshoe (Figure 58), 1 pulley wheel fragment, 1 staple, 3 bolts, 2 washers, 2 copper clothing snaps, 1 brass knob with an iron fastener (Figure 58), 1 unidentified stove part, 1 conical-shaped .36 caliber revolver bullet (Figure 59), 2 centerfire shotgun shells, 1 distorted possible lead bullet (Figure 59), 1 unidentified cast hardware object fragment, 2 wire fragments, and 7 pieces of flat iron (Appendix II). Also collected were 1 black rubber cloth fragment, 1 whet rock, 3 pieces of coal, 1 coal slag fragment, 3 conch (*Strombidae*) shell fragments, 2 unidentified shells, 1 pig (*Sus scrofa*) tooth, 1 sawn and burned medium to large mammal long bone fragment, and 1 unidentified medium to large burned mammal long bone, with unidentified cut marks, and evidence of rodent gnawing. The diagnostic artifacts and ceramic and glass maker's marks recovered during the controlled surface collections suggest a late nineteenth to early twentieth century occupation. No functional or temporal distinction was noted between artifacts recovered from the different concentrations within the surface collection.

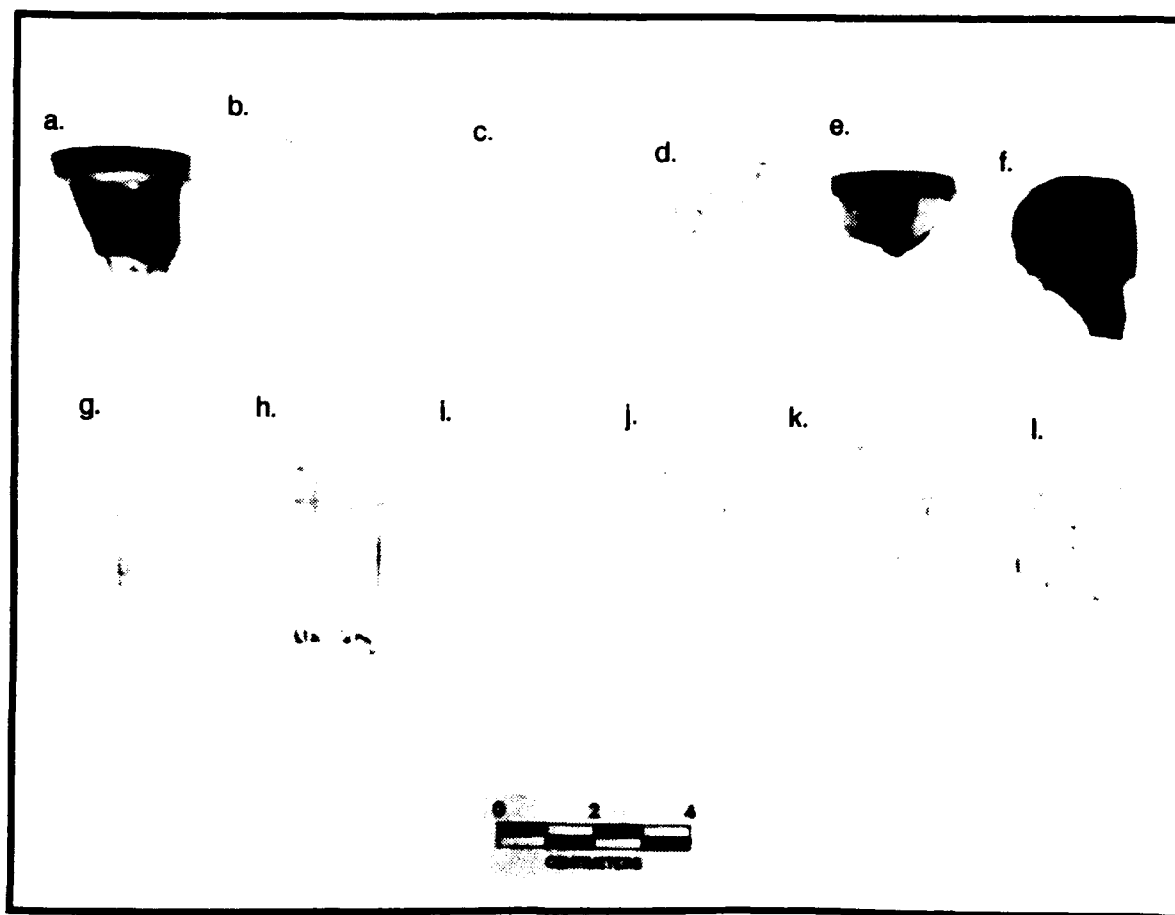


Figure 57. Selected glass bottle lips/rims/necks which demonstrate the tooled-lip manufacturing technique recovered during Controlled Surface Collection at Site 16WBR18: (a) amber-colored rectangular flange lip (N850, E1000); (b) colorless rectangular flange lip (N910, E1000); (c) aqua rectangular lip (N880, E1000); (d) amethyst-colored rectangular flange lip (N940, E970); (e) green round lip (N970, E1000); (f) dark green flattened side lip (N790, E1000); (g) very light blue down-tooled lip (N760, E1030); (h) amethyst-colored down-tooled lip (N760, E1000); (i) very light aqua down-tooled lip (N760, E1000); (j) very light aqua down-tooled lip (N880, E970); (k) very light green flattened side lip (N730, E970); (l) very light aqua crown finish (N730, E1000).

Table 4. Identified Glass Manufacturers/Brands Recovered during Archeological Investigations.

FS	COMPLETE DIAGNOSTIC MARK	MANUFACTURER/ BRAND	DATE OF COMPLETE MARK	SOURCE
<b>16WBR18</b>				
144	"PA[TD.] AUG 24" "1886" Around bottom with a "4" in the center of the base	The Duff Malt Whiskey Company Rochester, NY	post August 24, 1886	Yount 1967:22
<b>16WBR29</b>				
30, 31	The letter "A" inside the letter "H"	Hazel - Atlas Glass Co. Wheeling, WV	1920 - 1964	Toulouse 1971:239
30, 31, 33	A diamond symbol	Diamond Glass Co. Rayersford, PA	post ca. 1924	Toulouse 1971:550
31	A diamond superimposed over the letter "O", which encircles the letter "I"	Owens - Illinois Toledo, OH	post 1929	Peterson 1985:49
33	The letter "N" within a square	Obear - Nester Glass Co., East St. Louis, IL	post 1915	Toulouse 1971:373- 374

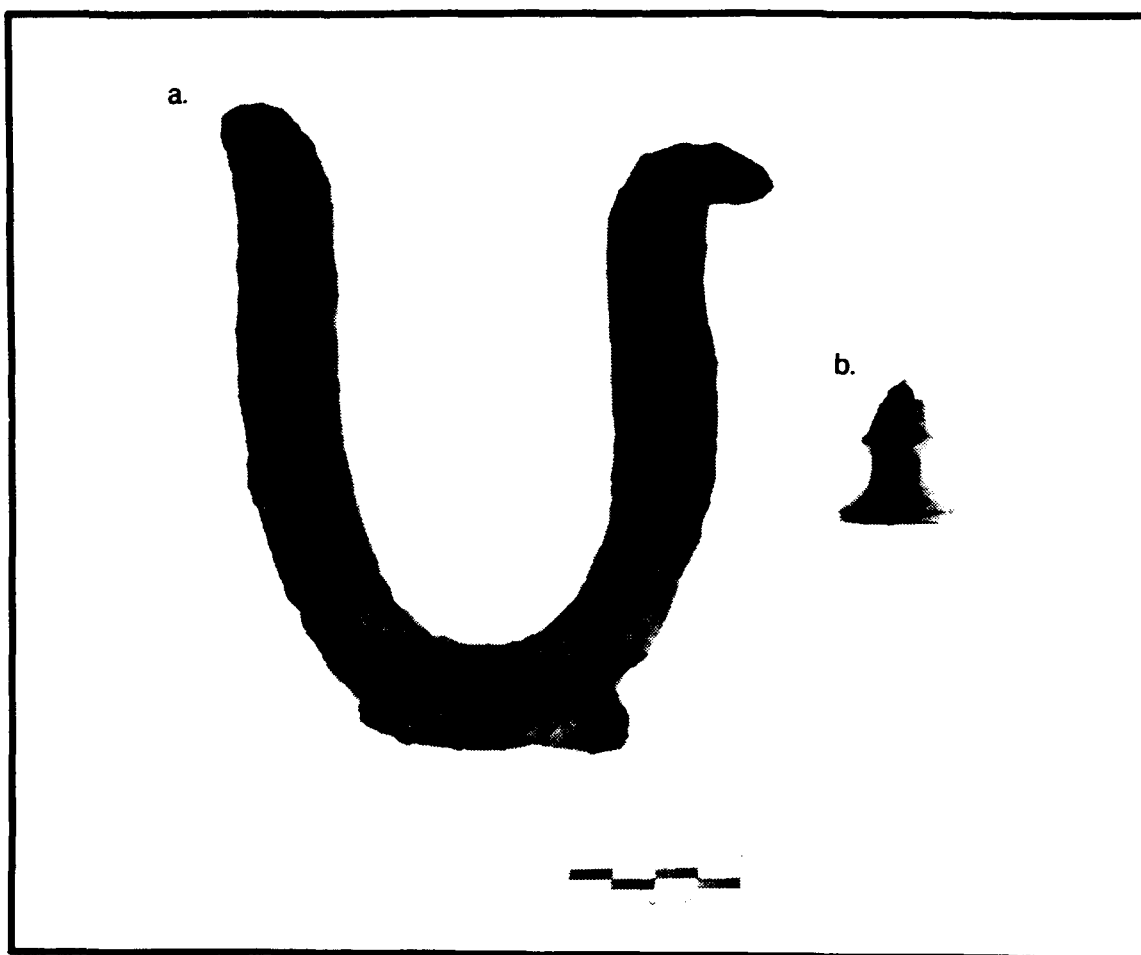


Figure 58. Selected metal artifacts recovered during Controlled Surface Collection at Site 16WBR18: (a) horseshoe with large cleats (N970, E1000); (b) brass furniture knob with evidence of an iron fastener (N760, E1030).

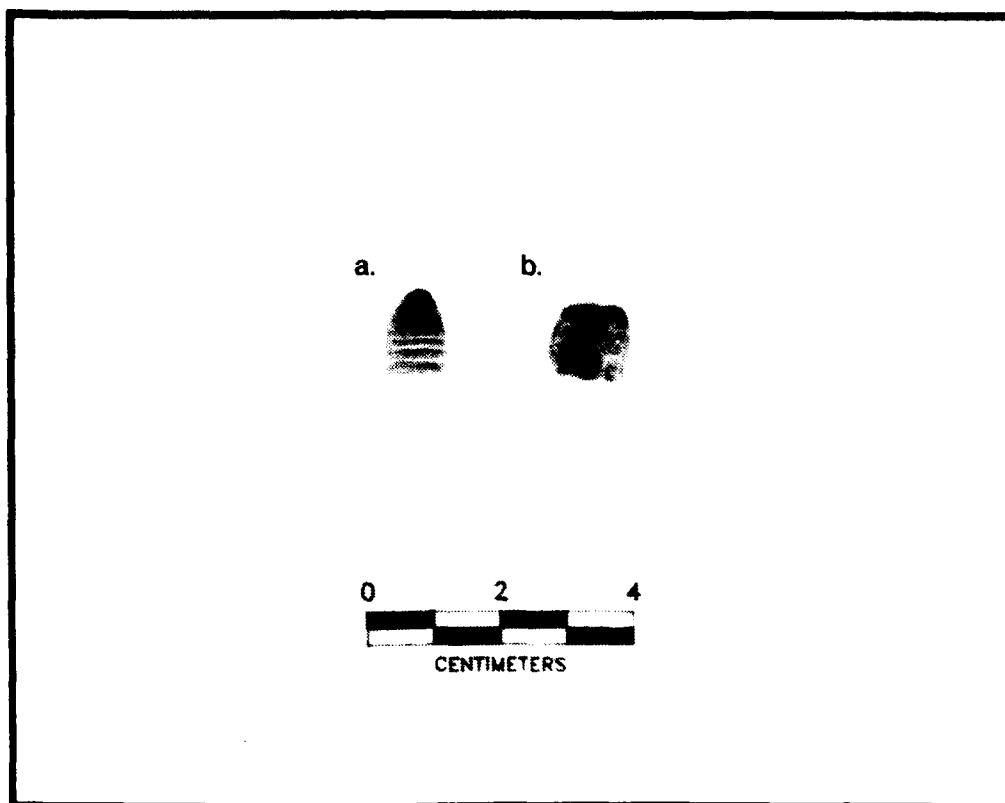


Figure 59. Selected lead bullets recovered during Controlled Surface Collection at Site 16WBR18: (a) conical-shaped 36 caliber revolver bullet (N790, E1000); (b) distorted, possible bullet (N940, E1000).

A total of 27 prehistoric artifacts also were recovered from the surface of Site 16WBR18. These included 1 unmodified non-cortex heat-treated chert flake and 26 prehistoric ceramic sherds. Recovered ceramic sherds included 2 *Plaquemine Brushed var. Plaquemine*, 1 *L'eau Noire Incised var. unspecified* fragment, 1 *French Fork Incised var. unspecified* sherd (Figure 60), 2 pieces of *Baytown Plain var. Addis*, and 3 *Baytown Plain var. unspecified* sherds. Also recovered were 1 unidentified grog-tempered engraved sherd, and 16 eroded ceramic fragments (Appendix II). *French Fork Incised* varieties date from the Coles Creek and Mississippi periods and also are associated with the *Plaquemine Culture*. *L'eau Noire Incised* varieties date from the Mississippi period; *Plaquemine Brushed var. Plaquemine* dates from the Mississippi and Contact periods. *Baytown Plain var. Addis* dates from the Mississippi period and possibly beyond. *Baytown Plain* varieties span the range of prehistory from Marksville through the Mississippi and Contact periods (Phillips 1970).

### Shovel Testing

A total of 12 historic artifacts and 1 pig tooth were recovered during the shovel testing and site delineation process. Of the 12 artifacts included, three were recovered from the surface at three different shovel loci; the single pig tooth, an incisor, was collected from the surface at another shovel test location (Appendix II). The three artifacts recovered from the surface included 1 overglaze hard porcelain sherd, 1 glass tooled-lip fragment (1820s - 1920s), and 1 piece of amethyst-colored (ca. 1875 - 1920) unidentified kitchen glass. The remaining material was recovered from shovel tests excavated at the site. These included 1 undecorated hard porcelain sherd, 3 pieces of plain whiteware (1820 - 1900+), 1 brick fragment, 1 piece of unidentified bottle glass, 2 cut nails with stamped heads, and 1 iron object (Appendix II). The assemblage recovered during shovel testing is consistent with a late nineteenth and early twentieth century date.

### Unit Excavations

Unit N732, E1000. Unit N732, E1000 was placed near an historic artifact concentration located in the southern portion of 16WBR18 (Figure 59). A total of 15 historic artifacts were recovered from two excavated strata; 14 of these artifacts were recovered from Stratum I (Appendix II). This material included 2 plain whiteware sherds (1820 - 1900+); 2 brick fragments; 1 machine-made, colorless glass cologne bottle fragment; 5 unidentified kitchen glass fragments; 2 unidentified bottle glass fragments; 1 possible cut nail fragment; and, 1 bolt. The single machine-made bottle glass fragment was embossed "[H]OYT'S/[N]ICKEL/[COLOGNE]." Hoyt's cologne was manufactured by E.W. Hoyt & Co., Lowell, Massachusetts; it first appeared in 1871. However, a nickel and a dime bottle product was not advertised until 1914. E. W. Hoyt's cologne products were acquired by J. Strickland & Co., in the 1960s, and as of 1986, the perfume was being sold under the name "Hoyt's Cologne" (Fike 1987). Two pieces of unidentified glass, including 1 kitchen-related fragment, were amethyst-colored (ca. 1875 - 1920).

Stratum II produced only one artifact, an aqua unidentified bottle glass neck fragment. The artifact assemblage from Unit N732, E1000 dates from the early twentieth century.

Unit N780, E1010. This unit also was located in the southern portion of the site. Historic material was collected from two excavated strata (Appendix II). Stratum I produced 1 stoneware buff-bodied ginger beer lip/rim/neck sherd (1850 - 1900) and 3 unidentified bottle glass fragments. Material recovered from Stratum II included 2 pieces of plain whiteware (1820 - 1900+) and 1 unidentified kitchen glass fragment. No artifacts were recovered from Strata III through V, although a few brick fragments were observed within Strata III and IV (Chapter VII).

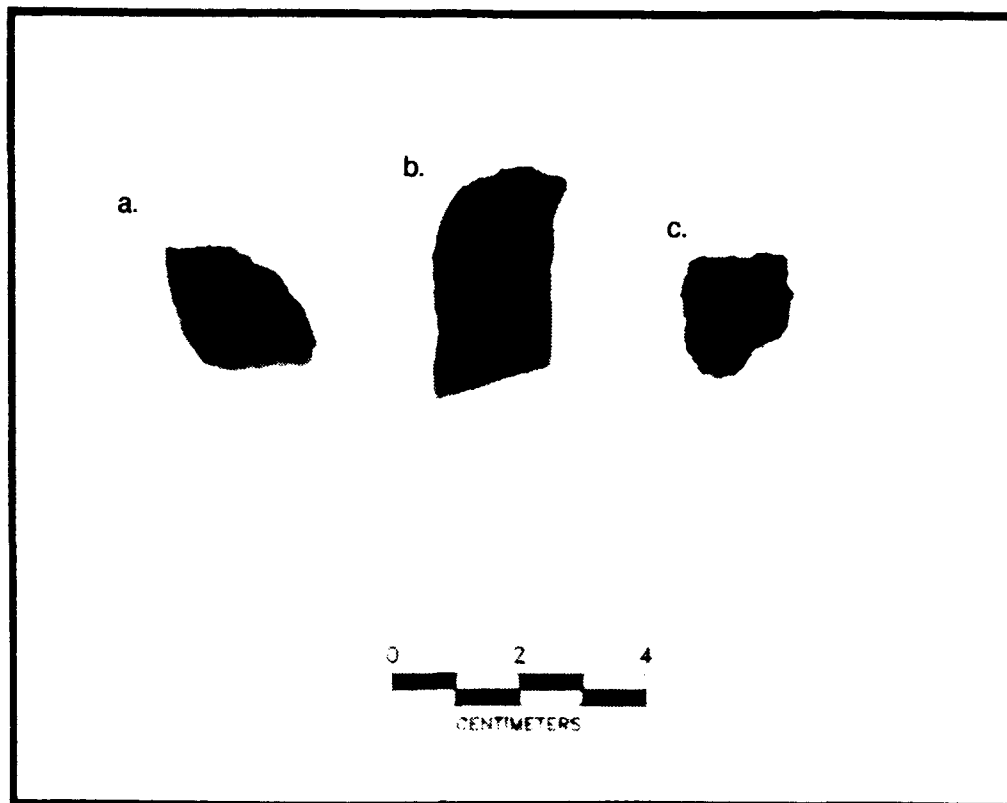


Figure 60. Selected prehistoric ceramic sherds recovered during Controlled Surface Collection at Site 16WBR18: (a) French Fork Incised var. *unspecified* (N1120, E1000); (b) L'eau Noire Incised var. *unspecified* (N910, E1030); (c) Plaquemine Brushed var. *Plaquemine* (N1090, E970).



Unit N833, E1012. Historic artifacts were recovered from three excavated strata (Appendix II). Stratum I produced 15 historic artifacts, Stratum II produced 22, and 10 artifacts were collected from Stratum III. Additionally, a single unmodified secondary cortex chalcedony flake was recovered from Stratum II.

Material recovered from Stratum I included 6 pieces of plain whiteware (1820 - 1900+), 1 jet black porcelain button (post 1840), 1 unidentified kitchen glass fragment, 2 amethyst-colored unidentified bottle glass fragments (ca. 1875 - 1920), 2 cut nails with machine-stamped heads (ca. 1815 - 1890s), and 2 unidentified iron objects. Stratum II contained 2 plain whiteware sherds (1820 - 1900+), 1 reed stem/bowl fragment, 1 partial fire brick, 1 tooled glass bottle lip (1820s - 1920s), 5 unidentified kitchen glass fragments, 3 unidentified bottle glass fragments, 1 cut nail with a machine-stamped head (ca. 1815 - 1890s), 7 possible cut nail fragments, and 1 piece of flat iron. Cultural material recovered from Stratum III included 1 stoneware ginger beer body sherd (1850 - 1900), 3 plain whiteware fragments, 3 unidentified kitchen glass fragments, 2 unidentified bottle glass fragments (including 1 amethyst-colored shard), and 1 metal tool hook tang. Small brick fragments were observed in Stratum IV; however, no additional cultural material was noted. The artifact assemblage from Unit N833, E1012 generally dates from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. A single lithic flake also was recovered from this unit.

Unit N864, E1006. A total of 14 historic artifacts were recovered from two strata within Unit N864, E1006 (Appendix II). Stratum I contained 3 plain whiteware sherds (1820 - 1900+), 1 porcelain doll face fragment, 3 unidentified kitchen glass fragments, 2 unidentified glass shards, 1 possible cut nail fragment, and 1 molded lead object. Stratum II produced only three artifacts; these included a melted amethyst-colored (ca. 1875 to 1920) glass fragment, 1 cut nail with a machine-stamped head (ca. 1815 to 1890s), and 1 possible cut nail fragment. No artifacts were collected from Stratum III. This artifact assemblage generally dates from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Unit N930, E1012. Historic artifacts were recovered from three strata within Unit N930, E1012 (Appendix II). Stratum I produced 13 artifacts; these included 1 lead-glazed domestic brown stoneware fragment, 2 plain whiteware fragments (1820 - 1900+), 1 sponge decorated whiteware sherd (ca. 1850s - 1920s), 1 partial fire brick, 2 unidentified kitchen glass fragments, 1 unidentified bottle glass shard, 1 piece of unidentified glass, 1 metal door keeper, 1 possible nail fragment, 1 piece of flat iron, and 1 metal unidentified hardware object. Only eight artifacts were collected from Stratum II; these included 1 undecorated, hard porcelain sherd, 1 lead-glazed domestic brown stoneware fragment, 1 plain whiteware sherd, 1 undecorated hard porcelain sherd, 1 porcelain button (post 1840), 2 unidentified bottle glass fragments, and 2 possible cut nail fragments. A single sponge decorated whiteware sherd was recovered from Stratum III. This sherd appears to be related to a sponged sherd recovered from Stratum I. No artifactual material was observed or collected from Stratum IV or V. The artifact assembly recovered from Unit N930, E1012 generally dates from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Unit N1090, E990. Unit N1090, E990 was located in the northern portion of Site 16WBR18 and within an identified prehistoric artifact concentration. Cultural material was recovered only from Stratum I. This included 2 Baytown Plain var. *Addis* sherds, 1 Baytown Plain var. *unspecified*, and 1 eroded punctated grog-tempered sherd (Appendix II). Stratum II contained no cultural material. Baytown Plain var. *Addis* dates from the Mississippi period and possibly into Contact times, whereas the Baytown Plain varieties date from the Marksville through Contact periods (Phillips 1970).

Unit N1155, E1000. This unit also was located within the northern portion of the site. Only two artifacts were collected from Stratum I, i.e., from a depth of 10 to 23 cmbd; these included 1 Plaquemine Brushed var. *Plaquemine* sherd and 1 possible cut nail (Appendix II). Plaquemine Brushed var. *Plaquemine* dates from the Mississippi period (Phillips 1970). Strata II and III were culturally sterile.

## **Summary**

Based on the diagnostic prehistoric ceramic sherds recovered from Site 16WBR18, it appears that this component dates primarily from the Mississippi period. No diagnostic prehistoric lithic artifacts were recovered. Analysis of the historic artifact subassemblage identified both kitchen and architectural debris; this material dates from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

## **Site 16WBR19**

Archeological testing at Site 16WBR19 consisted of an intensive surface collection within the site area, as well as the excavation of 76 shovel tests, six auger tests, and four 1 x 1 m (3.3 x 3.3 ft) test units (Figure 21). This testing resulted in the recovery of 11 materials; these included 2 prehistoric ceramic sherds, 8 historic artifacts, and 1 piece of road gravel. The nine non-prehistoric materials included objects from three functional classes (South 1977). These included 5 (55.6 percent) kitchen-related artifacts, 3 (33.3 percent) architectural materials, and 1 (11.1 percent) activities-related artifact (Appendix II). While a number of shovel tests and all four excavation units contained scattered brick fragments, none of the shovel tests and only one of the excavation units contained material other than brick debris. No cultural material was recovered from the six excavated auger tests. Materials recovered during testing of Site 16WBR19 are discussed below.

A majority (N=9) of the material collected from the site was recovered from the surface. This included two heavily eroded, grog-tempered prehistoric ceramic sherds. Neither sherd exhibited Tchefuncte pottery characteristics; this suggests that they were made sometime during the Marksville through Mississippi periods. The remaining seven artifacts recovered from the ground surface included 2 fragments of a buff-bodied stoneware with a clear exterior glaze and an interior Albany slip (ca. 1805 - 1900), 1 piece of undecorated whiteware, 2 fragments of unidentified kitchen-related glass, 1 cut nail fragment with a stamped head (ca. 1815 - 1890s), and 1 piece of iron wire (Appendix II). Only one of the glass fragments was amethyst-colored (ca. 1875 - 1920) (Table 2).

Material collected from the excavation units originated from Unit N1050, E1040. It was placed in the northeastern portion of the site and near a farm road and small staging area (Figure 21). Only scattered brick fragments were observed in Stratum I. Stratum II contained brick fragments and modern road gravel. In addition, 1 wire nail (post 1890) was recovered from Stratum II. These materials probably were deposited during excavation, grading, and maintenance and utilization of the adjacent equipment staging area.

In summary, the two eroded prehistoric ceramic sherds recovered from Site 16WBR19 could not be dated more precisely than from the Marksville through Mississippi periods. The historic assemblage, generally, is postbellum; the wire nail recovered from Unit N1050, E1040 probably post-dates the remaining historic material recovered from the site. The paucity of artifacts located within the site suggests that both the prehistoric and the historic use of the area was minimal.

## **Site 16WBR20**

Field investigations conducted at Site 16WBR20 included intensive surface collection and the excavation of 105 shovel tests, 12 auger tests, and six archeological test units (Figure 26). Phase II testing resulted in the recovery of 47 artifacts; these included 23 prehistoric ceramic sherds, 5 prehistoric lithic artifacts, and 19 historic artifacts (Appendix II). The historic material included artifacts from three functional classes; 2 (10.5 percent) kitchen-related artifacts, 6 (31.6 percent) architectural objects, and 11 (57.9 percent) activities-related items were recovered from the site. No artifacts were recovered from two of the

excavated units, however, brick fragments were observed in Unit N1035, E970; Unit N520, E995 was culturally sterile. Recovered artifact assemblage is discussed below.

A total of 27 artifacts were recovered from the surface; these included 25 prehistoric and 2 historic artifacts. The prehistoric artifacts included 20 ceramic sherds and 5 lithic artifacts. The prehistoric ceramic sherds consisted of 16 heavily eroded grog-tempered sherds, 3 pieces of Baytown Plain var. *unspecified*, and 1 unidentified grog-tempered incised sherd. Baytown Plain sherds date from Marksville through Mississippi periods (Phillips 1970). The five lithic artifacts included 1 primary cortex unmodified flake, 1 secondary cortex unmodified flake, and 3 non-cortex block/shatter fragments; all five of these non-diagnostic artifacts were made of chert. The two historic artifacts recovered from the surface of the site included 1 polychrome annular whiteware rim sherd (1840 - 1900) (Table 2) and 1 piece of unidentified kitchen-related colorless glass.

While several of the shovel tests contained brick fragments and very small unidentifiable pieces of iron, artifacts were collected from only three of the 105 shovel tests. These seven artifacts included 1 probable cut nail fragment, 4 pieces of barbed wire, and 2 iron wire fragments. No prehistoric materials were recovered from shovel tests excavated at Site 16WBR20.

The remaining 13 artifacts were recovered from four of the six units excavated at the site. Artifacts observed but not collected from these six units included brick and several tiny amorphous iron fragments. Eight historic artifacts were recovered from Stratum II, Unit N525, E974; these included 4 pieces of iron wire and 4 pieces of brick. One iron staple fragment and 1 piece of barbed wire were recovered from Stratum I, Unit N915, E968. A single piece of Baytown Plain var. *unspecified* also was recovered from that stratum and unit. In addition, Units N1030, E980 and N1055, E1005 each produced 1 eroded grog-tempered prehistoric sherd.

In summary, Phase II archeological testing at Site 16WBR20 produced only 47 prehistoric and historic artifacts. The 28 prehistoric artifacts were not substantively diagnostic; they dated from the Marksville through Mississippi periods. The paucity of the prehistoric material suggests that prehistoric settlement throughout the site area was minimal and may reflect the area as a special use area, e.g., a resource procurement site and not a habitation site, such as a hamlet or village. The only diagnostic historic material collected from the site was a fragment of annular whiteware, which dates from the nineteenth century. However, 12 of the 19 recovered historic artifacts consisted of iron wire, barbed wire, and an iron staple fragment, all of which probably are associated with prior repair/replacement of a barbed wire fence aligning the crest of the meander scar bankline. This fence extends along the western edge of the site. Four of the remaining seven historic artifacts were brick fragments. The remaining material included a whiteware sherd, a single glass fragment, and 1 nail fragment. This very sparse quantity of historic material probably suggests that Site 16WBR20 may represent a field scatter and not an intensive, historic occupation of the site area.

#### Site 16WBR26

Surface collection, shovel testing, and unit excavation at 16WBR26 produced 263 prehistoric ceramic sherds, 24 prehistoric fired clay fragments, 10 prehistoric lithic artifacts, 58 historic artifacts, 13 animal bones, 3 unidentified shell fragments, 3 pieces of charcoal, and 3 burned clay fragments (Appendix II). No artifacts were recovered during auger testing of the site area. Material recovered during shovel testing included a single barbed wire fragment; several historic artifacts including 1 plain whiteware sherd (1820 - 1900+); 1 molded, hard porcelain bowl/saucer fragment; 4 brick fragments; 1 window glass shard; 1 amethyst-colored (ca. 1875 - 1920) unidentified bottle glass fragment; 1 amber unidentified bottle glass shard; 2 chain links; 1 cut nail fragment (ca. 1815 - 1890); 1 iron rod; 1 piece of flat iron; 1 washer fragment; and 1 small iron object. These historic materials were located within the vicinity of the Main Site (Figure 33). Additionally,

3 unidentified shell fragments and 1 pig incisor (*Sus scrofa*) were collected. Approximately 16 prehistoric ceramic sherds and 4 fired clay fragments were recovered in the vicinity of N1000, E880. Collected sherds included 4 Baytown Plain var. *Addis*, 6 Baytown Plain var. *unspecified*, and 6 grog-tempered eroded fragments.

Surface collection across the site produced both historic and prehistoric artifacts. Historic artifacts were recovered from Locus B, and included 2 plain whiteware fragments, 1 machine-made glass bottle lip (post 1920), 1 unidentified bottle glass fragment, 2 wire nails (post 1890; Table 2), 1 bolt, 1 piece of barbed wire, and 1 piece of gravel. An iron eye, a piece of barbed wire, and 1 fragment of non-prehistoric burned clay were collected from the surface of Locus D; 18 historic materials were recovered from the surface of the Main site. The latter included 6 plain whiteware sherds, 1 molded whiteware fragment, 1 porcelain button (post 1840), 1 overglaze hard porcelain sherd, 1 ceramic toy dish part, 1 machine-made bottle glass fragment, 1 milk glass lid liner fragment (post 1869), 3 unidentified bottle glass shards, and 1 probable cut nail fragment. A *Rangia* shell fragment also was recovered. Prehistoric materials recovered during surface collection included 1 Baytown Plain var. *unspecified* sherd recovered from Locus B; and 1 French Fork Incised var. *unspecified* sherd, 1 Baytown Plain var. *Addis* sherd, 1 grog/sand-tempered unidentified incised (possible Coles Creek Incised) sherd (Figure 61), 1 grog-tempered eroded fragment, and 1 possible chert flake tool from Locus D. Prehistoric ceramic sherds were recovered from the surface of the Main Site, and included 2 Baytown Plain var. *unspecified*, 1 unidentified grog-tempered punctated sherd, and 4 grog-tempered eroded fragments. Several prehistoric sherds were surface collected in the vicinity of N1000, E880, including 1 L'eau Noire Incised var. *L'eau Noire*, 3 Baytown Plain var. *Addis*, 1 Baytown Plain var. *unspecified*, and 3 grog-tempered eroded sherds (Figure 61).

The historic artifact assemblage collected from the site generally dates from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Diagnostic prehistoric material recovered during shovel testing included Baytown Plain var. *Addis*, which dates from the Mississippi period, and possibly into the Contact period; and Baytown Plain var. *unspecified*, varieties of which date from Marksville through Contact times (Phillips 1970). These Baytown varieties also were recovered from the surface of the site. Other diagnostic types collected from the surface included French Fork Incised var. *unspecified*, varieties of which date from the Baytown and Coles Creek periods, and L'eau Noire Incised var. *L'eau Noire*, which dates from the Mississippi period.

#### Units N998, E879; N999, E879; and, N1000, E879

These three units were placed in the western portion of the site, and they formed a 1 x 3 m long trench (Figure 33). Prehistoric ceramic artifacts were recovered from all 3 units. In addition, animal bone and prehistoric lithic materials were collected from Unit N999, E879, and Unit N1000, E879. Only 3 grog-tempered eroded prehistoric ceramic sherds were recovered from Stratum I, Unit N998, E879. Stratum II produced 1 Baytown Plain var. *unspecified* sherd, and 11 eroded fragments.

Materials recovered from Unit N999, E879 included 1 L'eau Noire Incised var. *Anna* sherd (Plaquemine Culture and Mississippi Period; Figure 62), 6 eroded sherds, and 4 fired clay fragments from Stratum I (the plowzone), and 1 Baytown Plain var. *unspecified* sherd, 7 eroded sherds, and 10 pieces of fired clay from Stratum II. Stratum I also yielded 1 unidentified bone fragment, and Stratum II produced 2 chert block/shatter fragments, 1 chert unmodified non-cortex flake, and 2 fish bones. Stratum I of Unit N1000, E879 yielded 2 Baytown Plain var. *unspecified* fragments, 5 grog-tempered eroded sherds; Stratum II produced 1 Baytown Plain var. *Addis* sherd, 1 eroded grog-tempered ceramic fragment, 1 heat-treated chert utilized flake tool, and 4 fish bones.

Cultural material was collected from 3 features identified within these units. Feature 1, a prehistoric circular pit, was located within Unit N999, E879. The basin-shaped Feature 2 was located within Unit N1000, E879, and may be prehistoric. Feature 3, a possible prehistoric posthole, was located within Unit N999,

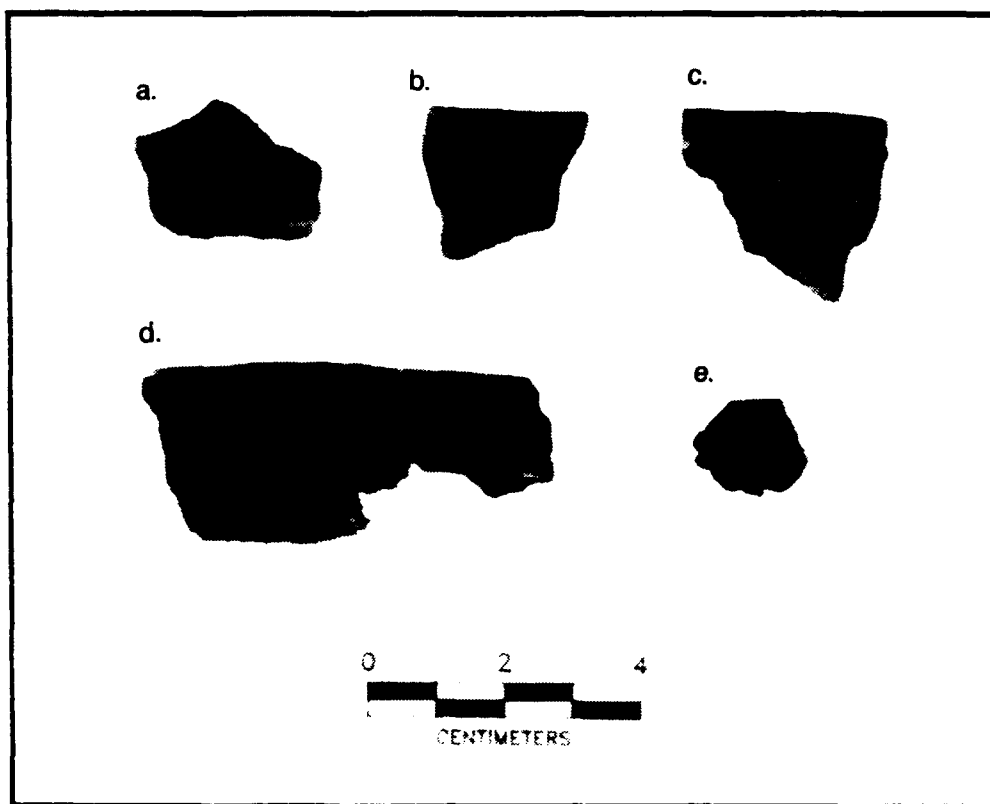


Figure 61. Selected prehistoric ceramic sherds recovered during General Surface Collection at Site 16WBR26: (a) unidentified incised, possible Coles Creek (Locus A, 11.33 m East of culvert); (b) unidentified plain rim, eroded (N1010, E880); (c) L'eau Noire Incised var. *L'eau Noire* (N1010, E880); (d) Baytown Plain var. *Addis* rim (N1010, E880); (e) Baytown Plain var. *unspecified* rim (N1010, E880).

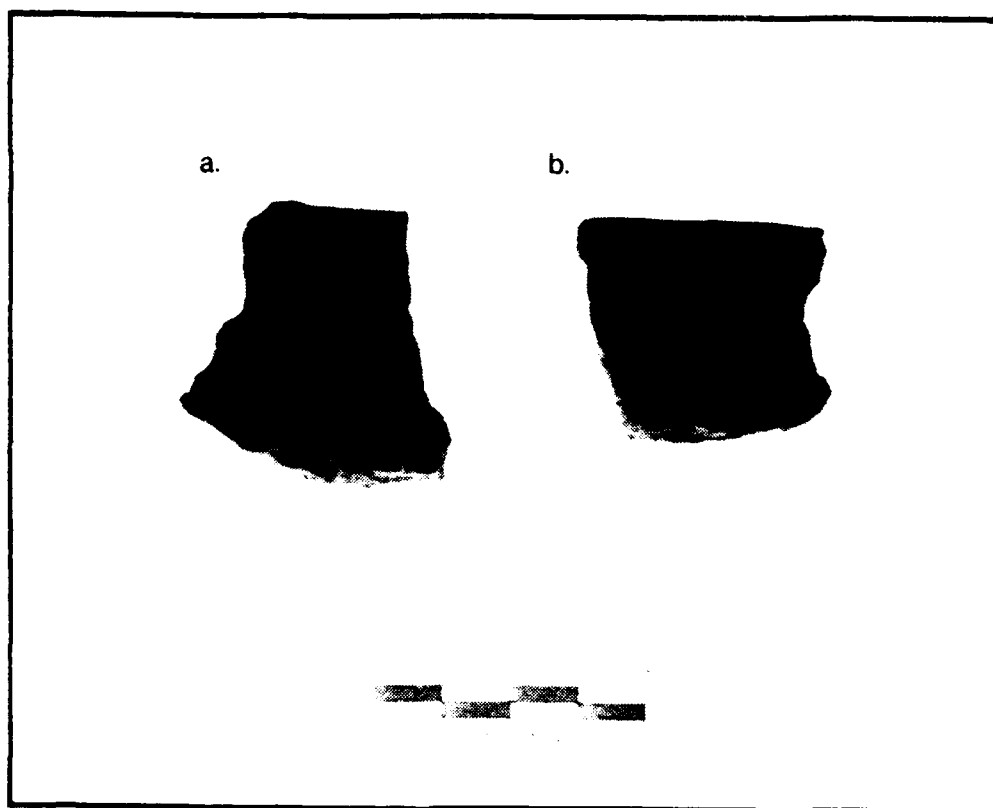


Figure 62. Selected prehistoric ceramic sherds recovered during test unit excavation at Site 16WBR26: (a) Harrison Bayou var. *Harrison Bayou* rim (T.U. N999, E879, Feature 1); (b) L'eau Noire Incised var. *Anna* rim (T.U. N999, E879, Stratum I, Level 1, 11-21 cmbd).

E879. Several prehistoric ceramic sherds were collected from Feature 1, including 5 Baytown Plain var. *Addis*, 4 Baytown Plain var. *unspecified*, 1 Harrison Bayou var. *Harrison Bayou* (Figure 62), and 11 eroded sherds. Also collected were 4 fired clay fragments. Additionally, 1 unmodified non-cortex chert flake, 2 fish bones, and 2 unidentified animal bones were collected from Feature 1. A single clay-tempered eroded sherd was recovered from Feature 2. Feature 3 produced 2 intact chert cores, and 1 initially struck chert core. Diagnostic ceramic sherds from Feature 1 included the Baytown Plain varieties, and Harrison Bayou var. *Harrison Bayou*, which is a temporal marker for the Plaquemine Culture and dates from throughout this time, except for the very late Mississippi period (Phillips 1970).

#### Unit N1001, E875

Unit N1001, 875 was placed within the prehistoric midden deposits and northwest of the 3 m trench (Figure 33). Artifacts were recovered from two strata and three features. Additionally, 3 pieces of charcoal, 1 lithic artifact, and 1 fish bone were recovered. Stratum I produced 107 prehistoric sherds, and 1 piece of fired clay. Among the 107 sherds were 22 Coles Creek Incised var. *Hardy*, 4 Coles Creek Incised var. *Mott*, 27 Baytown Plain var. *Addis*, 11 Baytown Plain var. *Thomas*, 9 Baytown Plain var. *unspecified*, and 34 grog-tempered eroded sherds. A single piece of fired clay also was collected. Stratum II produced only 13 prehistoric sherds, including 7 Baytown Plain var. *unspecified*, 1 Baytown Plain var. *Addis*, 5 eroded ceramic sherds. Diagnostic sherd types from Stratum I included Coles Creek Incised vars. *Mott* and *Hardy*, which date from the late Coles Creek and early Mississippi periods, respectively. Also diagnostic were Baytown Plain vars. *Thomas* and *Addis*. Baytown Plain var. *Thomas* dates from the Marksville period, and possibly later, whereas Baytown Plain var. *Addis* dates from the Mississippi period, and possibly later.

Three features were located within this unit, Feature 4 - 6. Feature 4 and 5 are prehistoric postholes, whereas Feature 6 is an apparent storage pit. Artifacts collected from Feature 4 included 3 Coles Creek Incised var. *Hardy*, 2 Baytown Plain var. *Thomas*, 1 Baytown Plain var. *Addis*, 3 Baytown Plain var. *unspecified*, and 1 piece of fired clay. A single fish bone also was collected. Feature 5 produced 5 Baytown Plain var. *Thomas* sherds, 1 Baytown Plain var. *Addis* sherd, and 1 modified lithic material. Feature 6 produced 29 pottery fragments, including 7 Baytown Plain var. *Addis*, 10 Baytown Plain var. *unspecified*, 1 Pontchartrain Check-Stamped var. *Pontchartrain*, 11 eroded sherds, and 3 pieces of wood charcoal. Pontchartrain Check-Stamped var. *Pontchartrain* dates from the late Coles Creek period.

Several ceramic sherds from Stratum I and Features 4, 5, and 6 cross-mended, producing several partial vessels, including 1 Baytown Plain var. *unspecified*, 1 Coles Creek Incised var. *Hardy*, 1 Coles Creek var. *Mott*, 1 Baytown Plain var. *Addis*, 1 Baytown Plain var. *unspecified*, and 1 Baytown Plain var. *Thomas*. This mixing apparently was caused by plowing, resulting in the deposit of feature material in Stratum I.

In summary, the western portion of the site contains a prehistoric component that dates from the late Coles Creek and Early Plaquemine times. Baytown Plain var. *Addis* and L'eau Noire Incised types date from the Mississippi period, and are contemporaneous with Plaquemine times. The presence of Baytown Plain var. *Thomas* is not inconsistent with this time frame, as this type is thought to date beyond Marksville times. Likewise, those types recovered with unspecified varieties, i.e., French Fork Incised and Baytown Plain, have several possible varieties that date from Coles Creek and Plaquemine times.

#### Unit N1035, E925

This unit was placed within the Main Site area, and produced a total of 7 historic artifacts (Appendix II; Figure 33). Among the seven artifacts recovered were 3 brick fragments, 2 pieces of unidentified bottle glass, 1 cut nail fragment with a machine-stamped head (ca. 1815 - 1890), and 1 probable cut nail shaft. All of these materials were recovered from Stratum I. Stratum II yielded no artifacts. The historic artifacts

recovered from the site dated from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The assemblage from this unit is consistent with this date.

#### Unit N1075, E1075

This unit was placed within Locus D (Figure 33). A total of 3 historic artifacts, 3 pieces of non-prehistoric burned clay, and 1 coal fragment were recovered from two strata. Stratum I produced 1 staple, 2 iron wire fragments, and 1 piece of non-prehistoric burned clay. Stratum II yielded 1 coal fragment, and 2 piece of non-prehistoric burned clay. No materials were collected from Strata III or IV. The burned clay deposits are attributed to cultivation activities, i.e., burning and clearing fields.

#### **Site 16WBR29**

Phase II site testing at Site 16WBR29 consisted of systematic surface collection, shovel and auger testing, and the excavation of six 1 x 1 m (3.3 x 3.3 ft) units. Testing at this historic site resulted in the recovery of a total of 1,304 artifacts/ecofacts (Appendix II). These materials included 394 (30.21 percent) historic ceramic sherds, 481 (36.88 percent) pieces of glass, 264 (20.24 percent) metal artifacts, 61 (4.68 percent) construction materials, 5 (0.38 percent) synthetic artifacts, 1 (0.08 percent) shell button, 1 (0.08 percent) bone button, 85 (6.52 percent) animal bones (including fish scales), 6 (0.46 percent) shell fragments, 1 (0.08 percent) piece of wood, 4 (0.31 percent) seed fragments, and 1 (0.08 percent) piece of non-prehistoric burned clay. A review of the recovered material is presented below.

#### Surface Collection

A systematic surface collection was conducted across the 16WBR29 site area. Horizontal control was maintained through the use of 20 x 20 m (65.6 x 65.6 ft) surface collection squares; these squares were designated by their southwest corner grid coordinate. Only diagnostic materials and a representative sample of all other materials were collected from the surface. These artifacts and ecofacts comprised the majority of the materials recovered from Site 16WBR29 (n=697). Numerous historic pottery sherds were recovered from the surface of the site; these included 74 porcelain fragments, 1 porcellaneous ware, 1 imported ginger beer bottle fragment (1850 - 1900), 11 pieces of domestic brown stoneware, 6 domestic gray stoneware sherds (1790 - 1910) (Figure 63), 10 pieces of ironstone (post 1845), 1 slipware sherd (Figure 63), 1 piece of redware with an interior yellow glaze, 184 whiteware fragments (1820 - 1900+), 9 pieces of yellowware (1830 - 1900), 2 buff-bodied earthenware sherds with interior and exterior yellow glazes (Figure 63), 2 cream-colored earthenware sherds (ca. 1820s - 20th century), 2 unidentified ceramic sherds (1 burned and 1 very worn), and 1 refined agateware sherd, (Table 2). This unusual refined agateware sherd, a possible stoneware fragment, exhibited very thin alternating red and white clays in the paste, a sponged interior, and engine-turned fluting on the unglazed exterior (Figure 64). The sherd probably is part of a teapot. Refined earthenware examples of agateware generally were produced between ca. 1740 - 1775, while engine-turned unglazed red stonewares were manufactured between ca. 1763 and 1775 (South 1977:211). This sherd, which shares characteristics of both the earthenware agatewares and the engine-turned unglazed red stonewares, may have been produced between ca. 1763 and 1775. The sherd apparently was part of an heirloom teapot that was broken during occupation of the site, or field scatter associated with eighteenth or early nineteenth century occupation of the general area. Decorations observed on the porcelain included the use of overglaze hand-painting, transfer-printing, and molded patterns. A number of decorations were observed on the whiteware sherds; these included embossed patterns, molded sherds, hand-painted polychrome sherds, transfer-printing (post 1820), annular decorations (1820 - 1890), and stenciling (Figure 63). One of the yellowware fragments contained an annular decoration (1840 - 1900).



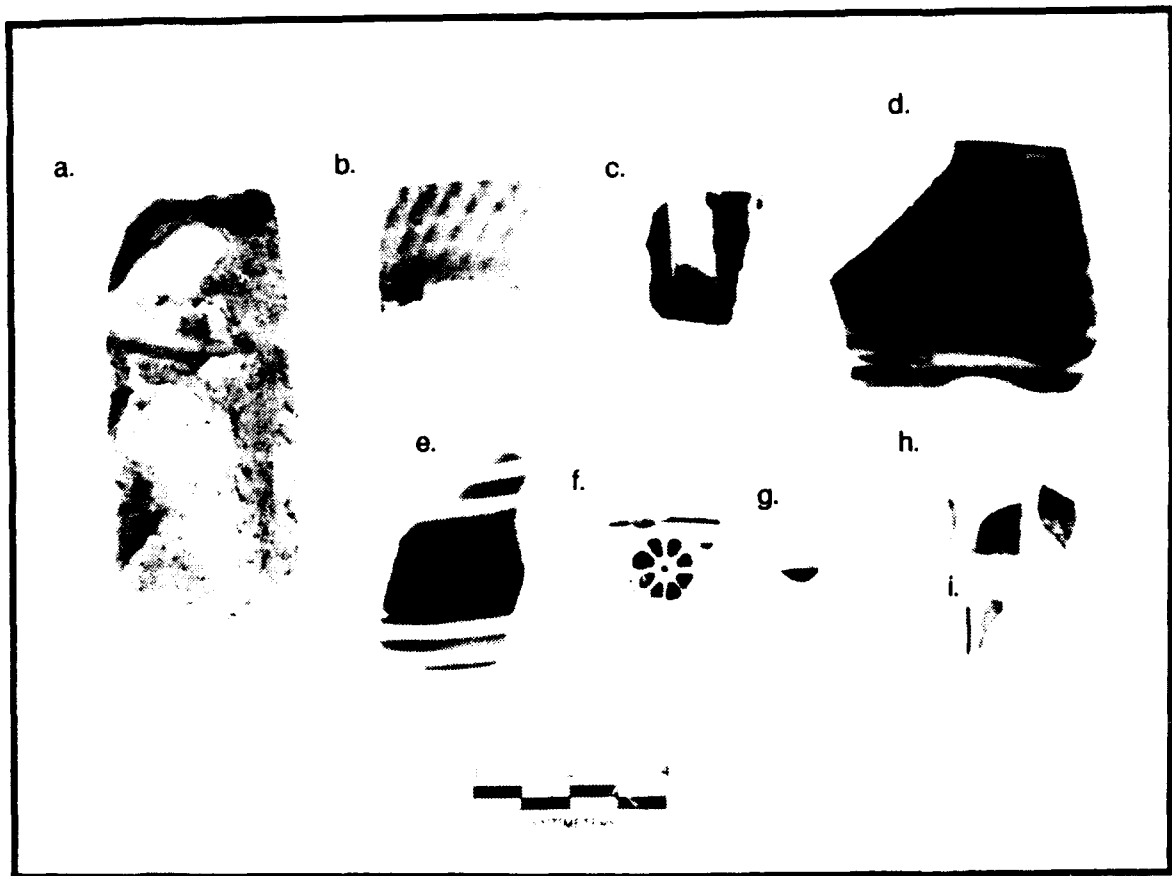


Figure 63. Selected historic ceramic sherds recovered during Controlled Surface Collection at Site 16WBR29: (a) thick buff-bodied earthenware with an opaque yellow glaze (N1000, E920); (b) buff-bodied domestic brown stoneware with an embossed diamond pattern on the exterior (N1000, E920); (c) buff-bodied stoneware with salt-glazed exterior and partial brown lead-glazed interior (N1000, E920); (d) gray-bodied stoneware rim with a shiny brown lead-glaze, and a possible underglaze slip decoration on the exterior (N1000, E920); (e) annular whiteware (N1000, E920); (f) underglaze blue stenciled whiteware rim (N1020, E920); (g) slipware with one brown slip band visible (N1020, E920); (h,i) underglaze polychrome hand-painted whiteware with green, black and red decoration (N1000, E920).

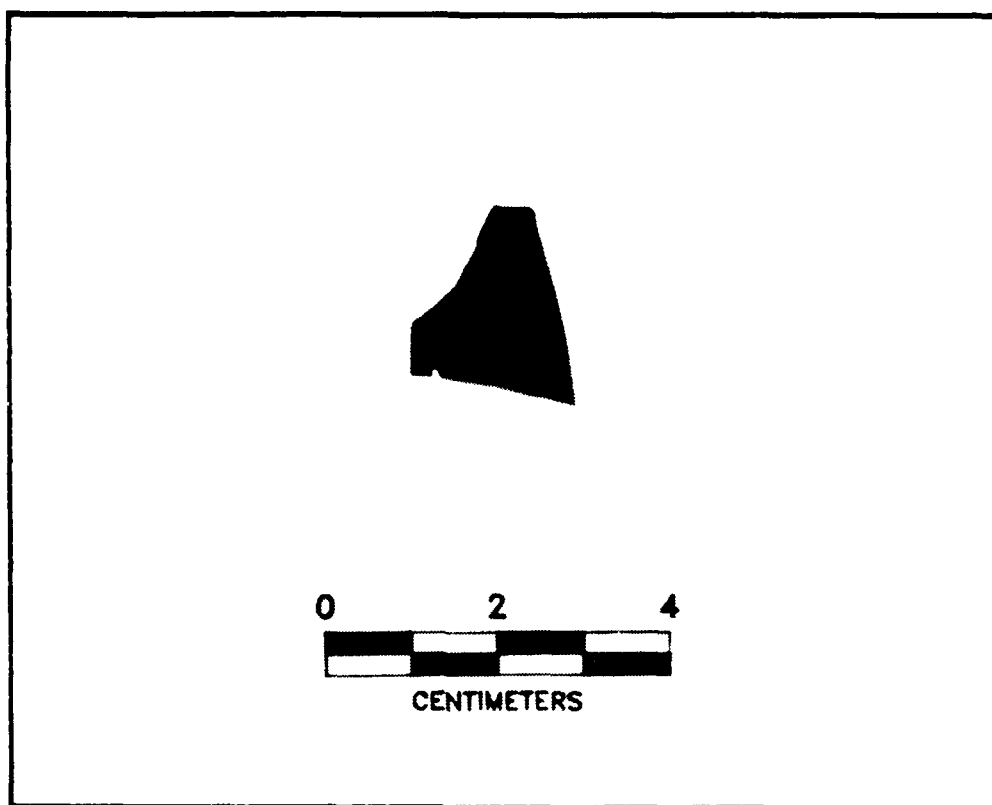


Figure 64. Unidentified historic ceramic sherd exhibiting alternating red and white clays in the paste, an interior red wash, and fluting on the exterior; possibly from a cup or bowl (Site 16WBR29, Controlled Surface Collection, N1000, E900).

Only two of the ceramic sherds recovered from the surface of the site included diagnostic maker's marks. One partial whiteware mark was identified; it contained a Royal Arms mark over "CHARLES [MEAKIN]/HAN[LEY]." This mark was used by Charles Meakin Eastwood Pottery, Hanley, England, ca. 1883 - 1889 (Figure 65; Table 3). The second mark read "AVCO;" it was used by the Alliance Vitreous China Company, Alliance, Ohio, after ca. 1918 (Table 3).

Ceramic toys and toy fragments recovered from the surface included 2 porcelain toy dish covers, 1 porcelain doll leg fragment embossed with a "VII," 7 figurine fragments, 2 unglazed earthenware marbles, and 1 unglazed porcelain marble (Figure 66). One reeded pipe bowl rim fragment also was recovered (Figure 67). The remaining ceramic artifacts included 5 utilitarian porcelain buttons (post 1840) (Figure 68) and 1 porcellaneous electrical insulator fragment (Appendix II).

Glass artifacts recovered from the ground surface included 114 machine-made bottle glass fragments (post 1920), 8 tooled glass bottle lips (1820s - 1920s), 8 pieces of table glassware, 43 canning jar lid liner shards (post 1869), 2 milk glass lid fragments, 1 piece of amethyst-colored glass (ca. 1875 - 1920) with molded technique unknown, 6 pieces of depression glass, 3 pressed glass fragments, 18 unidentified bottle fragments, 22 unidentified kitchen-related glass shards, and 3 unidentified glass fragments. The machine-made bottle glass included 78 body shards; 12 lip fragments, including 2 milk bottle lip shards (post ca. 1885); and, 24 basal fragments. Other recovered glass artifacts included 1 glass screw, 1 blue glass bead (Figure 69), 9 window glass fragments, 5 pieces of thick block glass (construction-related), and 1 fragment of a light globe (Appendix II). Seventeen of the glass fragments were amethyst-colored (ca. 1875 - 1920) (Table 2).

Five of the colorless machine-made bottle bases included diagnostic maker's marks. Two bases exhibited the letter "A" inside the letter "H," a mark used by the Hazel - Atlas Glass Company, Wheeling, West Virginia, between 1920 and 1964. One base mark featured a diamond superimposed over the letter "O," which encircles the letter "I;" this mark has been used by the Owens - Illinois Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio, since 1929. A fourth base featured the letter "N" within a square, a post 1915 mark used by the Obeir - Nester Glass Company, East St. Louis, Illinois. Finally, one base contained a diamond symbol, a post ca. 1924 mark used by the Diamond Glass Company, Rayersford, Pennsylvania. Two of the milk glass canning jar lid liners also feature this mark (Table 4; Appendix II).

A total of 23 brick fragments and partial bricks were recovered from the surface of Site 16WBR29. While 21 of these were too small to identify, 1 partial soft-mud brick and 1 partial fire brick were recovered. The fire brick was branded with the letters "[L]AC[LEDE]...." The Laclede-Christy Clay Products Company, St. Louis, Missouri, manufactured numerous fire bricks with various versions of the LACLEDE brand between 1857 and 1942 (Gurcke 1987:256-259).

A variety of metal artifacts also were recovered from the surface of the site (Appendix II). Recovered nails and nail fragments included 6 wire nails (post 1890), 10 cut nails with stamped heads (ca. 1815 - 1890s), and 3 unidentified cut or wrought nails (Table 2). Metal clothing items included 1 snap and 1 copper or brass ornamental strap part. One brass cosmetic container cap, a probable lipstick tube cap, was recovered; it was stamped "CHARLES OF THE RITZ/RITZ CARLTON" surrounding "NEW YORK." Three arms-related metal artifacts were recovered; these included 1 partial left side plate, sidelock, and percussion hammer (Figure 70); and, the bases of 2 centerfire brass shotgun shells. The unusual left-handed gun lock probably was used on a nineteenth century double-barrelled shotgun. Other metal artifacts recovered from the surface included 2 stove parts, 2 iron harness buckles with rollers (Figure 71), 1 strap hinge (Figure 72), 1 rim from an iron pot, 1 aluminum canning jar lid fragment, 1 pocket knife fragment (Figure 71), 1 axe head (Figure 72), 1 chain link, 1 railroad spike, 1 iron eye, 1 tire valve, 1 iron ring, 3 iron straps, 1 iron coupling fragment, 1 horseshoe (Figure 72), 1 iron wire fragment, 1 piece of flat iron, 1 sheet iron fragment, 1 piece of melted lead, 1 copper or brass band or strap, and 4 unidentified iron objects. The canning jar lid

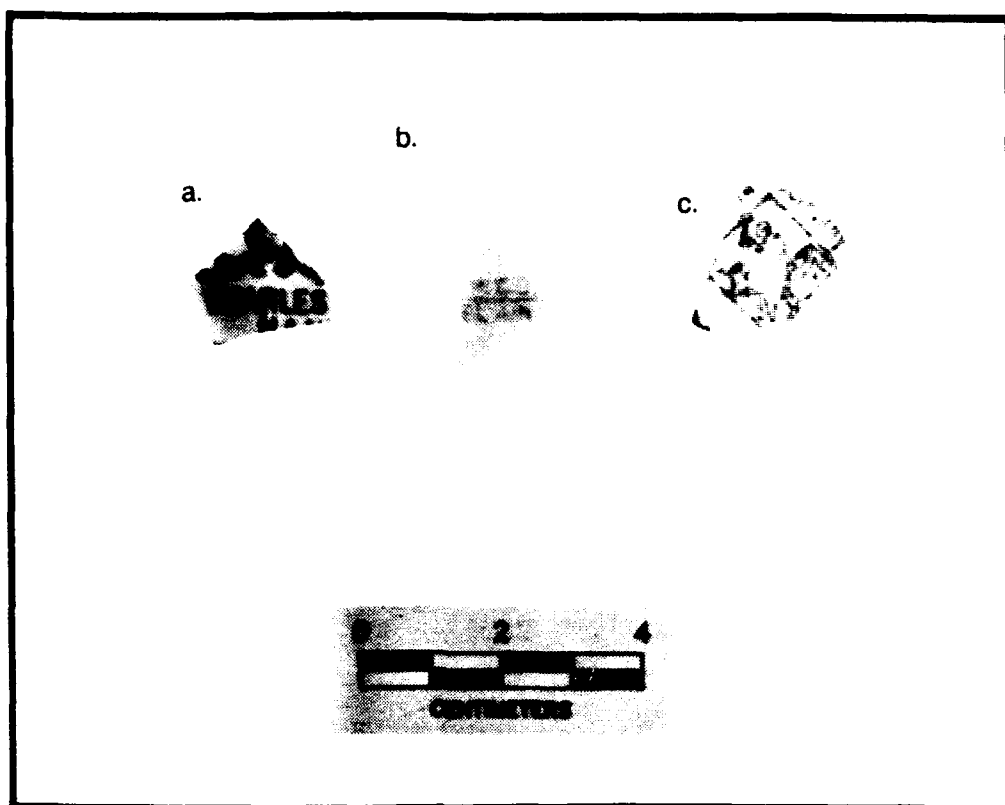


Figure 65. Selected historic plain whiteware basal sherds with makers' marks recovered at Site 16WBR29: (a) Royal Arms mark made by Charles Meakin, Staffordshire potteries, England (Controlled Surface Collection, N1020, E920); (b) unidentified mark (Unit N1010, E920, Stratum I, Level 1, 10-20 cmbd); (c) unidentified mark (Unit N1015, E930, Stratum II, Level 1, 24-34 cmbd).

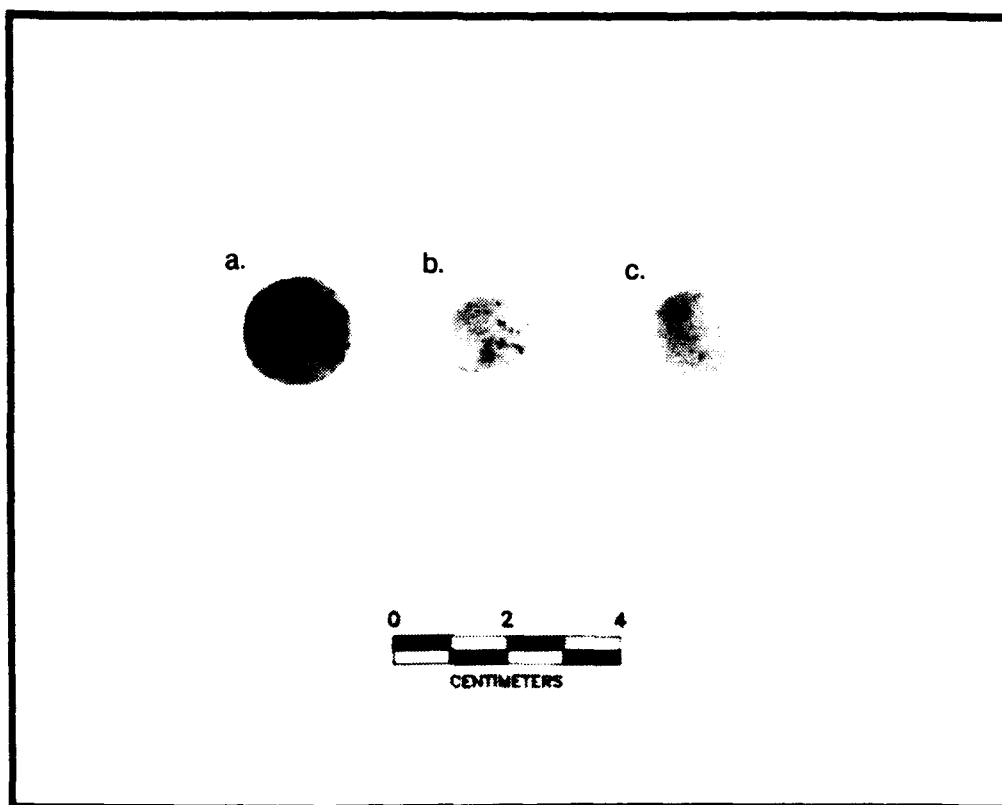


Figure 66. Selected toy marbles recovered during Controlled Surface Collection at Site 16WBR29: (a) red earthenware marble (N1020, E920); (b) white earthenware marble (N1020, E920); (c) white porcelain marble (N1040, E900).

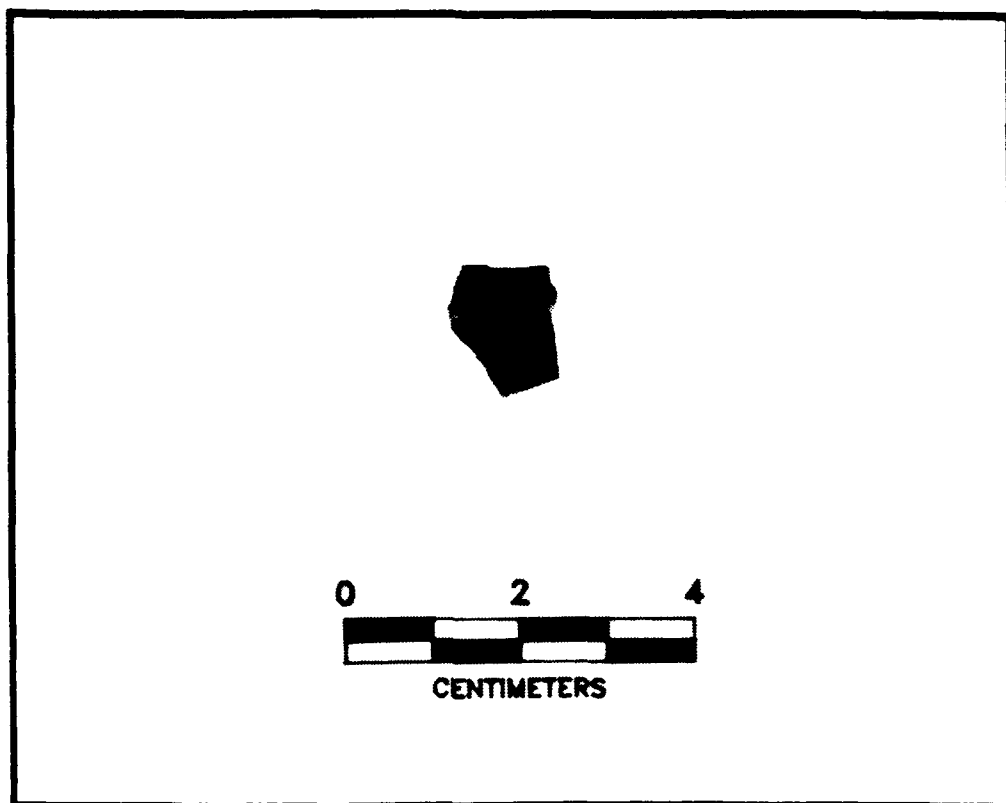


Figure 67. Brown clay pipe bowl rim sherd with spiraling ribs around the bowl and a horizontal rib beneath the rim; possibly slipped interior and exterior (Site 16WBR29, Controlled Surface Collection, N1000, E920).

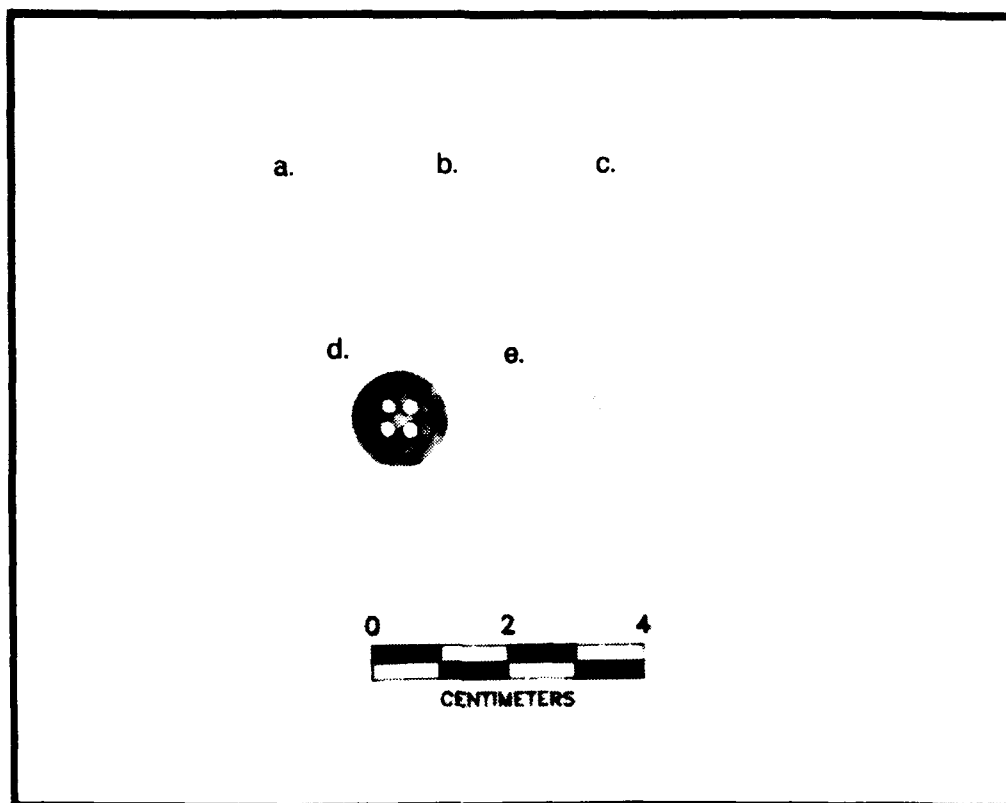


Figure 68. Selected buttons recovered at Site 16WBR29: (a) porcelain button (Controlled Surface Collection, N1020, E920); (b) porcelain button (Controlled Surface Collection, N1000, E940); (c) porcelain button (Controlled Surface Collection, N1020, E940); (d) bone button (Controlled Surface Collection, N1000, E920); (e) shell button (T.U. #5, N1010, E920, Stratum I, Level 1, 20-22 cmbd).

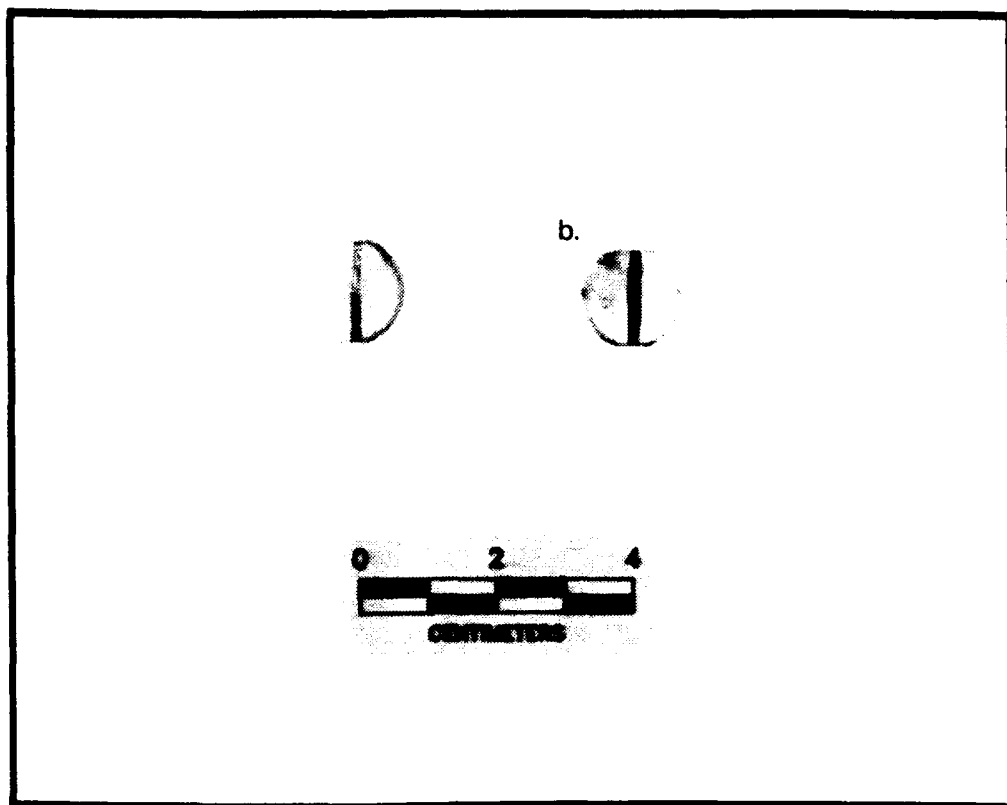


Figure 69. Two translucent blue glass beads with holes perforating the long axes and with elliptical sections recovered at 16WBR29: (a) (Controlled Surface Collection, N1020, E920); (b) (S.T., N1020, E920, Stratum I, Level 1, 0-18 cmbs).



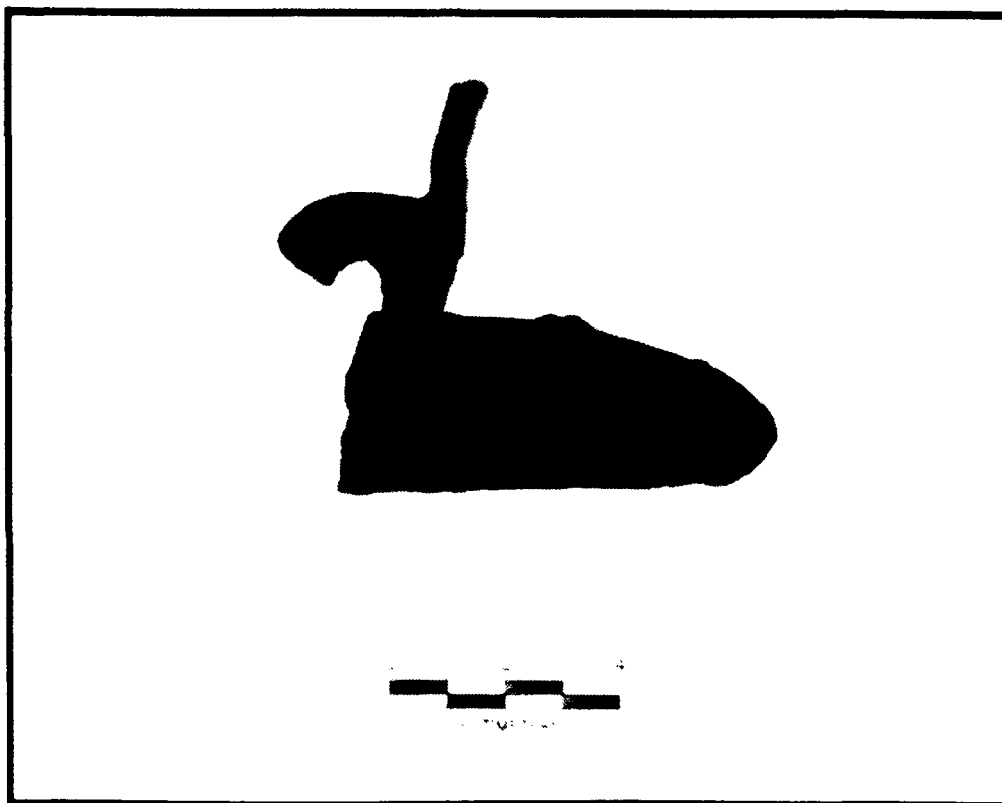


Figure 70. Left-side mounting percussion cap hammer and lock plate recovered during Controlled Surface Collection at Site 16WBR29 (N1000, E940).

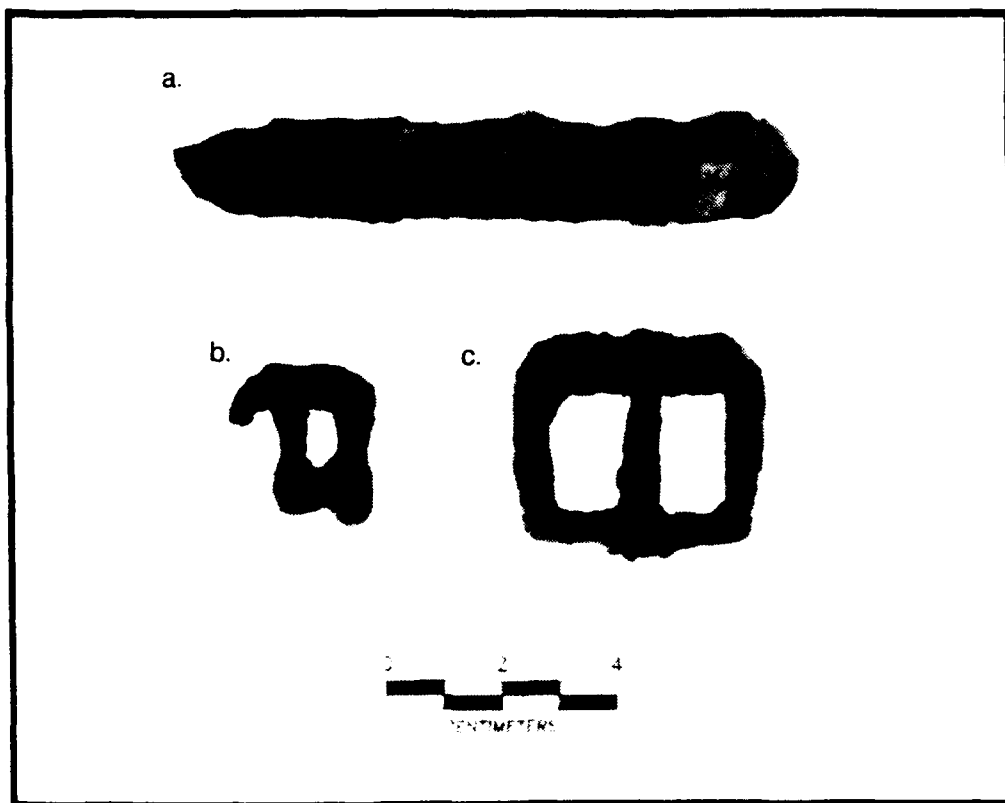


Figure 71. Selected metal artifacts recovered during Controlled Surface Collection at Site 16WBR29: (a) iron folding knife centerplate with iron pivot pin and lead spacers intact (N1020, E900); (b) iron harness buckle fragment (N1000, E900); (c) iron harness buckle (N1000, E920).

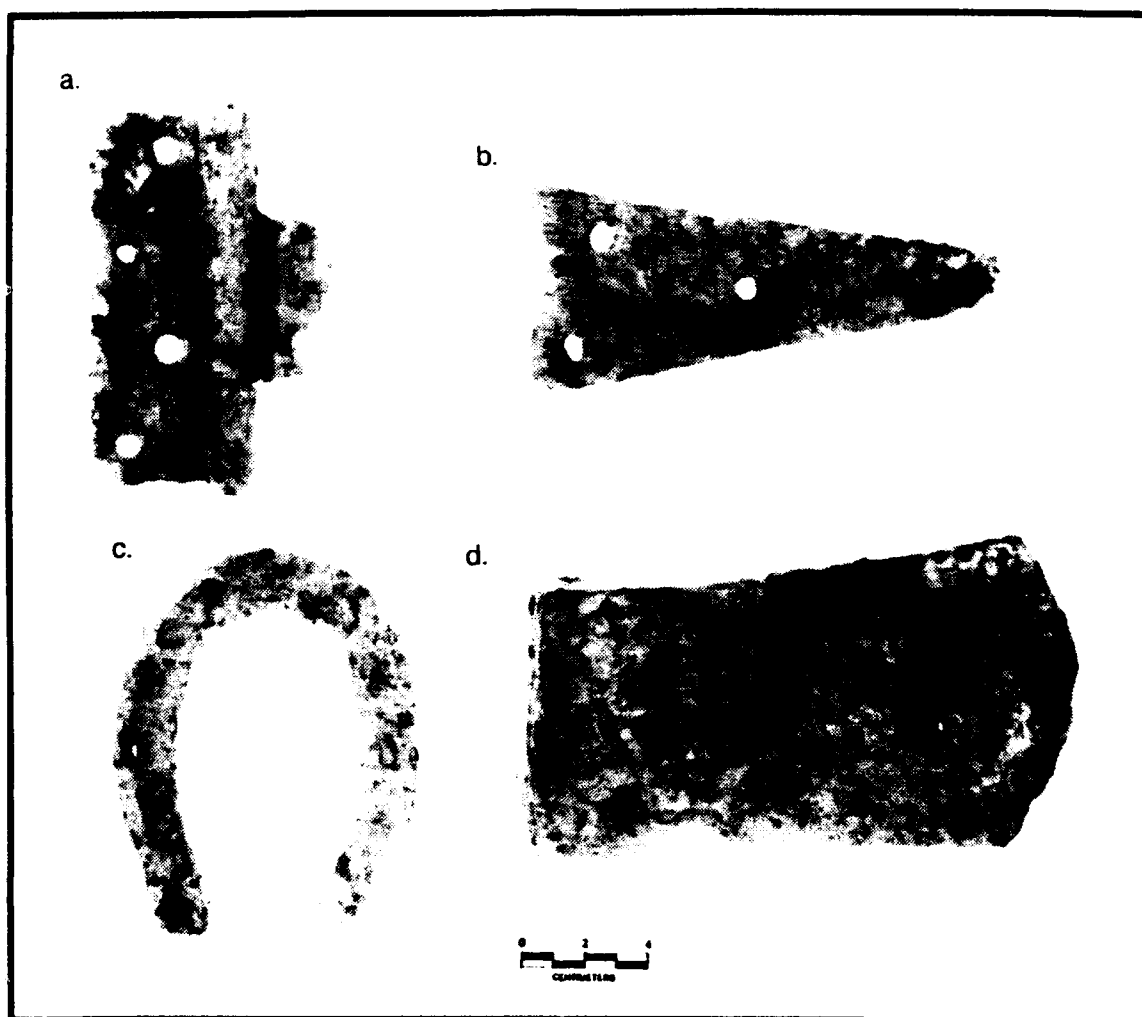


Figure 72. Selected iron artifacts recovered at Site 16WBR29: (a) strap hinge fragment showing sill mounting portion (Controlled Surface Collection, N1000, E900); (b) strap hinge fragment showing door mounting portion (Unit N1010, E920, Stratum I, Level 1, 10-20 cmbd); (c) horseshoe with shallow cleats (Controlled Surface Collection, N1020, E920); (d) complete axe head (Controlled Surface Collection N1040, E880).

fragment is stamped with a seal marked "DELINEATOR/HOME INSTITUTE/ENDORSES" and "...AND CLO...." Two additional fragments of this lid, or an identical lid, were recovered from Unit N1015, E930.

Several other artifacts were collected from the surface of the site. A single utilitarian bone button with four holes was collected (Figure 68). One piece of tar was found, as well as three pieces of roofing slate. Synthetic artifacts included 1 Bakelite lid, 1 plastic cap, a piece of plastic from a shotgun shell, and 1 piece of a vinyl phonographic record.

A total of 37 animal bones and bone fragments were recovered from the surface of the site. Reptile bones include 3 unidentified turtle (Order Testudines) carapace fragments and 4 pond turtle (*Chrysemys* sp.) carapace fragments. Fish remains included 1 gar (*Lepisosteus* sp.) scale, and 1 bony fish (Class Osteichthyes) bone fragment. The remaining identified mammal bones included 8 pig (*Sus scrofa*) teeth; 1 possible beaver (Family Castoridae) tooth; 1 small mammal molar, probably from the Family Mustelidae (weasels, skunks, and allies); 4 unidentified, medium to large mammal teeth; 2 large mammal long bone fragments; and, 12 medium to large bone fragments (Appendix II). A number of the bones evidenced food processing, e.g., sawn, chopped, and burned bones. Finally, 2 oyster shells, 2 unidentified shells, and 1 piece of non-prehistoric burned clay were recovered during surface collection of the 16WBR29 site area (Appendix II).

Comparison of artifacts from the different surface collection squares indicates that there was no substantive functional or temporal distinction in the artifacts recovered from the different portions of the site. Most of the artifacts found throughout the site date from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century and suggest a single historic occupation of the site. Likewise, the different functional classes of artifacts were distributed fairly evenly throughout the site area. This may suggest that the artifacts towards the eastern and western ends of the site were dispersed to those areas through plowing as opposed to use of these peripheral areas for sheds or other outbuildings. Finally, the quantities of artifacts recovered from the collection squares clearly demonstrated that the dominant artifact concentration fell within Square N1000, E920; this concentration extended into Squares N1000, E900; N1000, E940; and, N1020, E920 (Figure 44).

### Shovel and Auger Testing

Cultural material was recovered from seven of the excavated shovel tests and from one auger test. The shovel tests produced 21 artifacts; these included 3 plain whiteware sherds (1820 - 1900+), 1 piece of tinted window glass, 1 blue glass bead (Figure 69), 3 machine-made bottle glass fragments (post 1920), 1 piece of depression glass, 2 unidentified bottle glass fragments, 1 very small unidentified glass fragment, 1 wire nail fragment (post 1890), 2 cut nails with stamped heads (ca. 1815 - 1890s), 1 probable cut nail fragment, 3 unidentifiable nails, and 2 small unidentified iron objects. The single cut nail fragment was recovered from one of the auger tests (Appendix II). These artifacts are consistent with those recovered during surface collection of the site, with the assemblage dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

### Excavation Units

A total of six 1 x 1 m (3.3 x 3.3 ft) excavation units were placed within Site 16WBR29. These units were distributed within and adjacent to the site's dominant artifact concentrations noted throughout the site, i.e., in the vicinity of Surface Collection Square N1000, E920. The six units produced a total of 585 artifacts and ecofacts, with most of these materials originating from the plowzone. Materials recovered from the individual units are discussed below.

Unit N1000, E937. Approximately 68 objects were recovered from Unit N1000, E937. Nine of these objects were recovered from the ground surface of the unit and from the top of Stratum I. These included 1 undecorated porcelain sherd, 1 piece of plain whiteware, 1 colorless machine-made bottle glass lip, 3 unidentified kitchen-related glass shards, 2 pieces of unidentified colorless glass, and 1 brick fragment (Appendix II).

A total of 58 of the remaining materials found within the unit were recovered from Stratum I. Ceramic sherds included 2 pieces of domestic brown stoneware and 6 undecorated whiteware sherds. Glass artifacts included 1 post-bottom mold bottle glass base shard (ca. 1850 - present); 1 machine-made glass bottle lip with a crown finish (post 1920); 1 machine-made tumbler rim fragment; 5 pieces of unidentified bottle glass; 2 milk glass canning jar lid liner fragments (post 1869); 11 unidentified kitchen-related glass shards, including 3 amethyst-colored shards (ca. 1875 - 1920); 1 glass sherd with unknown molded technique; and, 1 window glass fragment. The remaining materials recovered from Stratum I, Unit N1000, E937 included 4 wire nail fragments (post 1890), 4 cut nail fragments, 4 cut nail fragments with machine-stamped heads (ca. 1815 - 1890s), 1 piece of an iron rod, 1 piece of cast iron, 8 unidentified iron objects, 1 brick fragment, 1 partial nut shell, 1 medium to large mammal mandible fragment, 1 unidentified shell fragment, and 1 possibly modified piece of wood (Table 2; Appendix II). Only one artifact, a single unidentified colorless kitchen-related glass shard, was recovered from Stratum II. The material recovered from this unit appears to be contemporaneous with the material recovered from the surface of the site.

Unit N1010, E908. Unit N1010, E908 was placed towards the western end of the main artifact concentration. During excavation, a total of 129 materials were recovered from the unit. These included 110 artifacts and 2 animal bones from Stratum I, and 15 artifacts and 2 animal bones from Stratum II (Appendix II). Nine of the Stratum I artifacts were collected from the surface of the unit. These nine artifacts included 1 whiteware sherd, 2 unidentified bottle glass fragments, 1 colorless kitchen-related glass shard, 1 probable cut nail, 1 unidentifiable nail, 1 cinkered metal fragment, 1 brick fragment, and 1 piece of mortar. The chrome-plated sintered ("pot") metal fragment is part of an unidentified emblem or plaque, possibly from an automobile or a piece of machinery.

Ceramic sherds collected from Stratum I included 1 porcelain fragment, 3 pieces of undecorated ironstone (post 1845), 1 molded whiteware rim sherd, and 3 undecorated pieces of whiteware (1820 - 1900+). Numerous glass fragments were recovered from the unit, including 1 colorless machine-made jug handle; 3 unidentified embossed machine-made bottle glass fragments; 15 unidentified bottle glass; 1 ground glass stopper fragment; 4 glass fragments with molded technique unknown, including 3 amethyst-colored fragments (ca. 1875 - 1920); 21 unidentified kitchen-related glass fragments; 1 milk glass canning jar lid liner (post 1869); 8 window glass fragments; 2 construction block glass fragments; and, 1 piece of melted glass.

Several other items also were recovered from Stratum I, Unit N1010, E908. Metal artifacts included 6 wire nail fragments (post 1890), 4 cut nail fragments with machine-stamped heads (ca. 1815 - 1890s), 8 probable cut nails, 1 piece of flat iron, 3 small iron wire fragments, and 7 unidentified iron objects. One iron rod-link connector was recovered; it apparently was used on a tractor, such as on the clutch, brake, or throttle systems. In addition, the brass base of a .32 cal. centerfire pistol cartridge was located; it appears to be the base of a .32 Smith and Wesson Long cartridge (Lewis 1982:145). Three brick fragments, 1 partial fire brick, and 1 piece of mortar were collected from the stratum. Finally, two bones were recovered; these included a pig (*Sus scrofa*) tooth, and a medium to large mammal long bone fragment exhibiting chopping marks.

The remaining 17 artifacts originated from Stratum II. These materials included 1 undecorated whiteware shard, 2 machine-made bottle glass shards (post 1920), 2 pieces of unidentified kitchen-related glass, 2 cut nail fragments with machine-stamped heads (ca. 1815 - 1890s), 4 probable cut nails, 2 unidentified iron objects, and 2 brick fragments. One of the machine-made bottle glass fragments was amethyst-colored; it was made between 1903 (inception of fully automatic machine-made bottle glass

manufacture) and ca. 1920 (terminal date for amethyst-colored; solarized glass). Two animal bones also were recovered; these included 1 turtle (Order Testudines) carapace fragment and 1 pig (*Sus scrofa*) tooth. The materials recovered from Strata I and II were contemporaneous and functionally similar.

**Unit N1010, E920.** Unit N1010, E920 was located within the main artifact concentration identified at the site. During the excavation of this unit, 113 artifacts were collected. These included 98 artifacts, 13 animal bones, 1 shell fragment from Stratum I, and a single artifact from Stratum II. Twenty-three of the Stratum I artifacts and bones were recovered from the surface of the unit, including 1 plain whiteware fragment, 1 machine-made glass bottle body shard, 1 machine-made glass bottle lip with a crown finish, 1 tooled glass bottle lip, 2 unidentified bottle glass fragments, 3 unidentified kitchen-related glass fragments, 1 machine-made table glassware rim fragment, and 3 window glass fragments. Metal artifacts included 3 cut nail fragments with machine-stamped heads, 1 brass centerfire shotgun shell base, and 1 small fragment of flat iron. One brick fragment also was recovered from the surface of the site; in addition, 4 animal bones were collected. The bones included 1 possible spine from a bony fish (Family Osteichthyes), 2 medium to large mammal long bones with butcher marks, and 1 unidentified burned medium to large mammal bone (Appendix II).

Artifacts originating from Stratum I included 1 porcelain rim sherd, 2 molded whiteware rim fragments, 1 piece of annular whiteware (possibly pearlware; 1820 - 1890), and 9 plain whiteware sherds. One of the plain whiteware fragments included an unidentified partial maker's mark that read "... P. CO./...[POR]CELAIN" (Figure 65). One porcelain button (post 1840) also was recovered from Stratum I.

Glass fragments recovered from Stratum I included 5 machine-made bottle glass fragments (post 1820); 10 unidentified bottle glass shards; 11 unidentified kitchen-related glass fragments, including 2 amethyst-colored shards (ca. 1875 - 1920); 1 milk glass canning jar lid liner; 1 unidentified machine-made glass fragment; and, 2 pieces of window glass. One of the machine-made bottle fragments originated from a Coca-Cola bottle fragment; it was embossed with "[TRADEMA]RK RE[GISTERED/BOTTLE] PAT. D[-105529]."

A number of metal artifacts were recovered from Stratum I. These artifacts included 5 whole and partial wire nails (post 1890), 12 cut nails and nail fragments with stamped heads (ca. 1815 - 1890s), 6 cut or wrought nails, 1 strap hinge (Figure 72), 1 bolt, 1 piece of iron wire, and 1 small flat iron fragment. Other recovered materials included 1 partial brick, 2 partial fire bricks, 3 pieces of mortar, 1 roofing slate fragment, 1 shell button (Figure 68), and 1 piece of unidentified shell. Nine animal bones also were recovered; these included 1 turtle (Order Testudines) carapace fragment, 1 carnivore tooth, possibly from a fox (Family Canidae), 1 small to medium mammal scapula fragment, 1 chopped medium to large mammal mandible fragment, 1 sawn medium to large mammal long bone fragment, 2 unidentified medium to large mammal bones, and 2 unidentified bones (Appendix II).

Only one artifact was recovered from Stratum II, Unit N1010, E920. This unidentified colorless bottle glass fragment was not diagnostic. Based on materials recovered from Stratum I, however, the assemblage appears to date from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This is consistent with the other materials recovered from the site.

**Unit N1010, E940.** Unit N1010, E940 contained 97 artifacts. The 91 artifacts recovered from Stratum I included 2 undecorated porcelain fragments, 1 piece of domestic gray stoneware, 7 plain whiteware sherds (1820 - 1900+), 1 fragment of redware with a yellow glaze, and 1 unidentified earthenware sherd with a pale red paste and a brownish yellow glaze. Glass shards included 11 pieces of machine-made bottle glass (post 1920), 17 unidentified machine-made glass fragments, including 4 amethyst-colored shards (ca. 1875 - 1920), 6 unidentified bottle glass fragments, 3 pieces of window glass, and 1 unidentified molded milk glass fragment. The remaining artifacts recovered from the stratum consisted of 1 wire nail fragment (post 1890), 1 complete and 6 fragmentary cut nails with machine-stamped heads (ca. 1815 - 1890s), 15 unidentifiable

nails, 3 iron wire fragments, 1 iron bolt with attached hexagonal nut and washer, 11 unidentified iron objects, 1 vinyl phonographic record fragment, and 3 brick fragments (Table 2; Appendix II).

Only six artifacts were recovered from Stratum II; all of these were located in Level 2 of the stratum. These artifacts consisted of 1 very worn unidentified porcelain sherd and 5 brick fragments; none of these artifacts was diagnostic. The overall assemblage recovered from the unit was consistent with the other materials collected from the site.

Unit N1012, E950. Only nine artifacts were recovered from Unit N1012, E950 (Appendix II). Eight of these artifacts originated from Stratum I; these included 1 green machine-made bottle glass fragment (post 1920), 2 cut nail fragments with machine-stamped heads (ca. 1815 - 1890s), 1 probable cut nail fragment, 1 piece of flat iron, 1 small piece of a fire brick, and 2 red brick fragments (Table 2). Stratum II contained a single lump of corroded iron. These materials are contemporaneous with the other artifacts recovered from the site. The paucity of materials in the unit reflects the placement of the unit a short distance east of the previously described main artifact concentration.

Unit N1015, E930. Unit N1015, E930 contained 169 materials; these included 136 artifacts, 3 floral remains, and 30 animal bones. Only twenty of these materials were recovered from the surface of the site. These materials included 1 machine-made glass bottle base fragment (post 1920), 3 pieces of unidentified bottle glass, 1 unidentified kitchen-related glass fragment, 1 piece of flat unidentified glass, 1 cut nail fragment with a machine-stamped head (ca. 1815 - 1890s), 2 cut or wrought nail fragments, 2 pieces of flat iron, 2 pieces of wire, 4 unidentified pieces of iron, 1 brick fragment, 1 probable gar (*Lepisosteus* sp.) scale, and 1 pig (*Sus scrofa*) tooth (Appendix II).

An additional 55 artifacts/ecofacts materials were recovered from Stratum I, Unit N1015, E930. Pottery sherds included 2 undecorated porcelain fragments, 4 plain whiteware sherds (1820 - 1900+), and 3 fragments of domestic brown stoneware with an exterior salt glaze and an interior Albany slip (ca. 1805 - 1900) (Table 2). Numerous glass fragments were recovered, including 1 tooled bottle lip (1820s - 1920s), 2 machine-made bottle glass fragments (post 1920), 1 unidentified bottle glass shard; 7 unidentified kitchen-related glass fragments, including 1 amethyst-colored shard (ca. 1875 - 1920), 1 machine-made table glass pedestal foot shard, 2 unidentified glass fragments, 2 pieces of window glass, and 1 embossed colorless glass light globe fragment. Metal artifacts included 3 wire nail fragments (post 1890), 1 wire roofing nail, 1 complete and 9 partial cut nails with machine-stamped heads (ca. 1815 - 1890s), 2 apparent cut nails, 3 unidentifiable nail fragments, 1 iron bolt, and 1 bolt fragment. One partial brick was recovered from the stratum. Seven animal bones also were recovered, including 2 turtle (Order Testudines) carapace fragments, 4 bony fish (Family Osteichthyes) bone fragments, and 1 unidentified mammal bone fragment (Appendix II).

The remaining 94 materials were recovered from Stratum II. Historic pottery fragments included 8 whiteware sherds and 1 unidentified buff-bodied earthenware sherd with an opaque interior and exterior green glaze. One of the whiteware sherds included an unidentified partial maker's mark featuring a man with a raised hammer in a square forge scene, surrounded by the words "[MADE] IN GERMANY." (Figure 65) (Table 3). The "Made in . . ." designation was added to pottery after 1891 (Pittman 1987).

Recovered glass fragments included 1 machine-made bottle lip (post 1920), 11 unidentified bottle glass fragments, 10 unidentified kitchen-related glass shards, 4 unidentified glass fragments, 1 piece of window glass, and 1 embossed colorless glass light globe fragment from the same globe as a fragment recovered from Stratum I. Metal artifacts included 1 wire nail fragment (post 1890), 11 cut nail fragments with machine-stamped heads (ca. 1815 - 1890s), 5 apparent cut nails, 1 piece of flat iron, 2 wire fragments, 9 unidentified iron objects, and two aluminum screw lid fragments, with one marked "THE PRESTO J[AR AND CLOSURE ARE APPROVED BY]" over "[Tested and Approved/by the/GOOD HOUSEKEEPING INSTITUTE/SERIAL NO. 228/Conducted by/GOOD HOUSEKEEPING MAGAZINE]." These two lid fragments, appear to be from the same lid, are fragments of a canning jar lid. The Owens - Illinois Glass

Company manufactured "PRESTO" canning jars between ca. 1925 and 1946 (Toulouse 1977). One additional fragment of this lid or an identical lid was recovered from the surface of the site. Two brick fragments also were recovered from the stratum, along with 3 probable peach pit fragments.

A total of 21 animal bones were recovered from Stratum II, Unit N1015, E930. These bones included 6 turtle (Order Testudines) carapace fragments, 2 possible turtle bones, 8 gar (*Lepisosteus* sp.) scales, 1 chopped and 1 sawn medium to large mammal long bone, 1 medium to large mammal distal phalanx, 1 apparent small to medium mammal vertebra fragment, and 1 unidentified vertebrate bone.

### Summary

Archeological testing within Site 16WBR29 resulted in the recovery of 1,304 artifacts/ecofacts. As discussed above, these materials were recovered from the surface of the site, from shovel and auger tests, and from six units within the site. The assemblage was consistent with a late nineteenth and early twentieth century date of deposition; the site area probably was occupied ca. 1940. No functional or temporal distinction was found between artifacts recovered from these different portions of the site, or between materials recovered from Stratum I (plowzone) and Stratum II. The moderate quantity of brick present, as well as the lack of any identified foundation remains, suggests that the structure was a frame house raised on brick piers. This was a construction technique common to the region during the postbellum and early twentieth century. The recovered toys suggest that children lived at the site; these artifacts included a doll fragment, pieces of figurines, marbles, and toy dish covers.

Finally, recovered faunal and floral remains provide some indication of the types of food that were consumed at the site. While few floral remains were recovered, three apparent peach pit fragments were identified. The faunal remains included numerous bones that exhibited evidence of butchering (i.e., sawn and chopped bones). Types of meat consumed at the site included pig (*Sus scrofa*); turtle (Order Testudines), including pond turtle (*Chrysemys* sp.); gar (*Lepisosteus* sp.); bony fish (Family Osteichthyes); and, medium and large mammals, probably including cow (*Bos taurus*). The possible beaver (Family Castoridae) tooth, the probable fox (Family Canidae) tooth, and the apparent Mustelidae Family tooth may represent animals that were harvested for their pelts.

### **Site 16WBR39**

Surface collection at 16WBR39 produced 9 prehistoric lithic artifacts, 38 prehistoric ceramic artifacts, and 1 porcelain button (Appendix II). No artifacts were recovered during shovel testing or auger testing.

Collected lithic artifacts included 2 partially reduced core fragments, 1 piece of primary cortex block/shatter, 4 secondary cortex block/shatter fragments, 1 primary cortex unmodified flake, and 1 secondary cortex unmodified flake. Prehistoric ceramic artifacts included 2 possible Marksville Incised var. *Marksville* sherds, 1 possible Marksville Incised var. *Spanish Fort* sherd, 1 piece of Churupa Punctated var. *Churupa*, 1 Baytown Plain var. *Marksville* sherd, 5 Baytown Plain var. *unspecified* sherds, 2 fragments of Plaquemine Brushed var. *Plaquemine*, 1 possible Plaquemine Brushed var. *Plaquemine* sherd, and 1 L'eau Noire Incised var. *unspecified* sherd (Figure 73). Other ceramic sherds collected included 4 unidentified grog-tempered incised fragments, 1 grog-tempered possible Coles Creek Incised rim sherd, 1 grog/sand-tempered eroded incised sherd, 1 eroded grog-tempered possible Plaquemine Brushed fragment, 1 grog-tempered possible brushed sherd, and 13 grog- and grog/sand-tempered eroded sherds. A piece of fired clay, possibly daub, and 1 prehistoric pottery coil fragment also were recovered.

No diagnostic lithic artifacts were recovered from the site. However, the diagnostic prehistoric sherds may date from as early as the Marksville period (Marksville Incised vars. *Marksville*, and *Spanish Fort*,



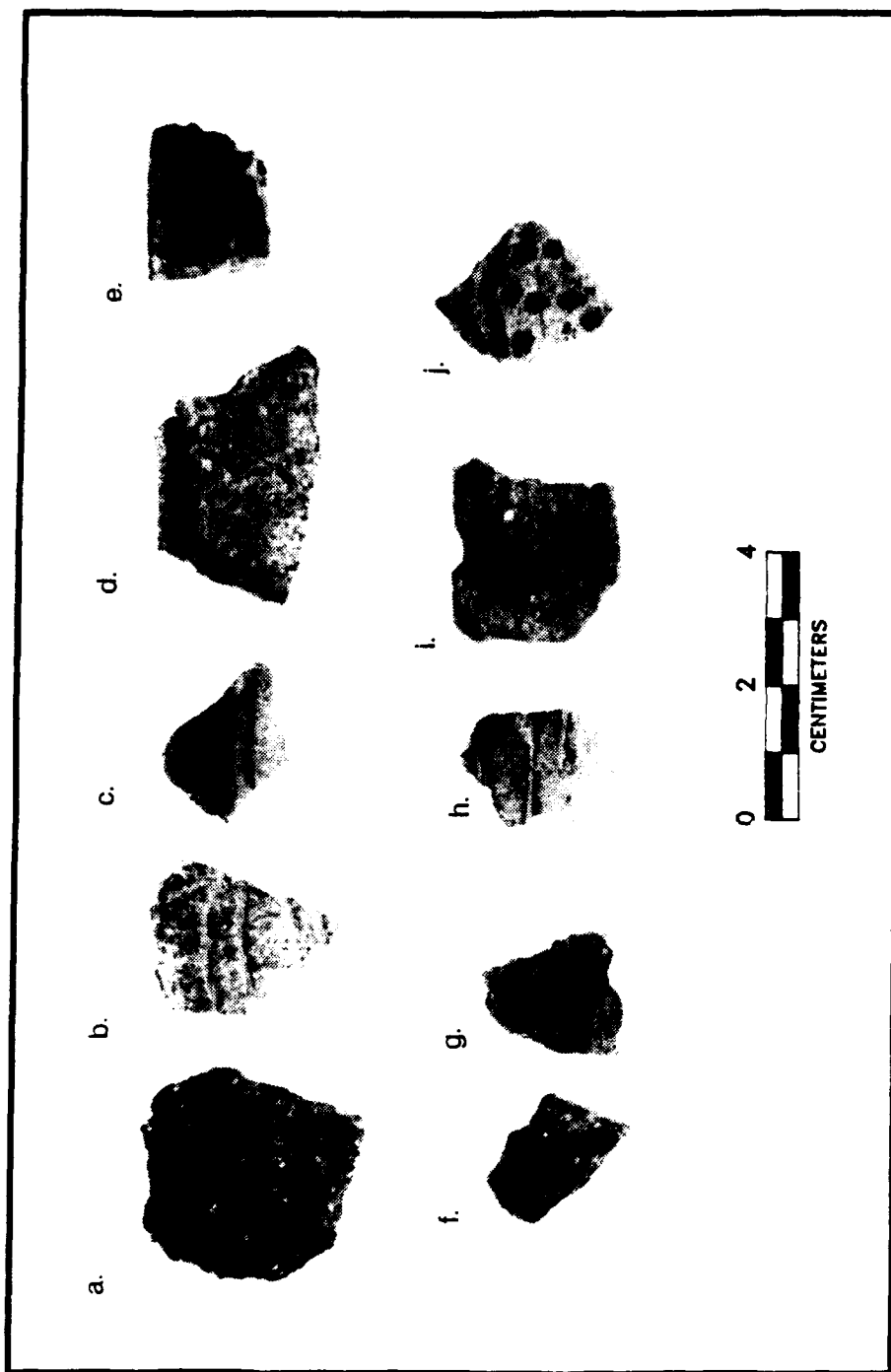


Figure 73. Selected prehistoric ceramic sherds recovered during General Surface Collection at Site 16WBR39: (a) possible Marksville Incised var. *Spanish Fort*; (b, c) Marksville Incised var. *Marksville*; (d) possible Coles Creek rim; (e) Baytown Plain var. *unspecified* rim; (f, g) Plaquemine Brushed var. *Plaquemine*; (h) L'eau Noire Incised var. *unspecified*; (i) possible L'eau Noire; (j) Churupa Punctated var. *Churupa*.

and Baytown Plain var. *Marksville*) and Coles Creek (Coles Creek var. *unspecified*) times, to the Mississippi period (L'eau Noire Incised var. *unspecified*, Plaquemine Brushed var. *Plaquemine*) and Contact periods (Plaquemine Brushed var. *Plaquemine*). Churupa Punctated var. *Churupa* also may date from the Marksville period, and L'eau Noire Incised is associated with Plaquemine culture (Phillips 1970).

Only one historic artifact was recovered during surface collection, a porcelain button (post 1840). Brick fragments, pieces of farm machinery, wire, concrete, and bottle glass also were observed on the surface (Chapter VII).

## CHAPTER IX

### SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As part of these field investigations, site testing was conducted at five archeological sites within the planned project area. These included Sites 16WBR18, 16WBR19, 16WBR20, 16WBR26, and 16WBR29. Each of these sites is summarized and evaluated below. In addition, preliminary archeological data were collected at the Zaunbrecher site (16WBR39), a prehistoric site which lies outside the project area. While the site has not been evaluated, the data obtained from the site are summarized at the end of this chapter. Finally, 146 shovel tests were excavated in the area where several large drainage ditches will be constructed; no previously unrecorded archeological sites were identified during the systematic archeological survey of the new alignments for the Ditch 4 Lateral, Ditch 5A, and the upriver portion of the Ditch 5A Lateral. No additional archeological testing of these planned ditch alignments is recommended.

#### Site 16WBR18

Site 16WBR18 consists of a large, nearly 600 m (1,968 ft) long, multi-component prehistoric and historic site which lies along the upper bank of a Mississippi River meander scar. The site is located immediately south of Ditch 1 (Figure 1). The prehistoric component is concentrated primarily in the northern 200 m (656 ft) of the site, however, most of the historic component lies in the southern 400 to 425 m (1,312 to 1,394 ft) of the site. While the prehistoric component consists of an overall dispersed scatter of cultural material, the historic remains include several identified concentrations (Figure 12).

Site testing was conducted in several steps. A 30 x 30 m (98.4 x 98.4 ft) grid system was established across the site. A systematic surface collection then was undertaken at the site, and a variety of diagnostic artifacts was recovered. Only a representative sample of other non-diagnostic materials was collected. In addition, all concentrations of artifacts were noted on the site plan. A total of 125 shovel tests were placed systematically across the site; these shovel tests, in conjunction with the observed surface distribution of materials, were used to delineate the site boundaries. An additional twelve auger tests were excavated within the site to test for buried cultural deposits; no buried deposits were encountered at site 16WBR18. Finally, eight 1 x 1 m (3.3 x 3.3 ft) excavation units were placed within the site. These included three units excavated in the northern portion of the site; the prehistoric cultural material was concentrated in this area. The remaining five units were placed in observed historic artifact concentrations noted throughout the southern portion of the site.

Archeological testing at Site 16WBR18 demonstrated that the prehistoric component consisted of a sparse scatter of material that dated from Coles Creek to Mississippi and Contact periods, as well as from the Plaquemine culture. These materials appeared to be confined to the plowzone; no evidence of midden deposits or prehistoric features were encountered during the Phase II evaluatory testing conducted at the site. The site may have served as a seasonal campsite and used to exploit the riverine resources associated with the meander scar. However, the low prehistoric artifact density, and the dearth of in situ midden deposits and cultural features demonstrate that additional archeological testing of the prehistoric component of this site would not yield important information concerning prehistoric development throughout the region.

The historic component of the site dates from the postbellum and early twentieth century. Numerous artifacts were observed within, and were recovered from the site area. No substantive temporal distinction was observed; rather, the historic occupation apparently occurred concurrently throughout the southern portion of the site. The size and morphology of the site clearly indicate that multiple households was scattered throughout the site area. The observed artifact concentrations may mark the locations of

specific households, suggesting that approximately five houses once stood in the site area. These structures may represent tenant houses associated with the plantation workers and their families. These postbellum and early twentieth century tenements are common throughout the region. For example, approximately 11 additional late nineteenth and early twentieth century domestic house sites, most of which probably represent tenements, were recorded during a 1992 Phase I cultural resources survey in the vicinity of the project area (Yakubik 1992) (Table 1).

This Phase II evaluatory testing conducted as part of the current study demonstrated that the archeological integrity of the site has been compromised by extensive plowing. None of the subsurface excavations provided any evidence of archeological features, midden deposits, or substantive intact cultural deposits. The frequency of contemporaneous tenement sites throughout the region, the compromised archeological integrity of the site and the dearth of identified intact cultural features and/or deposits suggest that additional testing at Site 16WBR18 would not provide additional information critical to understanding both postbellum and early twentieth century tenant settlement throughout the area. While additional testing at the site could provide more specific intrasite data, such as more precise placement of structures, it is unlikely that the information would be important for understanding better the lifeways of tenant farmers throughout the region. The lack of integrity, and the limited research potential demonstrates conclusively that Site 16WBR18 does not possess the quality of significance, as defined by the National Register of Historic Places criteria of significance (36 CFR 60.4[a-d]). No additional archeological testing at Site 16WBR18 is recommended.

#### **Site 16WBR19**

Site 16WBR19 lies southeast of Site 16WBR18, and is situated on both the north and south sides of Ditch 3 (Figure 1). The site initially was identified and recorded by Earth Search, Inc. during their 1992 survey. At that time the site was assessed as a sparse prehistoric and historic artifact scatter. They further postulated that the prehistoric materials possibly may have originated from Site 16WBR20 and were deposited as a result of fill removal during the original excavation of Ditch 3. Evaluatory testing was recommended to assess the prehistoric component of the site; the historic component was evaluated as not significant (Yakubik 1992).

The current investigations demonstrated that the site measures approximately 110 x 120 m (361 x 394 ft) (Figure 21). It contains a very sparse scatter of prehistoric and historic materials. Phase II testing consisted of an intensive surface collection, as well as the excavation of 76 shovel tests, six auger tests, and 4 units within the overall site area. The surface collection was hampered by the previous 100 percent surface collection of the field during the 1992 Phase I survey, since the field had not been plowed since that time. Prehistoric materials collected from the ground surface date from Marksville through Mississippi periods. However, no prehistoric artifacts were recovered from any of the excavations. Historic materials recovered from the ground surface suggested the site generally dates from the postbellum era. In addition, all eight positive shovel tests contained only brick fragments, and none of the auger tests contained any cultural material. While brick fragments were observed in the plowzone of all four units, only one other artifact was recovered from any of these units; it consisted of a wire nail. It was found in association with some road gravel, in Stratum II, Unit N1050, E1040. Based on the extreme paucity of materials identified within the site, and the dearth of any substantive subplowzone cultural features or deposits, additional testing at the site would not yield information important in furthering our understanding of prehistoric or historic cultural development throughout in the region. Site 16WBR19 does not possess the qualities of significance, as defined by the National Register of Historic Places criteria of significance; no additional archeological testing of Site 16WBR19 is recommended.

## Site 16WBR20

Site 16WBR20 is a rather large prehistoric and historic site; it lies adjacent to former Mississippi River meander scar currently occupied by Bayou Clause (Figure 1). During a 1992 survey, it tentatively was identified as an early Troyville period site, however, a possible Coles Creek component was suggested; the few historic materials recovered from the site dated from the nineteenth and possibly early twentieth century. While the historic component of the site was evaluated as not significant, additional testing of the prehistoric component was recommended. (Yakubik 1992).

The current investigations included an intensive surface collection of the site area, and excavation of 105 shovel tests, 12 auger tests, and six archeological test units within the site area (Figure 26). Again, the collection of all artifacts from the surface of the site during the initial 1992 Phase I survey impeded the identification of activity areas within this fallow field. Historic materials recovered from the site suggest that these generally nondiagnostic artifacts date from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The boundaries of the site were defined by the terrain and by subsurface testing. While a few prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the excavated units, these artifacts included extremely eroded ceramic sherds and a single fragment of Baytown Plain *var. unspecified* pottery. These materials were confined to the plowzone and the interface between the plowzone and the underlying subsoil. No archeological features or midden deposits were uncovered at the site. The very low artifact density, the lack of substantive subsurface intact deposits, and the virtual confinement of the prehistoric deposits to the plowzone, indicate that Site 16WBR20 lacks integrity and substantive research potential. Site 16WBR20 does not possess the qualities of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places criteria of significance (36 CFR 60.4[a-d]); no additional testing of Site 16WBR20 is recommended.

## Site 16WBR26

Site 16WBR26 is located in the southern portion of the project area, at the confluence of the Ditch 5 and 5A laterals (Figure 1). This multicomponent prehistoric and historic site measures approximately 150 x 240 m (492 x 787 ft). During the initial 1992 Phase I recordation, the site was sub-divided into five areas, i.e., the Main Site, and Loci A - D. Most of the historic materials were located in the Main Site area. Loci A and C contained only a few historic materials. For example, only a few brick and shell fragments were recovered from in Locus A; a few brick fragments and a Barq's soda bottle fragment were collected from Locus C. A few historic artifacts and 33 prehistoric ceramic sherds were recovered from Loci B and D. Based on these artifacts, Yakubik (1992) suggested that Site 16WBR26 contained terminal Coles Creek, late prehistoric or very early historic Native American, and late nineteenth to early twentieth century cultural components. While the historic component was evaluated as not significant, evaluatory testing was recommended to assess the prehistoric components of the site (Yakubik 1992).

The current study included a combination of intensive surface collection, and the excavation of 127 shovel tests, 17 auger tests, and 7 archeological test units within the site area (Figure 33). Other than a sparse to moderate scatter of historic artifacts observed within the plowzone, no substantive intact historic deposits were encountered within the site area. Very few prehistoric materials were recovered from the ground surface or from the archeological excavations placed throughout the site. However, field excavations uncovered a small in situ prehistoric midden deposit in the western portion of the site. This approximately 6 x 8 m (19.7 x 26.2 ft) midden was located immediately underneath the plowzone, suggesting that it was truncated previously by plowing. This 2 to 7 cm (0.8 to 2.8 in) thick lens, contained prehistoric ceramic sherds, crushed shell, deteriorated bone, and flecks of charcoal.

Four excavation units placed within and adjacent to this intact prehistoric deposit; approximately five, and possibly six prehistoric features, including three postholes, two small storage pits, and the edge of one possible feature were identified. The identified features contained moderate to large concentrations

of prehistoric ceramic sherds, deteriorated bone, possible floral remains, charcoal, and crushed shell. Many of the recovered sherds mend and crossmend, reflecting the overall good archeological integrity of the surviving subplowzone deposits. The recovered ceramic material suggests terminal Coles Creek to early Plaquemine period cultural component. The uncovered feature demonstrates that the midden contains both postholes and features, which may be associated with one or more prehistoric houses.

Collected archeological data indicate that the majority of Site 16WBR26 does not contain substantive intact prehistoric or historic deposits. However, the western end of the site contains both intact prehistoric midden deposits and prehistoric features associated with one or more structures. Several interrelated factors suggest that this portion of the site possesses good research potential. The area apparently contains a single prehistoric component, considerably enhancing the ability of the site to provide important information for understanding better the cultural development associated with the terminal Coles Creek and early Plaquemine cultures. The surviving features apparently include house remains and associated features; the recordation of these features would provide important information about house construction, and patterning of features within and adjacent to these prehistoric structures. The excavated features contained only a limited amount of charcoal; however, if a sufficient amount of charcoal can be obtained from features within the area, then radiocarbon dates can be obtained for the site; these dates be used to could refine the chronological placement of the recovered ceramic types and varieties, and should provide a fairly tight date for the site occupation. Excavations also could provide important information concerning the various ceramic types/forms associated with this small hamlet. In addition, the deteriorated bone and possible faunal remains located in the midden and features suggests that important subsistence information may be obtained from the site.

*Louisiana's Comprehensive Archaeological Plan* (Smith et al. 1983) lists several important research themes which could be addressed through additional investigation of the western portion of Site 16WBR26. Since the site apparently was occupied towards the end of the Coles Creek period, themes associated with both Coles Creek and Plaquemine culture may apply. These themes include Troyville - Coles Creek Culture; Prehistoric Adaptation to the Alluvial Valley; Plaquemine Culture; Mississippian Cultural Influence; Culture History; and, possibly Prehistoric Agriculture - Its Form, Extent and Importance (Smith et al. 1983). Important research goals could include the refinement of dates and phases associated with the two previously identified cultures; an assessment of the tool inventory associated with the site; as well as information concerning both prehistoric settlement and subsistence patterns; and, possibly the retrieval of data important in understanding the Coles Creek to Plaquemine cultural transition. The surviving prehistoric deposits located in the western portion of the site contain archeological integrity and research potential. This portion of the site contains a significant cultural deposit, applying the criteria of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places; the deposit has the potential to yield important information concerning prehistoric development in the region.

The significant portion of Site 16WBR26 lies entirely within the western portion of the site, beginning an estimated 60 m (197 ft) west of the planned Ditch 5 Lateral. The remainder of the site does not possess important in situ archeological deposits, and is not significant. Current design specifications for the planned U.S. Army Corps of Engineers drainage ditches will impact an estimated 30.5 m (100 ft) on either side of the centerline of the planned ditch alignments. If this corridor is maintained along the western side of the Ditch 5 Lateral within Site 16WBR26, then the significant prehistoric deposits within the site will not be affected by the planned construction. It is recommended that the significant portion of the site, including a buffer zone, be cordoned off and avoided during construction, so that this small intact cultural deposit will be avoided. Establishing the entire area located within 30 m (98.4 ft) of Grid Point N1000, E880 as a "no work area" would be sufficient to ensure that the intact prehistoric deposits would not be impacted. If the area cannot be avoided during the planned construction, then mitigative measures should be undertaken within this limited area.

Finally, the site continues to be impacted adversely by continued cultivation of the field. For example, the upper few centimeters of Features 4, 5, and 6 were truncated during the recent plowing of the field, destroying the archeological context of some of the artifacts, and further damaging the pottery. In light of the excellent archeological potential of the site to provide important cultural data, additional excavations should be undertaken before this portion of the site is destroyed.

#### **Site 16WBR29**

Site 16WBR29 lies at the southern end of the project area, and near the confluence of the Ditch 5 and Ditch 6 laterals (Figure 1). The site, which measures approximately 60 x 130 m (197 x 426 ft) contains archeological remains of a late nineteenth and early twentieth century house, probably a tenement. During the 1992 Phase I survey, a 100 percent surface collection (except for brick) was made of the site, and large quantities of artifacts were recovered. A central artifact concentration, which measured approximately 20 m (65.6 ft) in diameter, was observed and recorded. Based on the large quantity of materials present within the site, and the potential for subsurface deposits, the site was recommended as potentially significant; site testing and evaluation were recommended (Yakubik 1992).

The current investigations consisted of an intensive surface collection in 20 x 20 m (65.6 x 65.6 ft) collection squares, as well as the excavation of 60 shovel tests, 10 auger tests, and 6 archeological test units (Figure 45). Diagnostic and representative artifacts were recovered from the surface of the site. The central artifact concentration was observed and recorded. No temporal or functional distinction was found within the different portions of the site. Site boundaries were delineated based on the observed distribution of artifacts on the ground surface. Subsurface testing demonstrated that most of the artifacts were confined to the plowzone, with some contemporaneous artifacts extending into the upper portion of the underlying stratum. No buried cultural deposits were identified during auger testing. While the six units were clustered within and adjacent to the central artifact concentration, no archeological features or midden deposits were located. As with the historic deposits described for Site 16WBR18, the apparent dearth of intact archeological features and deposits within the site, in conjunction with the widespread distribution of similar contemporary sites in the region, suggests that additional archeological testing within the site would do little towards furthering our understanding of late nineteenth and early twentieth century tenement households in the region. The site lacks integrity, and possesses only limited research potential. Site 16WBR29 does not possess the quality of significance, as defined by the National Register of Historic Places criteria of significance. No additional archeological testing of Site 16WBR29 is recommended.

#### **The Zaunbrecher Site (16WBR39)**

The Zaunbrecher site (16WBR39) also was identified and recorded during this investigation. The site consists of a prehistoric artifact scatter located on a low ridge positioned approximately 150 m (492 ft) east of Site 16WBR26; it falls entirely outside of the planned U.S. Army Corps of Engineers project area. The site was delineated based on its surface expression, and a site map was prepared (Figure 51). Numerous prehistoric sherds and scattered lithic artifacts were observed across the ground surface and a minor field scatter of historic and modern materials also was identified. While prehistoric materials were scattered throughout the site area, two central concentrations were noted. In addition, 30 shovel tests and four auger tests were placed within the site area; no materials were recovered from these excavations. Only a sample of primarily diagnostic artifacts was recovered from the site; the remaining material was left to ease in relocating the site, should additional work be required. These artifacts indicated that the site contains Marksville, Plaquemine, and Mississippian components. The quantity of the materials present and the size of the site suggest that Site 16WBR39 may contain the remains of a village or hamlet. Since the site fell outside of the current project area, and it will not be impacted by planned U.S. Army Corps of Engineers construction, an insufficient amount of archeological testing was conducted within the site to properly assess

it. Site 16WBR39 should be considered a potentially significant cultural resource; it should be evaluated if it becomes threatened by further construction.



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#### PERSONAL COMMUNICATIONS

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## **APPENDIX I**

### **SCOPE OF WORK**

November 6, 1992

**SCOPE OF SERVICES**  
**CONTRACT DACW29-92-D-0011**  
**DELIVERY ORDER 02**

**SUPPLEMENTAL CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS AND SITE TESTING  
FOR THE POINTE COUPEE TO ARBOROTH LEVEE ENLARGEMENT AND SEEPAGE  
CONTROL PROJECT, WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH, LOUISIANA.**

**1. Introduction**

This delivery order calls for supplemental cultural resource investigation and site testing of the Pointe Coupee Seepage Control Project Area, located on the right descending bank of the Mississippi River in West Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana (Enclosure 1). The work will consist of a cultural resources survey along unsurveyed portions of the project area and site testing. An initial survey of the project area identified a total of six sites with prehistoric components (16WBR18, 16WBR19, 16WBR20, 16WBR23, 16WBR26, 16WBR38) and one historic site (16WBR29) warranting additional investigations. Project design modifications have eliminated site 16WBR23 from the project area, Site 16WBR38 was identified outside of the project impact area. No additional work will be conducted at these two sites at this time. This research will be designed to inventory all sites within the modified project reach, establish significance of all sites, and provide comprehensive draft and final reports of investigation for the study. The contract period for this delivery order is 149 days.

In preparing a proposal for this delivery order, the Contractor will present a research design for field investigations which takes into account prior research, and the potential project impacts to previously recorded archeological sites.

**2. Study Area**

The project is located in a rural area on the west (right descending) bank of the Mississippi River in West Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana. The project area is situated on the landside of the main Mississippi River levee (Enclosure 1).

**3. Background Information**

Survey of the Pointe Coupee Seepage Control Project was conducted by Earth Search Inc. in 1992. During the survey a total of 6 prehistoric and 1 historic sites were identified and recommended for additional research. Upon completion of the survey the project was modified to include approximately 1,230 m of new drainage ditches. Other drainage ditches were deleted from the project. In addition, plans to enlarge Tiger Bayou were

eliminated, and work along Bayou Clause is now restricted to the outfall areas along the intersecting drainage ditches that will be widened or enlarged.

Comprehensive background studies have already been completed as reported in the draft report entitled Cultural Resources Survey of Mississippi River Levee and Revetment Projects, M-270.2 to 246.0-R. Pertinent sections of this report are included as Enclosure 2.

#### **4. Study Requirements**

The work to be performed by the Contractor will be divided into three phases. Phase 1 will consist of a literature search and records review; Phase 2 will consist of intensive survey and site assessment; and Phase 3 will consist of data analyses and report preparation.

a. Phase 1: Literature Search and Records Review. The Contractor shall commence, upon work item award, with a literature, map, and records review specific to the project area. This phase shall include a review of the literature provided during previous research as an initial point of departure for more in depth background research. This phase will include, but not be limited to review of historic maps, the State Archeologist's site and standing structure files, the National Register of Historic Places, geological and geomorphological data, archeological reports, historic archives, and public records.

At a minimum, the literature and records review will establish the distribution of archeological sites in the vicinity and their proximity to the study area; identify previously recorded sites, standing structures, National Register of Historic Places properties and National Landmarks in proximity to the project reach; provide national, regional and local context for assessing the historical, architectural and archeological significance of cultural resources located in the project area; and predict where resources may be expected within the project area. Economic and social trends, geomorphological data, major natural events, and all previous construction affecting land use patterns and the state of preservation of known or predicted resources will be analyzed and presented in terms of the specific project area. The Contractor will consult with the COR to review recommendations prior to initiating fieldwork.

b. Phase 2: Field Investigations and Site Assessment. Field investigations shall commence within 20 days of award of the delivery order. Field investigations will be performed in accordance with an acceptable research design, formulated in recognition of all prior investigations in the study area and surrounding region, and will include subsurface testing and evaluation of identified resources against the National Register of Historic Places criteria of significance (36 CFR 60.4). The field investigations will provide adequate information to seek determinations of eligibility from the Keeper of the National Register, and will enumerate project effects on each resource located within the study

area. The evaluation will be conducted utilizing current professional standards and guidelines including, but not limited to:

the National Park Service's National Register Bulletin 15 entitled, "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation";

the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation as published in the Federal Register on September 29, 1983;

Louisiana's Comprehensive Archaeological Plan, dated October 1, 1983;

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's regulation 36 CFR Part 800 entitled, "Protection of Historic Properties".

The investigations will be conducted to augment the results of previous surveys conducted in the area. The field methods will be in accordance with the contractor's research design. Any modifications, based on the results of Phase 1 research, will be subject to approval by the COR. The Contractor will include subsurface sample augering in the investigation methodology to locate buried sites or cultural strata, where appropriate.

All areas investigated and all sites tested within project boundaries will be recorded (in ink) to scale on the appropriate 7.5 minute quadrangle and aerial mosaic project maps. The quadrangle maps will be used to illustrate site forms. A set of the project maps along with copies of the Louisiana State site forms and updates showing the location and limits of all sites identified and the location of all excavations will be returned to the COR upon completion of the fieldwork. (See 5a. below).

Up to seven sites will be tested to assess their National Register eligibility. This includes the five previously recorded sites 16WBR18, 16WBR19, 16WBR20, 16WBR26, 16WBR29, and two newly discovered sites. These sites will be sufficiently tested using appropriate excavation techniques (shovel tests, auger tests, 1 X 1 m units, 1 X 2 m units, etc.) to determine and record site size, depth of deposit, stratigraphy, cultural association, function, approximate date of occupation, and condition. Site boundaries, activity areas, and all excavations at sites will be referenced from a site datum and measured and mapped to scale. All scaled field maps will accurately reference grid locations and elevations with respect to an established site datum. Project design features and survey station tie-ins will be located and identified with proximity to the illustrated work area. State site forms will be completed for any newly recorded sites identified during these investigations. Up to two newly recorded archeological sites will be investigated under this order. Should the survey fail to locate two new sites requiring testing, the balance of this work effort will be applied to archeological investigations at the five known sites within the project area. The Contractor will be responsible for keeping

the COR informed of the progress and results of the survey. Any re-allocation of the work effort must be coordinated with and approved by the COR.

c. Phase 3: Analyses and Report Preparation. All survey and testing data will be analyzed using currently acceptable scientific methods. The Contractor shall catalog all artifacts, samples, specimens, photographs, drawings, etc., utilizing the format currently employed by the Louisiana State Archeologist. The catalog system will include site and provenience designations.

All literature, map search, field and laboratory data will be integrated to produce a single, graphically illustrated, scientifically acceptable draft report discussing the project as a whole. All sites located within the reach will be related in text and tabular form to the appropriate project features for accurate future reference. The Contractor will complete and file state site forms with the Office of the Louisiana State Archeologist and cite the resulting state-assigned site numbers in all draft and final reports of this investigation. The Contractor shall provide justification of the rationale used and a detailed explanation of why each resource does or does not meet the National Register significance criteria (36 CFR 60.4). For each resource recommended as eligible to the National Register and assessed to be impacted by construction, the Contractor shall recommend specific mitigation alternatives and complete the necessary National Register forms. Inferential statements and conclusions will be supported by field, map or archival data. It will not be sufficient to make significance recommendations based solely upon the basis of assumed site condition, artifact content, or the presence or absence of features.

## **5. Reports.**

a. Monthly Progress Reports. One copy of a brief and concise statement of progress shall be submitted with and for the same period as the monthly billing voucher throughout the duration of the delivery order. These reports, which may be in letter form, should summarize all work performed, information gained, or problems encountered during the preceding month. A concise statement and graphic presentation of the Contractor's assessment of the monthly and cumulative percentage of total work completed by task shall be included each month. The monthly report should also note difficulties, if any, in meeting the contract schedule.

b. Draft and Final Reports. The draft and final reports shall include all data and documentation required by National Register Bulletin 16 and 36 CFR 60-63 to prepare requests for Determination of Eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places for those sites recommended by the Contractor as significant. These reports will include recommendations for appropriate mitigation procedures for each significant cultural resource.

Five copies of a draft report using double spacing, integrating all phases of this investigation will be submitted to the COR for review and comment 54 days after the date of the order. The final report shall follow the format set forth in MIL-STD-847A with the

following exceptions: (1) separate, soft, durable, wrap-around covers will be used instead of self covers; (2) page size shall be 8-1/2 x 11 inches with 1-inch margins; (3) the reference format of American Antiquity will be used. Spelling shall be in accordance with the U.S. Government Printing Office Style Manual dated January 1973.

The COR will provide all review comments to the Contractor within 49 days after receipt of the draft reports (125 days after date of order). Upon receipt of the review comments on the draft report, the Contractor shall incorporate or resolve all comments and submit one preliminary copy of the final report to the COR within 14 days (139 days after date of order). Upon approval of the preliminary final report by the COR, the Contractor will submit one reproducible master copy, one copy on floppy diskette, 35 copies of the final report, and all separate appendices to the COR within 149 days after date of order. A copy of the Scope of Services shall be bound as an appendix with the Final Report.

In order to preclude vandalism, the draft and final reports shall not contain specific locations of archeological sites.

## **APPENDIX II**

### **MATERIAL RECOVERED DURING ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS**

**SITE 16WBR18**

**SITE 16WBR19**

**SITE 16WBR20**

**SITE 16WBR26**

**SITE 16WBR29**

**SITE 16WBR39**



**SITE 16WBR18**

**FAUNAL REMAINS  
RECOVERED FROM  
SITE 16WBR18**

Faunal Remains Recovered from Site 16WBR18.

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	FAUNAL TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	CT
137	N0820 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Miscellaneous Shell	Unidentified		1
138	N0850 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Mammals	Mammalia (Medium to Large Mammal)	Long bone frag.; sawn; burned	1
138	N0850 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Mammals	Mammalia (Medium to Large Mammal)	Long bone frag.; unid. cut marks; burned; rodent gnaw.	1
138	N0850 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Mammals	Sus scrofa tooth/teeth (Pig)	Premolar (P); Extensive visible wear; part. burned	1
138	N0850 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Miscellaneous Shell	Conch		2
182	N0970 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Miscellaneous Shell	Unidentified	Very small	1
147	N1000 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Miscellaneous Shell	Conch		1
105	S.T. N0850 E1000	Surface Collection	Mammals	Sus scrofa tooth/teeth (Pig)	Molar (M); no visible wear; partially burned	1

**HISTORIC MATERIALS  
RECOVERED FROM  
SITE 16WBR18**

Historic Materials Recovered from Site 16WBR18.

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	CT
126	N0610 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Miscellaneous Hardware	Wire	Tiny fragment	1
127	N0640 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		1
128	N0670 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		2
128	N0670 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Tooled Lip (Glass)	Very Pale light green/aqua/gray Fragment	Lip/rim shard	1
128	N0670 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Very Pale light green/aqua/gray Fragment	Neck shard	1
128	N0670 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Body shard	1
128	N0670 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Bluish-Green Fragment(s)	Body shard; ribs on exterior	1
128	N0670 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Miscellaneous Hardware	Wire	Possible wire nail shaft	1
167	N0700 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Undecorated Porcelain, hard shard(s)	Body/handle shard; cup/mug	1
167	N0700 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Ironstone	White Undecorated shard(s)	Body shard	1
167	N0700 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain shard(s)	Body shard	1
167	N0700 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		1
129	N0700 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain shard(s)	Body shard; plate/bowl	2
129	N0700 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Ironstone	Molded shard(s)	Basal shard	1
129	N0700 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Molded, hard shard(s)	Rim shard; shallow flutes on exterior; cup	1
129	N0700 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Undecorated Porcelain, hard shard(s)	Body shard; cup/bowl	1
129	N0700 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Body shard	1
129	N0700 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Very Pale light green/aqua/gray Fragment	Body shard	1
129	N0700 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Colorless Fragment(s)	Body shard; angular section	1
129	N0700 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Lid Liner	Milk Glass Fragment(s)	Rim shard	1
129	N0700 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Miscellaneous Hardware	Unidentified	Cast; one raised ridge	1
129	N0700 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Miscellaneous Hardware	Flat Iron	Unidentified	1
129	N0700 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Metal	Unidentified Iron Object(s)		1
129	N0700 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Metal		Probable cut nail	1

Historic Materials Recovered from Site 16WBR18, continued

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	CT
129	N0700 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Synthetic Clothing Items	Misc. Rubber Clothing	Unidentified fabric; black	1
150	N0730 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Molded, hard sherd(s)	Basal sherd; bowl	1
150	N0730 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Unidentified Overglaze Decoration, Hard	Rim sherd; polychrome decorated exterior; cup/mug	1
150	N0730 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Rim sherd; plate/bowl	1
150	N0730 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Body sherd; plate/bowl	1
150	N0730 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Overglazed Transfer-Printed sherd(s)	Basal sherd; plate; polychrome floral decor.	1
150	N0730 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Basal sherd; unidentified Royal Arms mark	1
150	N0730 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Flow Blue sherd(s)	Body sherd; decorated exterior	1
150	N0730 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Domestic Brown Stoneware	Salt-Glaze on Buff sherd(s)	Rim sherd	1
150	N0730 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Domestic Gray Stoneware	Lead glaze	Basal sherd; dark brown glazed interior	1
150	N0730 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		1
150	N0730 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Lip (Glass)	Cobalt Blue Fragment(s)	Bottle; lip/rim/neck sherd; threaded lip	1
150	N0730 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Tooled Lip (Glass)	Very Pale light green/aqua/gray Fragment	Lip/rim/neck shards; very light green	2
150	N0730 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Very Pale light green/aqua/gray Fragment	Body sherd; very light aqua	1
150	N0730 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Post Bottom Mold (Glass)	Aqua Fragment(s)	Basal sherd; "PAT D AUG 6.../H..." on bottom	1
150	N0730 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Olive Fragment(s)	Body sherd	1
150	N0730 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Body shards	2
150	N0730 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Machine-made Glass	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Mold seam	1
150	N0730 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass	Milk Glass Fragment(s)	Body sherd	1

Historic Materials Recovered from Site 16WBR18, continued

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	CT
150	N0730 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Clothing (Ceramics, Historic)	Porcelain Button(s)	Four holes in center	2
150	N0730 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Wire Common Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		1
150	N0730 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Projectile Parts	Shotgun Shell Centerfire	12 gauge	1
130	N0730 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Ironstone	White Undecorated sherd(s)	Body sherd	1
130	N0730 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Ironstone	Overglaze Transfer-Printed Sherd(s)	Lid to teapot; polychrome	1
130	N0730 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Rim sherd; plate/bowl/cup	4
130	N0730 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Molded sherd(s)	Rim sherd; plate/bowl	3
130	N0730 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Basal sherd	1
130	N0730 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Late Polychrome (Hand-painted) sherd(s)	Body sherd; stipple technique	1
130	N0730 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Body sherd	1
130	N0730 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Yellowware	Plain sherd(s)	Four holes in center	1
130	N0730 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Clothing (Ceramics, Historic)	Porcelain Button(s)		1
130	N0730 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Activities, Toys	Figurine(s)	Porcelain nude	1
130	N0730 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Activities, Toys	Figurine(s)	Porcelain fragment of head with hair	1
130	N0730 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Activities, Toys	Earthenware marble(s)	Fragment	1
130	N0730 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		1
130	N0730 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Tooled Lip (Glass)	Very Pale light green/aqua/gray Fragment	Lip/rim shards; crown finish	2
130	N0730 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Tooled Lip (Glass)	Very Pale light green/aqua/gray Fragment	Rim/neck shard	1
130	N0730 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Aqua Fragment(s)	Body shards	2
130	N0730 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Very Pale light green/aqua/gray Fragment	Body shards	2
130	N0730 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Body shards	4
130	N0730 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Body shard; molded exterior	1
130	N0730 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Amber Fragment(s)	Body shard	1

Historic Materials Recovered from Site 16WBR18, continued

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	CT
130	N0730 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Amber Fragment(s)	Body sherd; embossed exterior	1
130	N0730 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Blue Fragment(s)	Body sherd	1
130	N0730 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Glass Lid	Milk Glass Fragment(s)	Rim sherd	1
130	N0730 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass	Milk Glass Fragment(s)	Body sherd	1
130	N0730 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Telephone Insulator	Olive Fragment(s)		1
130	N0730 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Telephone Insulator	Aqua Fragment(s)		2
130	N0730 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine Cut Nail(s) w/Stamped Head	Fragment(s)		1
130	N0730 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Metal	Cut/Wrought Nail(s)	Probable cut nail	2
130	N0730 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Metal	Unidentified Iron Object(s)	Cast iron; basal fragment to pan (?)	1
130	N0730 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Other Miscellaneous Stone	Coal		1
131	N0730 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Domestic Brown Stoneware	Clear Glaze on Buff Paste sherd(s)	Brown lead glazed interior	1
131	N0730 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Basal sherd; bowl/plate	1
131	N0730 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)	Fire brick	1
131	N0730 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Body sherd; ribs on exterior	1
131	N0730 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass	Amber Fragment(s)		1
131	N0730 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Other Miscellaneous Stone	Coal		1
164	N0760 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Basal sherd	1
164	N0760 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Basal sherd; unidentified makers mark	1
164	N0760 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Unscaloped, imp. rim sherd(s)	Rim sherd; blue	1
164	N0760 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Amber Fragment(s)	Body sherd	2
164	N0760 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Amber Fragment(s)	Basal sherd	1
164	N0760 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Body sherd	1
164	N0760 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Tooled Lip (Glass)	Colorless Fragment(s)	Lip/rim/neck sherd	1



Historic Materials Recovered from Site 16WBR18, continued

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	CT
164	N0760 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Tooled Lip (Glass)	Aqua Fragment(s)	Lip/rim sherd; large mouth jar	1
164	N0760 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Miscellaneous Hardware	Flat iron	Unidentified fragment	1
164	N0760 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Miscellaneous Hardware	Washer(s)	2 3/8" (5.9c:n) diameter	1
132	N0760 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Applique Porcelain sherd(s)	Rim sherd; applique on exterior	1
132	N0760 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Undecorated Porcelain, hard sherd(s)	Basal sherd	1
132	N0760 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Domestic Brown Stoneware	Unidentified sherd(s)	Dark black glaze on ext./int. on buff	1
132	N0760 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Rim sherd; bowl/plate	1
132	N0760 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Basal sherd; foot ring; bowl	1
132	N0760 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Flow Blue sherd(s)	Body sherd	1
132	N0760 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Basal sherd; plate/bowl	2
132	N0760 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Ironstone	White Undecorated sherd(s)	Basal sherd; plate/bowl	1
132	N0760 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Molded sherd(s)	Basal sherd	1
132	N0760 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Basal sherd; unidentified makers mark	1
132	N0760 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Unscaloped, imp. rim sherd(s)	Rim sherd; blue decoration	2
132	N0760 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Buff-Bodied Earthenware	Brown Lead Glaze sherd(s)	Glaze on interior and exterior	1
132	N0760 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Furniture	Agate Door Knob(s)	Small fragment; brown glazed exterior	1
132	N0760 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Activities, Toys	Toy, dish	Toy teacup	1
132	N0760 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Tooled Lip (Glass)	Very Pale light green/aqua/gray Fragment	Lip/rim	1
132	N0760 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Molded Technique Unknown (Glass)	Very Pale light green/aqua/gray Fragment	Bottle; mold seam	1
132	N0760 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Tooled Lip (Glass)	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Lip/rim/neck	1
132	N0760 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Base (Glass)	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Mold seam; suction scar	1

Historic Materials Recovered from Site 16WBR18, continued

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	CT
132	N0760 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Molded Technique Unknown (Glass)	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Body shard	2
132	N0760 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Tooled Lip (Glass)	Amber Fragment(s)	Lip/rim shard	1
132	N0760 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Molded Technique Unknown (Glass)	Amber Fragment(s)	Body shard	1
132	N0760 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Molded Technique Unknown (Glass)	Olive Fragment(s)	Body shard	1
132	N0760 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Very Pale light green/aqua/gray Fragment	One basal shard; very light green	2
132	N0760 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Molded Technique Unknown (Glass)	Colorless Fragment(s)	Body shard	1
132	N0760 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Table Glassware	Tumbler Fragment(s)	Rim shard; triangle pattern embossed on ext.; aqua	1
132	N0760 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Clothing (Ceramics, Historic)	Porcelain Button(s)	Four holes in center; fluted rim	1
132	N0760 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine Cut Nail(s) w/Stamped Head	Fragment(s)		1
132	N0760 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Metal	Cut/Wrought Nail(s)	Probable cut nail	1
133	N0760 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Ironstone	White Undecorated sherd(s)	One rim shard; two body sherds	3
133	N0760 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Ironstone	White Undecorated sherd(s)	Basal shard; Royal Arms mark with "WARRANTED"	1
133	N0760 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Rim shard	1
133	N0760 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Tooled Lip (Glass)	Very Pale light green/aqua/gray Fragment	Lip/rim/neck; very light blue	1
133	N0760 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Molded Technique Unknown (Glass)	Amber Fragment(s)	Body shard	2
133	N0760 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Molded Technique Unknown (Glass)	Olive Fragment(s)	Body shard	1
133	N0760 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Molded Technique Unknown (Glass)	Dark Green Fragment(s)	Body shard	1
133	N0760 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Body sherds	3

Historic Materials Recovered from Site 16WBR18, continued

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	CT
133	N0760 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Base (Glass)	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Ribbed pattern on bottom; ribs on side of vessel	1
133	N0760 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Clothing (Ceramics, Historic)	Porcelain Button(s)	Four holes in center	1
133	N0760 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Furniture Metal	Knob(s)	Brass with iron fastener in center	1
156	N0790 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Domestic Brown Stoneware	Clear Glaze on Butt Paste sherd(s)	Body sherd	1
156	N0790 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Undecorated Porcelain, hard sherd(s)	Body sherd; cup/mug	1
156	N0790 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Undecorated Porcelain, hard sherd(s)	Basal sherd; plate/bowl	1
156	N0790 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Porcellaneous Ware sherd(s)	Body sherd; blue bands on exterior	1
156	N0790 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Flow Blue sherd(s)	Basal sherd; molded interior; poss pearlware	1
156	N0790 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Unscaloped, imp. rim sherd(s)	Rim sherd; blue	1
156	N0790 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Annular sherd(s)	Rim sherd; white bands on gray-green field, ext.	1
156	N0790 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Ceramics	Unidentified Earthenware sherd(s)	No glaze; worn	1
156	N0790 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Amber Fragment(s)	Basal sherd	1
156	N0790 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Amber Fragment(s)	Body sherd	1
156	N0790 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Dark Green Fragment(s)	Body sherd	1
156	N0790 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Body sherd	2
156	N0790 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Very Pale light green/aqua/gray Fragment	Body sherd; " ...R.C..../AM..."	1
156	N0790 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass	Milk Glass Fragment(s)	Body sherd	1
156	N0790 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Clothing (Ceramics, Historic)	Porcelain Button(s)	Four holes in center	2
156	N0790 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Clothing (Ceramics, Historic)	Porcelain Button(s)	Two holes in center	1
170	N0790 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Domestic Gray Stoneware	Gray Salt-Glaze w/Brown Lead Glaze Int.	Body sherd	1

Historic Materials Recovered from Site 16WBR18, continued

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	CT
170	N0790 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Late Polychrome (Hand-painted) sherd(s)	Rim sherd; black band int./red, green, black ext.	1
170	N0790 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Body sherd	1
170	N0790 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass	Milk Glass Fragment(s)	Body sherd, molded exterior	1
170	N0790 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine Cut Nail(s) w/Stamped Head	Fragment(s)	3 3/8" (8.7cm)	1
134	N0790 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Undecorated Porcelain, hard sherd(s)	Rim sherd; unidentified function	1
134	N0790 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Undecorated Porcelain, hard sherd(s)	Rim sherd; possible toy teapot fragment	1
134	N0790 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Undecorated Porcelain, hard sherd(s)	Basal sherd; bowl/cup	1
134	N0790 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Imported Brown Stoneware	Buff-Bodied Ginger Beer	Body sherd; salt glazed exterior	1
134	N0790 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Imported Brown Stoneware	Buff-Bodied Ginger Beer	Body sherd; yellow/brown exterior glaze	1
134	N0790 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Domestic Gray Stoneware	Lead glaze	Ink well fragment; brown glaze	1
134	N0790 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Basal sherd; unidentified makers mark	1
134	N0790 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Ironstone	White Undecorated sherd(s)	Basal sherd	1
134	N0790 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Basal sherds	2
134	N0790 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Rim sherd	1
134	N0790 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Unscaloped, imp. rim sherd(s)	Rim sherd; blue	2
134	N0790 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Body sherd	1
134	N0790 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Handle sherd	1
134	N0790 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Underglazed Hand-painted sherd(s)	Body sherd; purple interior	1
134	N0790 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Annular sherd(s)	Brown/green bands on a white exterior	1
134	N0790 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Annular sherd(s)	Rim sherd; blue exterior	1
134	N0790 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Miscellaneous Architectural	Mortar		1

Historic Materials Recovered from Site 16WBR18, continued

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	CT
134	N0790 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Tobacco Pipes	Other Clay Bowl(s)	Near rim; brown color	1
134	N0790 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Body shard	1
134	N0790 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Aqua Fragment(s)	Body shards; one basal shard	3
134	N0790 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Very Pale light green/aqua/gray Fragment	Body shards	2
134	N0790 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Amber Fragment(s)	Body shards	2
134	N0790 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Colorless Fragment(s)	Body shards	1
134	N0790 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Tooled Lip (Glass)	Dark Green Fragment(s)	Rim/lip shard	1
134	N0790 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass	Milk Glass Fragment(s)	Thick; molded	1
134	N0790 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Projectile Parts	Generic Bullet	Conical section; 36 caliber revolver	1
135	N0790 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Basal sherd; bowl/plate	1
135	N0790 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Yellowware	Dipped/Annular sherd(s)	Blue splatter on white field exterior	1
135	N0790 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Activities, Toys	Doll Part	Porcelain leg; "3" on side	1
135	N0790 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		1
135	N0790 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Olive Fragment(s)	Body shard	1
135	N0790 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Table Glassware	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Rim shard	1
135	N0790 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Miscellaneous Hardware	Washer(s)		1
135	N0790 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Metal	Cut/Wrought Nail(s)		1
135	N0790 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Personal Stone	Whet Rock		1
135	N0820 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Domestic Brown Stoneware	Lead-Glazed sherd(s)	Dark brown lead glazed interior and exterior	1
135	N0820 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Ironstone	White Undecorated sherd(s)	Rim sherd; plate/bowl	1
135	N0820 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Ironstone	White Undecorated sherd(s)	Rim sherd; vase	1
135	N0820 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Rim sherd; cup/mug	1
135	N0820 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Rim sherd; plate/platter	1

Historic Materials Recovered from Site 16WBR18, continued

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	CT
155	N0820 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Late Transfer-Printed sherd(s)	Body sherd; stipple decor. in green ink on int.	1
155	N0820 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Body sherd; plate/bowl	1
155	N0820 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Overglazed Transfer-Printed sherd(s)	Body sherd; polychrome floral; plate/bowl	1
155	N0820 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Molded sherd(s)	Body sherd; molded; vertical ribs on exterior	1
155	N0820 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Basal sherd; bowl	1
155	N0820 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Annular sherd(s)	Basal sherd; yellow band on interior	1
155	N0820 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Scalloped Rim, imp. bud sherd(s)	Rim sherd; blue	1
155	N0820 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Basal sherd; Royal Arms mark; B.P. Co.	1
155	N0820 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Yellowware	Plain sherd(s)	Body sherd	1
155	N0820 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Activities, Toys	Doll Part	Porcelain arm/leg fragment	1
155	N0820 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Ceramics	Unidentified Porcelain Sherd(s)	Spall	1
155	N0820 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Dark Green Fragment(s)	Near base	1
155	N0820 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Olive Fragment(s)	Body shards	2
155	N0820 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Amber Fragment(s)	Body shards	1
155	N0820 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Body shards	2
155	N0820 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Neck shard	1
155	N0820 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Very Pale light green/aqua/gray Fragment	Body sherd; very light aqua	1
155	N0820 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Panel Bottle Fragment(s)	Body sherd; very light aqua	1
155	N0820 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Depression Glass	Blue Fragment(s)	Body shard	1
155	N0820 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Pressed Glass	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Body shard	1
155	N0820 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Clothing (Ceramics, Historic)	Porcelain Button(s)	Four holes in center	1

Historic Materials Recovered from Site 16WBR18, continued

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	CT
155	N0820 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		1
155	N0820 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Wire Common Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		2
155	N0820 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Miscellaneous Hardware	Hook (Generic)	Shaft is broken	1
155	N0820 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Other Miscellaneous Stone	Coal Slag	Small	1
136	N0820 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Overglaze Porcelain, hard sherd(s)	Body sherd; red floral	1
136	N0820 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Undecorated Porcelain, hard sherd(s)	Body sherd	1
136	N0820 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Undecorated Porcelain, hard sherd(s)	Body sherd; "g" imprinted on interior	1
136	N0820 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Imported Brown Stoneware	Buff-Bodied Ginger Beer	Body sherds; yellow/brown glaze on exterior	2
136	N0820 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Imported Brown Stoneware	Buff-Bodied Ginger Beer	Body sherds; clear glazed exterior	3
136	N0820 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Domestic Brown Stoneware	Clear Glaze on Buff Paste sherd(s)	Dark brown glazed interior	1
136	N0820 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Domestic Gray Stoneware	Gray Salt-Glaze w/Brown Lead Glaze Int.	Basal sherd	1
136	N0820 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Ironstone	White Undecorated sherd(s)	Body sherd	1
136	N0820 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Ironstone	White Undecorated sherd(s)	Rim sherd	1
136	N0820 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Basal sherds	2
136	N0820 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Ironstone	White Undecorated sherd(s)	Handle sherd	1
136	N0820 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Body sherd	1
136	N0820 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Unscaloped, imp. rim sherd(s)	Rim sherd; blue	1
136	N0820 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Annular sherd(s)	One rim sherd	2
136	N0820 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Flow Blue sherd(s)	Rim sherd; decorated interior	1
136	N0820 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Buff-Bodied Earthenware	Brown Lead Glaze sherd(s)	Brown glaze on interior and exterior	1
136	N0820 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Activities, Toys	Toy, Porcelain Marble	Unglazed	1
136	N0820 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Architecture (Ceramics, Historic)	Ceramic Electrical Insulator		1
136	N0820 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		2

Historic Materials Recovered from Site 16WBR18, continued

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	CT
136	N0820 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Depression Glass	Blue Fragment(s)	Body shard	1
136	N0820 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass	Milk Glass Fragment(s)	Body shard; ribs on exterior	1
136	N0820 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Aqua Fragment(s)	Body shard	1
136	N0820 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Very Pale light green/aqua/gray Fragment	Possible tooled lip; very light green	1
136	N0820 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Light Green Fragment(s)	Body shards	2
136	N0820 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Colorless Fragment(s)	Basal shard	1
136	N0820 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Colorless Fragment(s)	Body shard	1
136	N0820 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Amber Fragment(s)	Body shard	1
136	N0820 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Cobalt Blue Fragment(s)	Body shard	1
136	N0820 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Dark Green Fragment(s)	Body shards	3
136	N0820 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Olive Fragment(s)	Body shards	1
136	N0820 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Knob to cover/lid	1
136	N0820 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Lip (Glass)	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Lip/rim shard; threaded lip	1
136	N0820 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Shoulder/neck shard	1
136	N0820 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Tooled Lip (Glass)	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Lip/rim shard	1
136	N0820 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Not a bottle; unidentified; molded	1
136	N0820 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Body shard	1
136	N0820 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Clothing (Ceramics, Historic)	Porcelain Button(s)	Four holes in center; half	1
180	N0820 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Light Green Fragment(s)	Basal shard; circular section	1
137	N0820 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Undecorated Porcelain, hard shard(s)	Basal shard; saucer	1
137	N0820 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Undecorated Porcelain, hard shard(s)	Body shard	1
137	N0820 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Undecorated Porcelain, hard shard(s)	Body shard	1



Historic Materials Recovered from Site 16WBR18, continued

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	CT
137	N0820 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Molded sherd(s)	Body sherd; molding on exterior	1
137	N0820 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Molded sherd(s)	Rim sherd; molding on interior	1
137	N0820 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		1
137	N0820 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Neck sherd, mold seam	1
137	N0820 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Body sherd	1
137	N0820 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Colorless Fragment(s)	Body shards	2
137	N0820 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Very Pale light green/aqua/gray Fragment	Neck sherd; very light aqua	1
137	N0820 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Very Pale light green/aqua/gray Fragment	Body shards; very light aqua	2
137	N0820 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Colorless Fragment(s)	Body sherd; molded ribs on exterior	1
137	N0820 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine Cut Nail(s) w/Stamped Head	Fragment(s)		1
137	N0820 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Wire Common Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		1
138	N0850 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Undecorated Porcelain, hard sherd(s)	Rim sherd; cup/bowl/saucer	3
138	N0850 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Imported Brown Stoneware	Buff-Bodied Ginger Beer	Body sherd; clear glaze exterior	1
138	N0850 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Domestic Brown Stoneware	Clear Glaze on Buff Paste sherd(s)	Body sherd; dark brown glazed interior	1
138	N0850 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Domestic Brown Stoneware	Brown Lead Glaze on Buff	Body sherd; light brown exterior, brown interior	1
138	N0850 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Domestic Brown Stoneware	Brown Lead Glaze on Buff	Body sherd; brown exterior, dark brown interior	1
138	N0850 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Domestic Brown Stoneware	Lead-Glazed sherd(s)	Body sherd; reddish brown int. and ext.	1
138	N0850 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Domestic Brown Stoneware	Brown Lead Glaze on Buff	Rim sherd; brown interior and exterior; jug	1

Historic Materials Recovered from Site 16WBR18, continued

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	CT
138	N0850 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Basal sherds; bowls/plates	4
138	N0850 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Body sherd	1
138	N0850 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Rim sherds; cups/bowls	2
138	N0850 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Late Blue Hand-painted sherd(s)	Body sherd; decorated exterior	1
138	N0850 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Rim sherd; lid/cover	1
138	N0850 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Handle/body sherd; cup/mug	1
138	N0850 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Basal sherd; unidentified makers mark	1
138	N0850 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Basal sherd; unidentified makers mark	1
138	N0850 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Unscaloped, imp. rim sherd(s)	Rim sherd; blue	1
138	N0850 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Late Transfer-Printed sherd(s)	Basal sherd; stipple technique in green	1
138	N0850 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Molded sherd(s)	Rim sherd	1
138	N0850 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Molded sherd(s)	Rim sherd; lid/cover	1
138	N0850 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Annular sherd(s)	Body sherd; blue bands on white	1
138	N0850 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Yellowware	Dipped/Annular sherd(s)	Body sherd; white bands on yellow	1
138	N0850 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Activities, Toys	Toy, dish	Toy teacup	1
138	N0850 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Activities, Toys	Figurine(s)	Unidentified fragments	2
138	N0850 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Ceramics	Burned White Body sherd(s)	Body sherd	1
138	N0850 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)	Fire brick	1
138	N0850 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Table Glassware	Unidentified Tableglass Fragment(s)	Colorless; possible etched/ground exterior	1
138	N0850 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Amber Fragment(s)	Body sherd; unidentified writing; "...T"	1
138	N0850 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Tooled Lip (Glass)	Amber Fragment(s)	Lip/rim/neck sherd	1
138	N0850 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Cobalt Blue Fragment(s)	Body sherd	1
138	N0850 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Light Green Fragment(s)	Body sherd	1

Historic Materials Recovered from Site 16WBR18, continued

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	CT
138	N0850 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Olive Fragment(s)	Body shard	1
138	N0850 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Dark Green Fragment(s)	Body shard	1
138	N0850 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Very Pale light green/aqua/gray Fragment	Basal sherds	2
138	N0850 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Very Pale light green/aqua/gray Fragment	Body shard; unidentified writing. "...LLS"	1
138	N0850 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Very Pale light green/aqua/gray Fragment	Body shard	4
138	N0850 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Rim shard; large cover/lid	1
138	N0850 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Rim shard; possible tooled lip	1
138	N0850 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Body sherds	3
138	N0850 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass	Milk Glass Fragment(s)	Rim shard; thick	1
138	N0850 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass	Milk Glass Fragment(s)	Rim shard	1
138	N0850 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass	Colored Milk Glass Fragment(s)	Body shard	1
138	N0850 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Clothing (Ceramics, Historic)	Porcelain Button(s)	Four holes in center	1
138	N0850 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine Cut Nail(s) w/Stamped Head	Fragment(s)		3
138	N0850 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Misc. Metal Clothing Items	Snaps	Copper; 3 embossed stars, unident. writing on top	1
139	N0850 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Undecorated Porcelain, hard sherd(s)	Rim shard; bowl/cup	1
139	N0850 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Undecorated Porcelain, hard sherd(s)	Body shard	1
139	N0850 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Rim shard; bowl	1
139	N0850 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Body shard	1
139	N0850 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Basal shard; Royal Arms mark; B.P. Co.	1
139	N0850 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Molded sherd(s)	Rim shard; embossed dots on interior	1
139	N0850 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Basal sherds; plates/bowls	2

Historic Materials Recovered from Site 16WBR18, continued

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	CT
139	N0850 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Late Transfer-Printed sherd(s)	Handle/body sherd; decoration in green ink on ext.	1
139	N0850 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Annular sherd(s)	Body sherd; brown bands on white bowl	1
139	N0850 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Roofing Materials	Slate, Roofing		1
139	N0850 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Dark Green Fragment(s)	Basal sherd	1
139	N0850 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Olive Fragment(s)	Body sherd	1
139	N0850 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Amber Fragment(s)	Body sherd	1
139	N0850 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Very Pale light green/aqua/gray Fragment	Body sherd; mold seam; very light aqua	1
139	N0850 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Basal sherd; one circular section	2
139	N0850 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Body sherd	1
139	N0850 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Tooled Lip (Glass)	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Lip/rim sherd	1
139	N0850 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Glass Lid	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Faceted knob for cover/lid	1
139	N0850 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Colorless Fragment(s)	Body sherd; angular section	1
139	N0850 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Colorless Fragment(s)	Body sherd; recessed panel	1
139	N0850 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Colorless Fragment(s)	Body sherd	1
139	N0850 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Colorless Fragment(s)	Rim/neck sherd	1
139	N0850 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Lid Liner	Milk Glass Fragment(s)	Body sherd	1
139	N0850 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Clothing (Ceramics, Historic)	Porcelain Button(s)	Four holes in center; jet (black)	1
139	N0850 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Projectile Parts	Shotgun Shell Centerfire	Copper only; "12" visible on top	1
139	N0850 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Miscellaneous Hardware	Flat Iron	15/16" (2.5cm) X 6 7/16 (16.3cm); bent into hook	1

Historic Materials Recovered from Site 16WBR18, continued

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	CT
139	N0850 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Miscellaneous Hardware	Flat iron	1" (2.6cm) X 1 13/16" (4.6cm)	1
153	N0880 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Industrial Ceramics	Stoneware Drainage Pipe	Body sherd; 1 1/8" (2.9cm) thick	1
153	N0880 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		2
153	N0880 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Roofing Materials	Slate, Roofing		1
153	N0880 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Amber Fragment(s)	Body sherd	1
153	N0880 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Cobalt Blue Fragment(s)	Body sherd	1
153	N0880 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Table Glassware	Tumbler Fragment(s)	Rim sherd; rouletting on exterior	1
153	N0880 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Clothing (Ceramics, Historic)	Porcelain Button(s)	Four holes in center	1
153	N0880 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Miscellaneous Hardware	Bolt(s)	Square headed; modified end at shaft	1
162	N0880 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Molded, hard sherd(s)	Body sherd; cup/bowl	1
162	N0880 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Unidentified decoration, hard	Body sherd; decorated interior	1
162	N0880 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Domestic Brown Stoneware	Brown Lead Glaze on Buff	Body sherd; dark brown interior and exterior	1
162	N0880 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Domestic Gray Stoneware	Gray Salt-Glaze w/Brown Lead Glaze Int.	Body sherd; "...AS." in blue on exterior	1
162	N0880 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Basal sherd; plate/bowl	2
162	N0880 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Body sherds; plate bowl	6
162	N0880 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Yellowware	Dipped/Annular sherd(s)	Body sherd; brown band on exterior	1
162	N0880 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Yellowware	Dipped/Annular sherd(s)	Body sherd; clouded blue exterior	2
162	N0880 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		1
162	N0880 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Tooled Lip (Glass)	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Neck sherd	1
162	N0880 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Tooled Lip (Glass)	Very Pale light green/aqua/gray Fragment	Lip/rim sherd; very light aqua	1
162	N0880 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Cobalt Blue Fragment(s)	Body sherds	2

Historic Materials Recovered from Site 16WBR18, continued

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	CT
162	N0880 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Amber Fragment(s)	Body shards	1
162	N0880 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Colorless Fragment(s)	Body shard	1
162	N0880 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Olive Fragment(s)	Body shard	1
162	N0880 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Dark Green Fragment(s)	Basal shard	2
162	N0880 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Lid Liner	Milk Glass Fragment(s)	Rim shard; "[GE]NUINE"	1
162	N0880 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass	Milk Glass Fragment(s)	Body shard	1
162	N0880 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Miscellaneous Hardware	Flat Iron	Unidentified fragments	2
140	N0880 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Undecorated Porcelain, hard sherd(s)	Body shard; saucer	1
140	N0880 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Domestic Brown Stoneware	Brown Lead Glaze on Buff	Basal shard; light brown ext., brown int.; crack	1
140	N0880 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Domestic Brown Stoneware	Clear Glaze on Buff Paste sherd(s)	Body shard; glaze on interior and exterior	1
140	N0880 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Domestic Brown Stoneware	Clear Glazed and Albany Slipped on Buff	Body shard; clear glaze on exterior	1
140	N0880 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Basal shards; plate/bowl	2
140	N0880 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Rim shard	1
140	N0880 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Rim shard; lid/cover	1
140	N0880 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Late Transfer-Printed sherd(s)	Body shards; stipple technique	2
140	N0880 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		1
140	N0880 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Miscellaneous Architectural	Mortar		1
140	N0880 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Amber Fragment(s)	Body shards	2
140	N0880 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Body shards	2
140	N0880 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Basal shard	1
140	N0880 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Tooled Lip (Glass)	Aqua Fragment(s)	Lip/rim/neck	1
140	N0880 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Very Pale light green/aqua/gray Fragment	Body shard; very light aqua	2

Historic Materials Recovered from Site 16WBR18, continued

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	CT
140	N0880 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Very Pale light green/aqua/gray Fragment	Body shard; "...PERR..." Lea & Perrins Worcester.	1
140	N0880 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Olive Fragment(s)	2 basal shards (mend); unident. writing on bottom	4
140	N0880 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Milk Glass Fragment(s)	Body shard	1
140	N0880 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Block (thick) Construction Mater.		Wide ribs on one side and thin ribs on the other	2
140	N0880 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Clothing (Ceramics, Historic)	Porcelain Button(s)	Four holes in the center	1
141	N0880 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Undecorated Porcelain, hard shard(s)	Basal shard; bowl/plate	1
141	N0880 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Molded, hard shard(s)	Body shard; molded exterior	1
141	N0880 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Domestic Gray Stoneware	Gray Salt-Glazed, undecorated shard(s)	Body shard	1
141	N0880 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain shard(s)	Rim sherds; bowl/plate	2
141	N0880 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain shard(s)	Body shard	1
141	N0880 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Molded shard(s)	Body shard; molding exterior	1
141	N0880 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Molded shard(s)	Rim shard; vase/cup	2
141	N0880 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		2
141	N0880 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Colorless Fragment(s)	Body shard	1
141	N0880 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Body shard	1
141	N0880 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Very Pale light green/aqua/gray Fragment	Body shard; very light aqua	1
141	N0880 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Molded Fragment(s)	Body shard; unident. embossing on exterior	1
141	N0880 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Miscellaneous Hardware	Bolt(s)	3 + "	1
166	N0910 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Undecorated Porcelain, hard shard(s)	Body shard	1
166	N0910 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Domestic Brown Stoneware	Clear Glaze on Buff Paste shard(s)	Dark brown lead glaze interior	1

Historic Materials Recovered from Site 16WBR18, continued

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	CT
166	N0910 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Body sherd; plate/bowl	1
166	N0910 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Late Transfer-Printed sherd(s)	Body sherd; blue decoration on int. and ext.	1
166	N0910 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Body shards; mold seam	2
166	N0910 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Body shard	2
166	N0910 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Dark Green Fragment(s)	Basal shard	1
166	N0910 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Olive Fragment(s)	Body shards	2
166	N0910 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Amber Fragment(s)	Body shards	2
166	N0910 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Aqua Fragment(s)	Body shard	1
166	N0910 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Aqua Fragment(s)	Basal shard; probably free blown	1
166	N0910 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Colorless Fragment(s)	Body shard	1
166	N0910 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Panel Bottle Fragment(s)	Body sherd; "U..."; very light green	1
166	N0910 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Tooled Lip (Glass)	Very Pale light green/aqua/gray Fragment	Lip/rim/neck shard	1
166	N0910 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Metal	Cut/Wrought Nail(s)	Probable cut nail	1
166	N0910 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Other Miscellaneous Stone	Coal		1
179	N0910 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Molded, hard sherd(s)	Rim sherd; plate	1
179	N0910 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Activities, Toys	Earthenware marble(s)	Whole; white clay	1
179	N0910 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Activities, Toys	Doll Part	Arm/leg fragment; "2" on side; porcelain	1
179	N0910 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Tooled Lip (Glass)	Colorless Fragment(s)	Lip/rim/neck shard	1
186	N0910 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Domestic Gray Stoneware	Lead glaze	Body sherd; dark brown glaze on int./ext	1
142	N0910 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Undecorated Porcelain, hard sherd(s)	Basal sherd; bowl/plate	1
142	N0910 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Domestic Brown Stoneware	Brown Lead Glaze on Buff	Body sherd; int./ext. glazed; soft paste	1



Historic Materials Recovered from Site 16WBR18, continued

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	CT
142	N0910 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Domestic Brown Stoneware	Salt-Glaze on Buff sherd(s)	Body sherd; reddish brown slip. int.; soft paste	1
142	N0910 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Domestic Brown Stoneware	Salt-Glaze on Buff sherd(s)	Basal sherd; reddish brown slip.int.; soft paste	1
142	N0910 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Domestic Gray Stoneware	Gray Salt-Glazed, undecorated sherd(s)	Body sherd; black slipped interior	1
142	N0910 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Body sherd	1
142	N0910 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Rim sherd; cover/lid	1
142	N0910 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Late Transfer-Printed sherd(s)	Basal sherd; bowl/cup	1
142	N0910 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Unscaloped, imp. rim sherd(s)	Rim sherd; blue	1
142	N0910 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Yellowware	Plain sherd(s)	Body sherd	1
142	N0910 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Yellowware	Dipped/Annular sherd(s)	Rim sherd; grn. and brn. bands on yellow; cup/mug	1
142	N0910 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Industrial Ceramics	Stoneware Drainage Pipe	Dark brown lead glaze ext./brown lead glaze int.	1
142	N0910 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Roofing Materials	Slate, Roofing		1
142	N0910 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Base (Glass)	Amethyst Fragment(s)		1
142	N0910 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Very Pale light green/aqua/gray Fragment	Body sherd; very light aqua	1
142	N0910 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Dark Green Fragment(s)	Basal sherd	1
142	N0910 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Olive Fragment(s)	One basal sherd	2
142	N0910 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Bluish-Green Fragment(s)	Basal sherd; "...ENTE..." around bottom	1
142	N0910 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Milk Glass Fragment(s)	Rim/basal sherd; unidentified form	1
142	N0910 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass	Milk Glass Fragment(s)	Body sherd	1
142	N0910 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass	Turquoise Milk Glass Fragment(s)	Rim sherd; molded	1
142	N0910 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Misc. Metal Clothing Items	Snaps	Copper; hole in center; 5/8" (1.7cm) dia.	1
142	N0910 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Metal	Cut/Wrought Nail(s)	Probable cut nail	2

Historic Materials Recovered from Site 16WBR18, continued

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	CT
152	N0940 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Domestic Brown Stoneware	Clear Glazed and Albany Slipped on Buff	Body sherd; clear glazed exterior	1
152	N0940 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Domestic Brown Stoneware	Salt-Glaze on Buff sherd(s)	Body sherd; dark brown lead glaze interior	1
152	N0940 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Domestic Brown Stoneware	Lead-Glazed sherd(s)	Body sherd	1
152	N0940 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Domestic Brown Stoneware	Salt-Glaze on Buff sherd(s)	Basal sherd; dark red slip on interior	1
152	N0940 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Domestic Gray Stoneware	Brown Salt Glaze sherd(s)	Body sherd; dark red slip on interior	1
152	N0940 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Ironstone	White Undecorated sherd(s)	Body sherds; plate/bowl	3
152	N0940 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Ironstone	White Undecorated sherd(s)	Basal sherd; bowl	1
152	N0940 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Ironstone	White Undecorated sherd(s)	Basal sherd; Royal Arms mark; B.P. Co.	1
152	N0940 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Flow Blue sherd(s)	Basal sherd; unidentified mark on bottom	1
152	N0940 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Molded sherd(s)	Rim sherd; molded interior	1
152	N0940 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Dark Green Fragment(s)	Basal sherd	1
152	N0940 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Dark Green Fragment(s)	Body sherd	1
152	N0940 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Amber Fragment(s)	Body sherd	1
152	N0940 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Amber Fragment(s)	Basal sherd	1
152	N0940 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Aqua Fragment(s)	Body sherd; thick	1
152	N0940 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Cobalt Blue Fragment(s)	Body sherd	1
152	N0940 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Yellow Fragment(s)	Body sherd	1
152	N0940 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Tooled Lip (Glass)	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Lip/rim/neck sherd	1
152	N0940 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Basal sherd	1
152	N0940 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Body sherd; horizontal ribs	1
152	N0940 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass	Milk Glass Fragment(s)	Body sherd	1
152	N0940 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass	Green Milk Glass Fragment(s)	Body sherd	1

Historic Materials Recovered from Site 16WBR18, continued

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	CT
152	N0940 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Clothing (Ceramics, Historic)	Porcelain Button(s)	Four holes in center	1
143	N0940 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Undecorated Porcelain, hard sherd(s)	Rim sherd; bowl/cup	1
143	N0940 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Molded, hard sherd(s)	Body sherd; molded interior	1
143	N0940 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Domestic Brown Stoneware	Clear Glaze on Buff Paste sherd(s)	Body sherd; dark brown interior	1
143	N0940 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Domestic Brown Stoneware	Salt-Glaze on Buff sherd(s)	Body sherd; salt glazed; white ext.; Dk. brown int.	1
143	N0940 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Domestic Brown Stoneware	Lead-Glazed sherd(s)	Body sherd; Dark brown interior and exterior	1
143	N0940 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Domestic Gray Stoneware	Albany & Salt Glaze sherd(s)	Body sherd; gray salt glazed ext.; slipped int.	1
143	N0940 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Domestic Gray Stoneware	Gray Salt-Glaze w/Brown Lead Glaze Int.	Rim sherd; lead glaze interior; possible import	1
143	N0940 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Rim sherd; plate/platter	1
143	N0940 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Basal sherd; plate/platter	1
143	N0940 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Body sherd	2
143	N0940 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Handle/body sherd; Acanthus leaf	1
143	N0940 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Late Transfer-Printed sherd(s)	Body sherd; dark red ink on interior	1
143	N0940 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Hard, underglaze hand-painted sherd(s)	Basal sherd; blue floral; saucer	1
143	N0940 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Late Transfer-Printed sherd(s)	Body sherd; decorated interior	1
143	N0940 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Annular sherd(s)	Body sherd; bowls	2
143	N0940 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Yellowware	Dipped/Annular sherd(s)	Body sherd; blue spatter on white field; bowl	1
143	N0940 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Yellowware	Embossed/Molded sherd(s)	Body sherd; molded	1
143	N0940 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Tobacco Pipes	Other Clay Bowl Fragment(s)	Vertical ribs on bowl; brown color	1

Historic Materials Recovered from Site 16WBR18, continued

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	CT
143	N0940 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Buff-Bodied Earthenware	Brown Lead Glaze sherd(s)	Handle sherd; Rockingham-like	1
143	N0940 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Ceramics	Burned White Body sherd(s)	Body sherd	1
143	N0940 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Activities, Toys	Figurine(s)	Unidentified sherds	3
143	N0940 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Roofing Materials	Slate, Roofing		2
143	N0940 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Body sherds	2
143	N0940 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Amethyst Fragment(s)	lid/cover sherd; where knob attaches	1
143	N0940 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Colorless Fragment(s)	Body sherd	2
143	N0940 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Very Pale light green/aqua/gray Fragment	Body sherd; very light aqua	1
143	N0940 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Amber Fragment(s)	Body sherd	1
143	N0940 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Very Pale light green/aqua/gray Fragment	Body sherds	3
143	N0940 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Olive Fragment(s)	Body sherds	4
143	N0940 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass	Milk Glass Fragment(s)	Body sherd	1
143	N0940 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass	Milk Glass Fragment(s)	Rim sherd	1
143	N0940 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Glass Electric Insulator	Blue Fragment(s)		1
143	N0940 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Metal	Cut/Wrought Nail(s)	Probable cut nails	2
143	N0940 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Projectile Parts	Lead Bullet	Unidentified caliber; partial deformation	1
184	N0940 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Yellowware	Dipped/Annular sherd(s)	Body sherd; white bands on yellow	1
184	N0940 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Molded Technique Unknown (Glass)	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Basal sherd; circular section	1
144	N0940 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Rim sherd; plate/bowl	1
144	N0940 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Body sherd; plate/bowl	1
144	N0940 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		1
144	N0940 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Very Pale light green/aqua/gray Fragment	Basal sherd; very light aqua	1

Historic Materials Recovered from Site 16WBR18, continued

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	CT
144	N0940 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Machine-made Glass	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Body shard; molding on exterior	1
144	N0940 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Post Bottom Mold (Glass)	Amber Fragment(s)	Basal shard; "PA(TD.)AUG 24/1896" around bottom	1
154	N0970 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain shard(s)	Body sherds	2
154	N0970 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Yellowware	Plain shard(s)	Body shard	1
154	N0970 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Yellowware	Dipped/Annular shard(s)	Body shard; white bands	1
154	N0970 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Activities, Toys	Earthenware marble(s)	Fragment	1
154	N0970 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Furniture	Ceramic Door Knob(s)	Dark brown lead glazed exterior	1
154	N0970 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Olive Fragment(s)	Neck shard	1
154	N0970 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Very Pale light green/aqua/gray Fragment	Body shards, very light aqua	2
154	N0970 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Amber Fragment(s)	Body shards	2
154	N0970 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Body shards	2
154	N0970 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Basal shard	1
154	N0970 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass	Green Milk Glass Fragment(s)	Body shard	1
182	N0970 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain shard(s)	Basal shard; Royal Arms mark	1
182	N0970 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Activities, Toys	Figurine(s)	Fragment; dog(?)	1
182	N0970 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Tooled Lip (Glass)	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Lip/rim/neck shard	1
182	N0970 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Basal shard; ovoid section	1
182	N0970 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Clothing (Ceramics, Historic)	Porcelain Button(s)	Four holes in center	1
145	N0970 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Undecorated Porcelain, hard shard(s)	Rim shard; bowl/saucer	1
145	N0970 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Molded, hard shard(s)	Basal shard; shallow bowl; molding on interior	1
145	N0970 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain shard(s)	Rim shard; bowl/plate/cup	3
145	N0970 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain shard(s)	Basal sherds; bowl/plate	2
145	N0970 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain shard(s)	Body sherds; plate/bowl	3

Historic Materials Recovered from Site 16WBR18, continued

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	CT
145	N0970 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Domestic Brown Stoneware	Clear Glazed and Albany Slipped on Buff	Body sherd; slipped interior	1
145	N0970 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Domestic Brown Stoneware	Unidentified sherd(s)	Body sherd	1
145	N0970 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Yellowware	Plain sherd(s)	Body sherd; thin; possible slip ware	1
145	N0970 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Activities, Toys	Toy, Porcelain Marble	Unglazed	1
145	N0970 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Colorless Fragment(s)	Body sherd	1
145	N0970 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Body shards	5
145	N0970 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Basal sherd	1
145	N0970 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Body sherd; angular section	1
145	N0970 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Aqua Fragment(s)	Basal sherd; "EHG..." on bottom	1
145	N0970 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Aqua Frag. (possible Dr. Tichenor's)	Neck/shoulder sherd; evidence of tooled lip	1
145	N0970 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Aqua Fragment(s)	Near base	1
145	N0970 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Aqua Fragment(s)	Body sherd	1
145	N0970 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Pressed Glass	Colorless Fragment(s)	Basal sherd; foot to (?); molded on exterior	1
145	N0970 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Dark Green Fragment(s)	One basal sherd; one body sherd	2
145	N0970 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass	Milk Glass Fragment(s)	Body sherd	1
145	N0970 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine Cut Nail(s) w/Stamped Head	Fragment(s)		1
145	N0970 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Metal	Cut/Wrought Nail(s)	Probable cut nail	1
145	N0970 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Furniture Metal	Stove Part(s)	Unidentified fragment	1
145	N0970 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Metal Stable Items	Horseshoe(s)	With heavy cleats; poss. mule shoe	1

Historic Materials Recovered from Site 16WBR18, continued

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	CT
181	N0970 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Unidentified Overglaze Decoration, Hard	Body sherd; polychrome interior	1
181	N0970 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Basal sherd; ovoid section	1
181	N0970 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Tooled Lip (Glass)	Green Fragment(s)	Lip/rim sherd	1
146	N0970 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Undecorated Porcelain, hard sherd(s)	Body sherd; cup/bowl	1
146	N0970 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Domestic Brown Stoneware	Brown Salt-Glazed, undecorated sherd(s)	Body sherd; unglazed interior	1
146	N0970 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Domestic Brown Stoneware	Lead-Glazed sherd(s)	Rim sherd; dark brown interior and exterior	1
146	N0970 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Ironstone	White Undecorated sherd(s)	Handle sherd; large bowl	1
146	N0970 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Ironstone	White Undecorated sherd(s)	Basal sherd; bowl/plate	2
146	N0970 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Rim sherd; bowl/plate	1
146	N0970 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Body sherd	1
146	N0970 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Activities, Toys	Figurine(s)	Hair (?)	1
146	N0970 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Tooled Lip (Glass)	Aqua Fragment(s)	Rim/neck sherd	1
146	N0970 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Body shards	3
163	N1000 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Basal sherds; plate/bowl	2
163	N1000 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Colorless Fragment(s)	Body sherd	1
163	N1000 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Aqua Fragment(s)	Basal sherd	1
163	N1000 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Table Glassware	Purple Fragment(s)	Rim sherd; vase(?)	1
163	N1000 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass	Milk Glass Fragment(s)	Body sherd; molded exterior	1
147	N1000 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Undecorated Porcelain, hard sherd(s)	Body sherd	1
147	N1000 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Body sherd	1
147	N1000 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Buff-Bodied Earthenware	Unidentified, with opaque glaze sherd(s)	Rim sherd; bowl/vase; blue ext.; white int.	1
147	N1000 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Dark Green Fragment(s)	Body sherd	1
147	N1000 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Body sherd; "GRADE/MACHIN[E]."	1

Historic Materials Recovered from Site 16WBR18, continued

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	GT
147	N1000 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass	Milk Glass Fragment(s)	Body shard	1
148	N1000 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Unidentified Overglaze Decoration, Hard	Rim sherd; red band on ext. of rim; cup/mug	1
148	N1000 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	PL-in sherd(s)	Body sherd	1
148	N1000 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		1
148	N1000 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Body shards; one molded on exterior	2
148	N1000 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Very Pale light green/aqua/gray Fragment	Body sherd; very light green	1
148	N1000 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Clothing (Ceramics, Historic)	Porcelain Button(s)	Three holes in center; very tiny	1
148	N1000 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Construction Hardware	Staple(s)	"U" shaped	1
148	N1000 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Miscellaneous Hardware	Flat iron	Unidentified fragment	1
161	N1030 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Basal sherd; plate/bowl	1
165	N1030 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Architectural Stone	Other	Building block; unidentified matrix	1
149	N1060 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Miscellaneous Hardware	Pulley Part(s)	Pulley wheel fragments; 3 5/8" (9.2cm) diameter	1
157	N1090 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Metal	Cut/Wrought Nail(s)	Probable cut nail	2
157	N1090 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Miscellaneous Hardware	Bolt(s)	5 + "	1
101	S.T. 0880 E1000	Str. I, L. 01, 00-20 cmbs	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Rim sherd; cup/bowl	1
109	S.T. 0940 E1030	Str. II, L. 01, 20-40 cmbs	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Body sherd; plate/bowl	1
100	S.T. N0700 E1000	Surface Collection	Tooled Lip (Glass)	Dark Green Fragment(s)	Rim sherd	1
114	S.T. N0760 E1030	Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Overglaze Porcelain, hard sherd(s)	Rim sherd; molded exterior; green decoration	1
117	S.T. N0790 E1000	Str. I, L. 02 @ 23 cmbs	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)	Gray matrix	1
104	S.T. N0820 E1000	Str. I, L. 02, 20-34 cmbs	Later Porcelain Type	Undecorated Porcelain, hard sherd(s)	Rim sherd; bowl/cup	1
104	S.T. N0820 E1000	Str. I, L. 02, 20-34 cmbs	Machine Cut Nail(s) w/Stamped Head	Fragment(s)		1
105	S.T. N0850 E1000	Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Body sherd	1



Historic Materials Recovered from Site 16WBR18, continued

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	CT
102	S.T. N0880 E1030	Str. I, L. 01, 00-14 cmbd	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Colorless Fragment(s)	Body sherd; unidentified writing	1
103	S.T. N0880 E1030	Str. II, L. 01, 14-34 cmbd	Unidentified Metal	Unidentified Iron Object(s)		1
106	S.T. N0910 E1000	Str. I, L. 01, 00-10 cmbd @ 6 cmbd	Machine Cut Nail(s) w/Stamped Head	Fragment(s)		1
123	S.T. N0970 E0990	Str. II, L. 01, 18-22 cmbd	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Body sherd	1
113	Unit N0732 E1000	Str. I, L. 01 (PZ) 10-38 cmbd	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Body sherd; plate/bowl	1
113	Unit N0732 E1000	Str. I, L. 01 (PZ) 10-38 cmbd	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Handle sherd	1
113	Unit N0732 E1000	Str. I, L. 01 (PZ) 10-38 cmbd	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		2
113	Unit N0732 E1000	Str. I, L. 01 (PZ) 10-38 cmbd	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Colorless Fragment(s)	Body sherds	4
113	Unit N0732 E1000	Str. I, L. 01 (PZ) 10-38 cmbd	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Near rim	1
113	Unit N0732 E1000	Str. I, L. 01 (PZ) 10-38 cmbd	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Body sherd	1
113	Unit N0732 E1000	Str. I, L. 01 (PZ) 10-38 cmbd	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Very Pale light green/aqua/gray Fragment	Body sherd	1
113	Unit N0732 E1000	Str. I, L. 01 (PZ) 10-38 cmbd	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Colorless Fragment(s)	Body sherd; "HJOYT'S/(N)ICKEL; - (Cologne)	1
113	Unit N0732 E1000	Str. I, L. 01 (PZ) 10-38 cmbd	Unidentified Metal	Cut/Wrought Nail(s)	Probable cut nail	1
113	Unit N0732 E1000	Str. I, L. 01 (PZ) 10-38 cmbd	Miscellaneous Hardware	Bolt(s)	4 + "	1
112	Unit N0732 E1000	Str. II, L. 01, 38-50 cmbd	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Aqua Fragment(s)	Neck sherd	1
115	Unit N0780 E1010	Str. I, L. 01, 10-32 cmbd	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Colorless Fragment(s)	Body sherd	1
115	Unit N0780 E1010	Str. I, L. 01, 10-32 cmbd	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Amber Fragment(s)	Body sherd	1
115	Unit N0780 E1010	Str. I, L. 01, 10-32 cmbd	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Olive Fragment(s)	Body sherd	1
115	Unit N0780 E1010	Str. I, L. 01, 10-32 cmbd	Imported Brown Stoneware	Buff-Bodied Ginger Beer	Lip/rim/neck sherd; brown/yellow glazed exterior	1
116	Unit N0780 E1010	Str. II, L. 01, 32-40 cmbd	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Body sherds	2
116	Unit N0780 E1010	Str. II, L. 01, 32-40 cmbd	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Colorless Fragment(s)	Body sherd	1

Historic Materials Recovered from Site 16WBR18, continued

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	CT
118	Unit N0833 E1012	Str. I, L. 01, 10-30 cmbd	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Body sherd	4
118	Unit N0833 E1012	Str. I, L. 01, 10-30 cmbd	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Rim sherd; bowl/vase	1
118	Unit N0833 E1012	Str. I, L. 01, 10-30 cmbd	Whiteware	Flow Blue sherd(s)	Body sherd; decorated on interior and exterior	1
118	Unit N0833 E1012	Str. I, L. 01, 10-30 cmbd	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Neck sherd	1
118	Unit N0833 E1012	Str. I, L. 01, 10-30 cmbd	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Basal sherd; chamfered heel	1
118	Unit N0833 E1012	Str. I, L. 01, 10-30 cmbd	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Aqua Fragment(s)	Basal sherd; embossed star on bottom with "N"	1
118	Unit N0833 E1012	Str. I, L. 01, 10-30 cmbd	Clothing (Ceramics, Historic)	Porcelain Button(s)	Four holes in center; jet (black)	1
118	Unit N0833 E1012	Str. I, L. 01, 10-30 cmbd	Machine Cut Nail(s) w/Stamped Head	Fragment(s)		2
118	Unit N0833 E1012	Str. I, L. 01, 10-30 cmbd	Unidentified Metal	Unidentified Iron Object(s)	Semi-circular disc; unidentified function	1
118	Unit N0833 E1012	Str. I, L. 01, 10-30 cmbd	Unidentified Metal	Unidentified Iron Object(s)	Unidentified	1
118	Unit N0833 E1012	Str. I, L. 01, 10-30 cmbd	Unidentified Metal	Unidentified Copper Object(s)	Thin rectangular fragment;	1
119	Unit N0833 E1012	Str. II, L. 01, 30-40 cmbd	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Rim sherd; bowl/plate	1
119	Unit N0833 E1012	Str. II, L. 01, 30-40 cmbd	Tobacco Pipes	Reed Stem Bowl	Stem/bowl fragment; two opposing mold seams	1
119	Unit N0833 E1012	Str. II, L. 01, 30-40 cmbd	Tooled Lip (Glass)	Very Pale light green/aqua/gray Fragment	Very light green; lip/rim/neck sherd	1
119	Unit N0833 E1012	Str. II, L. 01, 30-40 cmbd	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Body shards	2
119	Unit N0833 E1012	Str. II, L. 01, 30-40 cmbd	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Very Pale light green/aqua/gray Fragment	Body shards; very light green	2
119	Unit N0833 E1012	Str. II, L. 01, 30-40 cmbd	Machine Cut Nail(s) w/Stamped Head	Fragment(s)		1
119	Unit N0833 E1012	Str. II, L. 01, 30-40 cmbd	Unidentified Metal	Cut/Wrought Nail(s)	Probable cut nails	6
120	Unit N0833 E1012	Str. II, L. 02, 40-44 cmbd	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Body sherd	1
120	Unit N0833 E1012	Str. II, L. 02, 40-44 cmbd	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)	Fire brick	1
120	Unit N0833 E1012	Str. II, L. 02, 40-44 cmbd	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Near rim	1

Historic Materials Recovered from Site 16WBR18, continued

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	CT
120	Unit N0833 E1012	Str. II, L. 02, 40-44 cmbd	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Olive Fragment(s)	Body shard	1
120	Unit N0833 E1012	Str. II, L. 02, 40-44 cmbd	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Colorless Fragment(s)		1
120	Unit N0833 E1012	Str. II, L. 02, 40-44 cmbd	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Aqua Fragment(s)	Body shard	1
120	Unit N0833 E1012	Str. II, L. 02, 40-44 cmbd	Miscellaneous Hardware	Flat iron	Unidentified; 3/4" X 1 1/2"	1
120	Unit N0833 E1012	Str. II, L. 02, 40-44 cmbd	Unidentified Metal	Cut/Wrought Nail(s)		1
121	Unit N0833 E1012	Str. III, L. 01, 44-54 cmbd	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Rim sherd; plate/bowl	1
121	Unit N0833 E1012	Str. III, L. 01, 44-54 cmbd	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Body shard; unidentified writing	1
121	Unit N0833 E1012	Str. III, L. 01, 44-54 cmbd	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Colorless Fragment(s)	Body shards; ribs on exterior	2
122	Unit N0833 E1012	Str. III, L. 04, 74-84 cmbd	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Body sherds	2
122	Unit N0833 E1012	Str. III, L. 04, 74-84 cmbd	Imported Brown Stoneware	Buff-Bodied Ginger Beer	Body sherd; yellow/brown glaze on exterior	1
122	Unit N0833 E1012	Str. III, L. 04, 74-84 cmbd	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Amber Fragment(s)	Body shard	1
122	Unit N0833 E1012	Str. III, L. 04, 74-84 cmbd	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Olive Fragment(s)	Body shard	1
122	Unit N0833 E1012	Str. III, L. 04, 74-84 cmbd	Tools (Metal)	Unidentified Tool(s)	Hook tang to unidentified hand tool	1
183	Unit N0864 E1006	Str. I, L. 01, 10-31.5 cmbd	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Body sherds	2
183	Unit N0864 E1006	Str. I, L. 01, 10-31.5 cmbd	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Basal sherd; plate/bowl	1
183	Unit N0864 E1006	Str. I, L. 01, 10-31.5 cmbd	Activities, Toys	Figurine(s)	Fragment of face; porcelain	1
183	Unit N0864 E1006	Str. I, L. 01, 10-31.5 cmbd	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Dark Green Fragment(s)	Body shard	1
183	Unit N0864 E1006	Str. I, L. 01, 10-31.5 cmbd	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Very Pale light green/aqua/gray Fragment	Body shard; very light aqua	1
183	Unit N0864 E1006	Str. I, L. 01, 10-31.5 cmbd	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Green Fragment(s)	Body shard	1
183	Unit N0864 E1006	Str. I, L. 01, 10-31.5 cmbd	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Colorless Fragment(s)	Body shards	2
183	Unit N0864 E1006	Str. I, L. 01, 10-31.5 cmbd	Unidentified Metal	Cut/Wrought Nail(s)	Probable cut nail	1
183	Unit N0864 E1006	Str. I, L. 01, 10-31.5 cmbd	Unidentified Metal	Unidentified Lead Object(s)	Molded	1
185	Unit N0864 E1006	Str. II, L. 01, 39-50 cmbd	Unidentified Glass	Colorless Fragment(s)	Melted	1

Historic Materials Recovered from Site 16WBR18, continued

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	CT
185	Unit N0864 E1006	Str. II, L. 01, 39-50 cmbd	Machine Cut Nail(s) w/Stamped Head	Fragment(s)		1
185	Unit N0864 E1006	Str. II, L. 01, 39-50 cmbd	Unidentified Metal	Cut/Wrought Nail(s)	Probable cut nail	1
174	Unit N0930 E1012	Str. I, L. 01, 10-33 cmbd	Domestic Brown Stoneware	Brown Lead Glaze on Buff	Body sherd; dark brown glaze interior/exterior	1
174	Unit N0930 E1012	Str. I, L. 01, 10-33 cmbd	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Rim sherd; plate/bowl	1
174	Unit N0930 E1012	Str. I, L. 01, 10-33 cmbd	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Body sherd	1
174	Unit N0930 E1012	Str. I, L. 01, 10-33 cmbd	Whiteware	Late Sponged sherd(s)	Body sherd; blue/red int. decoration; bowl/plate	1
174	Unit N0930 E1012	Str. I, L. 01, 10-33 cmbd	Architectural Stone	Partial Fire Brick		1
174	Unit N0930 E1012	Str. I, L. 01, 10-33 cmbd	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Very Pale light green/aqua/gray Fragment	Neck sherd; very light aqua	1
174	Unit N0930 E1012	Str. I, L. 01, 10-33 cmbd	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Very Pale light green/aqua/gray Fragment	Body shards; very light green	2
174	Unit N0930 E1012	Str. I, L. 01, 10-33 cmbd	Unidentified Glass	Colorless Fragment(s)	Body sherd; thin; possible tableware	1
174	Unit N0930 E1012	Str. I, L. 01, 10-33 cmbd	Construction Hardware (Metal)	Other Hardware	Door latch catch (keeper)	1
174	Unit N0930 E1012	Str. I, L. 01, 10-33 cmbd	Unidentified Metal	Cut/Wrought Nail(s)	Probable cut nail	1
174	Unit N0930 E1012	Str. I, L. 01, 10-33 cmbd	Miscellaneous Hardware	Flat Iron	Unidentified; about 1 1/2" X 1"	1
174	Unit N0930 E1012	Str. I, L. 01, 10-33 cmbd	Miscellaneous Hardware (Metal)	Unidentified	Unidentified; molded (cast); ridge along one edge	1
175	Unit N0930 E1012	Str. II, L. 01, 33-43 cmbd	Later Porcelain Type	Undecorated Porcelain, hard sherd(s)	Body sherd	1
175	Unit N0930 E1012	Str. II, L. 01, 33-43 cmbd	Domestic Brown Stoneware	Brown Lead Glaze on Buff	Body sherd; interior unglazed; jug	1
175	Unit N0930 E1012	Str. II, L. 01, 33-43 cmbd	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Body sherd	1
175	Unit N0930 E1012	Str. II, L. 01, 33-43 cmbd	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Dark Green Fragment(s)	Body sherd	2
175	Unit N0930 E1012	Str. II, L. 01, 33-43 cmbd	Clothing (Ceramics, Historic)	Porcelain Button(s)	Four holes in center	1
175	Unit N0930 E1012	Str. II, L. 01, 33-43 cmbd	Unidentified Metal	Cut/Wrought Nail(s)	Probable cut nails	2
176	Unit N0930 E1012	Str. III, L. 01, 43-53 cmbd	Whiteware	Late Sponged sherd(s)	Rim sherd, blue/red decoration on interior; bowl	1
178	Unit N1155 E1000	Str. I, L. 01, 10-23 cmbd	Unidentified Metal	Cut/Wrought Nail(s)	Probable cut nail	1

**PREHISTORIC CERAMIC ARTIFACTS  
AND FIRED CLAY  
RECOVERED FROM  
SITE 16WBR18**

Prehistoric Ceramic Artifacts and Fired Clay Recovered from Site 16WBR18.

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CERAMIC SHERD TEMPER TYPE	CT
125	N0610 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Eroded Prehist. Sherd(s)		Grog/Sand	1
126	N0610 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Eroded Prehist. Sherd(s)		No Temper	1
127	N0640 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Eroded Prehist. Sherd(s)		Grog/Sand	1
167	N0700 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Eroded Prehist. Sherd(s)		Grog/Sand	1
136	N0820 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Eroded Prehist. Sherd(s)		Grog	1
140	N0880 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Plain Prehist. Sherd(s)	Baytown Plain, var. unspecified	Grog	1
142	N0910 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Brushed Prehist. Sherd(s)	Poss. Plaquemine Brushed, var. Plaquemine	Grog	1
142	N0910 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Engraved Prehist. Sherd(s)	L'eau Noire Incised, var. unspecified	Grog	1
152	N0940 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Plain Prehist. Sherd(s)	Baytown Plain, var. Addis	Grog	1
171	N0940 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Eroded Prehist. Sherd(s)		Grog	1
146	N0970 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Eroded Prehist. Sherd(s)		Grog	1
163	N1000 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Eroded Prehist. Sherd(s)		Grog	1
158	N1030 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Eroded Prehist. Sherd(s)		Grog	2
172	N1060 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Eroded Prehist. Sherd(s)		Grog	3
172	N1060 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Plain Prehist. Sherd(s)	Baytown Plain, var. unspecified	Grog	1
157	N1090 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Brushed Prehist. Sherd(s)	Plaquemine Brushed, var. Plaquemine	Grog	1
157	N1090 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Plain Prehist. Sherd(s)	Baytown Plain, var. Addis	Grog	1
173	N1090 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Plain Prehist. Sherd(s)	Baytown Plain, var. unspecified	Grog/Sand	1
173	N1090 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Eroded Prehist. Sherd(s)		Grog	1
173	N1090 E0970, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Engraved Prehist. Sherd(s)	Unident. incised/engraved	Grog	1
159	N1090 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Eroded Prehist. Sherd(s)		Grog	1
151	N1120 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Eroded Prehist. Sherd(s)		Grog	1
151	N1120 E1000, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Incised Prehist. Sherd(s)	French Fork Incised, var. unspecified, poss. Laborde	Grog	1
177	Unit N1090 E0990	Str. I, L. 01, 10-22 cmbd	Plain Prehist. Sherd(s)	Baytown Plain, var. Addis	Grog	1
177	Unit N1090 E0990	Str. I, L. 01, 10-22 cmbd	Punctated Prehist. Sherd(s)	Unidentified; eroded; punctated	Grog	1
177	Unit N1090 E0990	Str. I, L. 01, 10-22 cmbd	Plain Prehist. Sherd(s)	Baytown Plain, var. Addis; rim	Grog	1
177	Unit N1090 E0990	Str. I, L. 01, 10-22 cmbd	Plain Prehist. Sherd(s)	Baytown Plain, var. unspecified	Grog	1
178	Unit N1155 E1000	Str. I, L. 01, 10-23 cmbd	Brushed Prehist. Sherd(s)	Plaquemine Brushed, var. Plaquemine	Grog	1

**PREHISTORIC LITHIC ARTIFACTS  
RECOVERED FROM  
SITE 16WBR18**

Prehistoric Lithic Artifacts Recovered from Site 16WBR18.

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	HEATED*	COMMENTS	CT
160	N1150 E1030, 30 x 30 m sq	Controlled Surface Collection	Unmodified Flake(s)	Non-Cortex	T		1
120	Unit N0833 E1012	Str. II, L. 02, 40-44 cmbd	Unmodified Flake(s)	Secondary Cortex	F		1

\* T = True - indicates heat treatment.

F = False - Indicates lack of heat treatment.



**SITE 16WBR19**

**HISTORIC MATERIALS  
RECOVERED FROM  
SITE 16WBR19**

Historic Materials Recovered from Site 16WBR19.

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	CT
169	Surface Collection		Domestic Brown Stoneware	Clear Glaze on Buff Paste sherd(s)	Body sherds; dark brown lead glaze interior	2
169	Surface Collection		Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Body sherd	1
169	Surface Collection		Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Very Pale light green/aqua/gray Fragment	Body shard	1
169	Surface Collection		Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Basal shard; flutes on exterior	1
169	Surface Collection		Machine Cut Nail(s) w/Stamped Head	Fragment(s)		1
169	Surface Collection		Miscellaneous Hardware	Wire	1 1/4" (3.0cm)	1
099	Unit N1050 E1040	Str. II, L. 02, 28-38 cmbd	Wire Common Nail(s)	5.0 - 5.5 inches long	5 1/16" (12.8cm)	1
099	Unit N1050 E1040	Str. II, L. 02, 28-38 cmbd	Architectural	Gravel	Modern	1

**PREHISTORIC CERAMIC ARTIFACTS  
AND FIRED CLAY  
RECOVERED FROM  
SITE 16WBR19**

Prehistoric Ceramic Artifacts and Fired Clay Recovered from Site 16WBR19.

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CERAMIC SHERD TEMPER TYPE	CT
169	Surface Collection		Eroded Prehistoric Sherd(s)		Grog	2

**SITE 16WBR20**

**PREHISTORIC CERAMIC ARTIFACTS  
AND FIRED CLAY  
RECOVERED FROM  
SITE 16WBR20**

Prehistoric Ceramic Artifacts and Fired Clay Recovered from Site 16WBR20.

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CERAMIC SHERD TEMPER TYPE	CT
168	Surface Collection		Eroded Prehistoric Sherd(s)		Grog	16
168	Surface Collection		Plain Prehistoric Sherd(s)	Baytown Plain, var. unspecified	Grog	3
168	Surface Collection		Incised Prehistoric Sherd(s)	Unidentified incised	Grog	1
108	Unit N0915 E0968	Str. II, L. 02, 30-40 cmbd	Plain Prehistoric Sherd(s)	Baytown Plain, var. unspecified	Grog	1
110	Unit N1030 E0980	Str. I, L. 01, 10-27 cmbd	Eroded Prehistoric Sherd(s)		Grog	1
124	Unit N1055 E1005	Str. I, L. 02, 20-22 cmbd	Eroded Prehistoric Sherd(s)		Grog	1



**PREHISTORIC LITHIC ARTIFACTS  
RECOVERED FROM  
SITE 16WBR20**

Prehistoric Lithic Artifacts Recovered from Site 16WBR20.

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	HEATED*	COMMENTS	CT
168	Surface Collection		Unmodified Flake(s)	Primary Cortex	F		1
168	Surface Collection		Unmodified Flake(s)	Secondary Cortex	F		1
168	Surface Collection		Block/Shatter	Non-Cortex	F		3

\* T = True - indicates heat treatment.

F = False - indicates lack of heat treatment.

**HISTORIC MATERIALS  
RECOVERED FROM  
SITE 16WBR20**

Historic Materials Recovered from Site 16WBR20.

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	CT
098	S.T. N0475 E0965	Str. I, L. 01, 00-10 cmbs	Miscellaneous Hardware	Barbed Wire		4
026	S.T. N0940 E0970	Str. I, L. 01, 00-18 cmbs @ 16 cmbs	Unidentified Metal	Cut/Wrought Nail(s)	Fragment; probably cut nail	1
097	S.T. N0960 E0970	Str. I, L. 01, 00-20 cmbs	Miscellaneous Hardware	Wire	Unidentified function	2
168	Surface Collection		Whiteware	Annular sherd(s)	Rim sherd; decorated exterior	1
168	Surface Collection		Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Colorless Fragment(s)	Body shard	1
111	Unit N0525 E0974	Str. II, L. 02, 31-42 cmbd	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)	Tiny fragments	4
111	Unit N0525 E0974	Str. II, L. 02, 31-42 cmbd	Miscellaneous Hardware	Wire	Unidentified function	4
107	Unit N0915 E0968	Str. I, L. 01, 10-17 cmbd	Construction Hardware	Staple(s)	Iron staple fragment	1
107	Unit N0915 E0968	Str. I, L. 01, 10-17 cmbd	Miscellaneous Hardware	Barbed Wire	3 + "	1

**SITE 16WBR26**

**FAUNAL REMAINS  
RECOVERED FROM  
SITE 16WBR26**

Faunal Remains Recovered from Site 16WBR26.

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	FAUNAL TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	CT
087	Main Site	Surface Collection	Miscellaneous Shell	Shell	Rangia	1
089	Main Site, Unit N1000 E0879	Str. II, L. 01, 21-27 cmbd	Bone(s)	Fish	Fish bone fragments	4
069	S.T. N1000 E0880	11-41 cmbs	Shell	Shell	Shell fragment	3
070	S.T. N1120 E0910	Str. I, L. 01, 00-20 cmbs	Mammals	Sus scrofa tooth/teeth (Pig)	Incisor (I); very little visible wear	1
094	Unit N0999 E0879	Feature 1 Material	Bone(s)	Fish	Fish vertebra	1
094	Unit N0999 E0879	Feature 1 Material	Bone(s)	Fish	Fish vertebra	1
094	Unit N0999 E0879	Feature 1 Material	Bone(s)	Unidentified Bone(s)	Tiny fragments	2
088	Unit N0999 E0879	Str. I, L. 01 (PZ) 11-21 cmbd	Bone(s)	Unidentified Bone(s)		1
092	Unit N0999 E0879	Str. II, L. 01, 21-24 cmbd	Bone(s)	Fish	Catfish spine	2
191	Unit N1001 E0875	Feature 04, 20-46 cmbd	Bone(s)	Fish		1

**HISTORIC MATERIALS  
RECOVERED FROM  
SITE 16WBR26**



Historic Materials Recovered from Site 16WBR26.

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	CT
086	Locus B	Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	One rim sherd; plate/bowl	2
086	Locus B	Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Olive Fragment(s)	Body sherd	1
086	Locus B	Surface Collection	Machine-Made Lip (Glass)	Colorless Fragment(s)	Bottle; threaded lip	1
086	Locus B	Surface Collection	Wire Common Nail(s)	4.0 - 4.5 inches long	4" (10.1cm)	2
086	Locus B	Surface Collection	Miscellaneous Hardware	Bolt(s)	4 7/16" (11.3cm); square and split washer	1
086	Locus B	Surface Collection	Miscellaneous Hardware	Barbed Wire		1
086	Locus B	Surface Collection	Architectural	Gravel Fragment(s)	Pebble size	1
015	Locus D, 03.25 m SE of A.T. 02	Surface Collection	Other	Burned Clay (nonprehistoric)	From field clearing/burning(?)	1
009	Locus D, 04 m N of A.T. 03	Surface Collection	Miscellaneous Hardware	Barbed Wire	About 24 cm long	1
010	Locus D, 06.75 m E of A.T. 03	Surface Collection	Miscellaneous Hardware	Iron Eye(s)	Broken at end of loop	1
011	Locus D, Tr. 07, S.T. 04 @ 90 m	Str. I, L. 01 @ 06 cmbd	Miscellaneous Hardware	Barbed Wire	About 2.5cm long	1
083	Locus D, Unit N1075 E1075	Str. I, L. 01 10-16 cmbd (Plow Zone)	Miscellaneous Hardware	Iron Wire (not Barbed Wire)	3+ "	2
083	Locus D, Unit N1075 E1075	Str. I, L. 01 10-16 cmbd (Plow Zone)	Construction Hardware	Staple(s)	"U" shaped	1
083	Locus D, Unit N1075 E1075	Str. I, L. 01 10-16 cmbd (Plow Zone)	Other	Burned Clay (nonprehistoric)	From clearing/burning of fields	1
084	Locus D, Unit N1075 E1075	Str. II, L. 01, 16-25 cmbd	Other Miscellaneous Stone	Coal		1
084	Locus D, Unit N1075 E1075	Str. II, L. 01, 16-25 cmbd	Other	Burned Clay (nonprehistoric)	From clearing/burning of fields	2
087	Main Site	Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Overglaze Porcelain, hard sherd(s)	Basal sherd; purple decoration	1
087	Main Site	Surface Collection	Whiteware	Pla. sherd(s)	Rim sherd; plate/bowl	4
087	Main Site	Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Basal sherd	2
087	Main Site	Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Handle sherd; mug/cup	1
087	Main Site	Surface Collection	Whiteware	Molded sherd(s)	Rim sherd; molded exterior; bowl/cup	1
087	Main Site	Surface Collection	Clothing (Ceramics, Historic)	Porcelain Button(s)	Four holes in center; partial	1
087	Main Site	Surface Collection	Activities, Toys (Ceramics, Historic)	Toy, dish	Knob for cover	1

Historic Materials Recovered from Site 16WBR26, continued

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	CT
087	Main Site	Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Body shard	1
087	Main Site	Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Light Green Fragment(s)	Body shard	1
087	Main Site	Surface Collection	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Aqua Fragment(s)	Body shard	1
087	Main Site	Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Milk Glass Fragment(s)		1
087	Main Site	Surface Collection	Lid Liner	Milk Glass Fragment(s)	Rim shard	1
087	Main Site	Surface Collection	Unidentified Metal	Cut/Wrought Nail(s)	Probable cut nail	1
073	S.T. N0910 E0930	Str. I, L. 01, 00-10 cmbs	Miscellaneous Hardware	Chain	Two chain links	2
193	S.T. N1030 E0945	Str. I, L. 01, 00-19 cmbs	Window Glass fragment(s)	Colorless Fragment(s)		1
193	S.T. N1030 E0945	Str. I, L. 01, 00-19 cmbs	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Amethyst Fragment(s)		1
193	S.T. N1030 E0945	Str. I, L. 01, 00-19 cmbs	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)		1
193	S.T. N1030 E0945	Str. I, L. 01, 00-19 cmbs	Machine Cut Nail(s)			1
078	S.T. N1040 E0930	Str. I, L. 01, 00-10 cmbs	Miscellaneous Hardware	Flat Iron	2" X 2/3"	1
074	S.T. N1040 E0940	Str. I, L. 01, 00-10 cmbs	Later Porcelain Type	Molded, hard sherd(s)	Basal sherd; bowl/saucer	1
074	S.T. N1040 E0940	Str. I, L. 01, 00-10 cmbs	Construction Hardware	Iron Rod(s)	90 degree bend; 7 + "	1
080	S.T. N1050 E0940	Str. I, L. 01, 00-06 cmbs	Unidentified Metal	Unidentified Iron Object(s)	Small lump	1
070	S.T. N1120 E0910	Str. I, L. 01, 00-20 cmbs	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Amber Fragment(s)	Body shard	1
070	S.T. N1120 E0910	Str. I, L. 01, 00-20 cmbs	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)	Two mend	4
070	S.T. N1120 E0910	Str. I, L. 01, 00-20 cmbs	Miscellaneous Hardware	Washer(s)	Half of a washer	1
190	Unit N1001 E0875	Feature 06, S 1/2, 20-40 cmbd	Wood	Charcoal	Plant remains?	3
085	Unit N1035 E0945	Str. I, L. 01, 10-27 cmbd	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		3
085	Unit N1035 E0925	Str. I, L. 01, 10-27 cmbd	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Colorless Fragment(s)	Body shard; unidentified embossed writing	1
085	Unit N1035 E0925	Str. I, L. 01, 10-27 cmbd	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Colorless Fragment(s)	Body shard	1
085	Unit N1035 E0925	Str. I, L. 01, 10-27 cmbd	Machine Cut Nail(s) w/Stamped Head	Fragment(s)		1
085	Unit N1035 E0925	Str. I, L. 01, 10-27 cmbd	Unidentified Metal	Unidentifiable Nail(s)	Probable cut nail shah	1

**PREHISTORIC CERAMIC ARTIFACTS  
AND FIRED CLAY  
RECOVERED FROM  
SITE 16WBR26**

Prehistoric Ceramic Artifacts and Fired Clay Recovered from Site 16WBR26.

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CERAMIC SHERD TEMPER TYPE	CT
086	Locus B	Surface Collection	Plain Prehist. Sherd(s)	Baytown Plain, var. unspecified	Grog	1
012	Locus D, 03.32 m from Tr. 05, S.T. 21 and	06.75 m from Tr. 04.5, S.T. 02, Surface Collection	Incised Prehist. Sherd(s)	Possible French Fork Incised var. unspecified	Grog/Sand	1
014	Locus D, 10.8 m South of Tr. 07, S.T. 04	Surface Collection	Eroded Prehist. Sherd(s)	Eroded	Grog	1
013	Locus D, 11.33 m E of Culvert	Surface Collection	Incised Prehist. Sherd(s)	Unidentified incised, poss. Coles Creek	Grog/Sand	1
008	Locus D, 12.4 m N of Tr. 07, S.T. 03	Surface Collection	Plain Prehist. Sherd(s)	Baytown Plain, var. Addis	Grog	1
087	Main Site	Surface Collection	Eroded Prehist. Sherd(s)	Eroded	Grog	4
087	Main Site	Surface Collection	Plain Prehist. Sherd(s)	Baytown Plain, var. unspecified	Grog	2
087	Main Site	Surface Collection	Punctated Prehist. Sherd(s)	Unidentified punctated rim	Grog	1
095	Main Site, S.T. N1000 E0877	Str. I, L. 02, 10-12 cmbs	Eroded Prehist. Sherd(s)		Grog	1
096	Main Site, Unit N1000 E0879	Feature 2 @ 33 cmdb	Eroded Prehist. Sherd(s)		Clay	1
089	Main Site, Unit N1000 E0879	Str. II, L. 01, 21-27 cmdb	Eroded Prehist. Sherd(s)		Grog	1
089	Main Site, Unit N1000 E0879	Str. II, L. 01, 21-27 cmdb	Plain Prehist. Sherd(s)	Baytown Plain, var. Addis	Grog	1
071	N1010 E0880 Vicinity	Surface Collection	Incised Prehist. Sherd(s)	L'eau Noire Incised, var. L'eau Noire	Grog	1
071	N1010 E0880 Vicinity	Surface Collection	Eroded Prehist. Sherd(s)	Unidentified eroded	Grog/Sand	1
071	N1010 E0880 Vicinity	Surface Collection	Eroded Prehist. Sherd(s)	Unidentified	Grog	1
071	N1010 E0880 Vicinity	Surface Collection	Plain Prehist. Sherd(s)	Baytown Plain, var. Addis; (mended)	Grog	1
071	N1010 E0880 Vicinity	Surface Collection	Plain Prehist. Sherd(s)	Baytown Plain, var. Addis	Grog	2
071	N1010 E0880 Vicinity	Surface Collection	Plain Prehist. Sherd(s)	Baytown Plain, var. unspecified	Grog	1
077	S.T. N0996 E0884	Str. II, L. 01, 10-30 cmbs	Plain Prehist. Sherd(s)	Baytown Plain, var. unspecified	Grog	1
077	S.T. N0996 E0884	Str. II, L. 01, 10-30 cmbs	Plain Prehist. Sherd(s)	Baytown Plain, var. unspecified	Grog/Sand	1
077	S.T. N0996 E0884	Str. II, L. 01, 10-30 cmbs	Eroded Prehist. Sherd(s)		Grog	2
069	S.T. N1000 E0880	11-41 cmbs	Plain Prehist. Sherd(s)	Baytown Plain, var. Addis	Grog	4
069	S.T. N1000 E0880	11-41 cmbs	Plain Prehist. Sherd(s)	Baytown Plain, var. unspecified	Clay	2
069	S.T. N1000 E0880	11-41 cmbs	Eroded Prehist. Sherd(s)		Grog	3
068	S.T. N1000 E0880	Surface Collection	Eroded Prehist. Sherd(s)		Grog	1

Prehistoric Ceramic Artifacts and Fired Clay Recovered from Site 16WBR26, continued

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CERAMIC SHERD TEMPER TYPE	CT
075	S.T. N1000 E0885	Str. II, L. 01, 7-15 cmbd	Plain Prehist. Sherd(s)	Baytown Plain, var. unspecified	Grog/Sand	1
076	S.T. N1004 E0884	Str. II, L. 01, 10-14 cmbd	Plain Prehist. Sherd(s)	Baytown Plain, var. unspecified	Clay	1
076	S.T. N1004 E0884	Str. II, L. 01, 10-14 cmbd	Fired Clay (Prehist.)		No Temper	4
081	Unit N0998 E0879	Str. I, L. 01, 10-20 cmbd	Eroded Prehist. Sherd(s)		Grog	2
081	Unit N0998 E0879	Str. I, L. 01, 10-20 cmbd	Eroded Prehist. Sherd(s)		Clay	1
082	Unit N0998 E0879	Str. II, L. 01, 20-30 cmbd	Eroded Prehist. Sherd(s)		Grog	8
082	Unit N0998 E0879	Str. II, L. 01, 20-30 cmbd	Eroded Prehist. Sherd(s)		Grog/Sand	3
082	Unit N0998 E0879	Str. II, L. 01, 20-30 cmbd	Plain Prehist. Sherd(s)	Baytown Plain, var. unspecified	Grog	1
094	Unit N0999 E0879	Feature 1 Material	Fired Clay (Prehist.)	Fired clay	Shell	1
094	Unit N0999 E0879	Feature 1 Material	Fired Clay (Prehist.)	Fired clay	No Temper	3
094	Unit N0999 E0879	Feature 1 Material	Eroded Prehist. Sherd(s)		No Temper	3
094	Unit N0999 E0879	Feature 1 Material	Eroded Prehist. Sherd(s)		No Temper	1
094	Unit N0999 E0879	Feature 1 Material	Eroded Prehist. Sherd(s)		Grog/Sand	4
094	Unit N0999 E0879	Feature 1 Material	Eroded Prehist. Sherd(s)		Grog	3
094	Unit N0999 E0879	Feature 1 Material	Plain Prehist. Sherd(s)	Baytown Plain, var. Addis	Grog	5
094	Unit N0999 E0879	Feature 1 Material	Plain Prehist. Sherd(s)	Baytown Plain, var. unspecified	Grog	4
094	Unit N0999 E0879	Feature 1 Material	Incised Prehist. Sherd(s)	Harrison Bayou Incised, var. Harrison Bayou	Grog	1
088	Unit N0999 E0879	Str. I, L. 01 (PZ) 11-21 cmbd	Eroded Prehist. Sherd(s)		Clay	3
088	Unit N0999 E0879	Str. I, L. 01 (PZ) 11-21 cmbd	Eroded Prehist. Sherd(s)		Grog/Sand	2
088	Unit N0999 E0879	Str. I, L. 01 (PZ) 11-21 cmbd	Eroded Prehist. Sherd(s)		Grog	1
088	Unit N0999 E0879	Str. I, L. 01 (PZ) 11-21 cmbd	Fired Clay (Prehist.)		No Temper	4
088	Unit N0999 E0879	Str. I, L. 01 (PZ) 11-21 cmbd	Incised Prehist. Sherd(s)	L'eau Noire Incised, var. Anna	Grog	1
092	Unit N0999 E0879	Str. II, L. 01, 21-24 cmbd	Eroded Prehist. Sherd(s)		Grog	2
092	Unit N0999 E0879	Str. II, L. 01, 21-24 cmbd	Eroded Prehist. Sherd(s)		Grog	5
092	Unit N0999 E0879	Str. II, L. 01, 21-24 cmbd	Plain Prehist. Sherd(s)	Baytown Plain, var. unspecified	Grog	1
092	Unit N0999 E0879	Str. II, L. 01, 21-24 cmbd	Fired Clay (Prehist.)		No Temper	10
091	Unit N1000 E0879	Str. I, L. 01, 10-20 cmbd	Plain Prehist. Sherd(s)	Baytown Plain, var. unspecified	Grog	2

Prehistoric Ceramic Artifacts and Fired Clay Recovered from Site 16WBR26, continued

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CERAMIC SHERD TEMPER TYPE	CT
091	Unit N1000 E0879	Str. I, L. 01, 10-20 cmbd	Eroded Prehist. Sherd(s)		Grog	5
191	Unit N1001 E0875	Feature 04, 20-46 cmbd	Incised Prehist. Sherd(s)	Coles Creek Incised, var. Hardy	Grog	2
191	Unit N1001 E0875	Feature 04, 20-46 cmbd	Incised Prehist. Sherd(s)	Coles Creek Incised, var. Hardy	Grog	1
191	Unit N1001 E0875	Feature 04, 20-46 cmbd	Plain Prehist. Sherd(s)	Baytown Plain, var. unspecified	Grog	3
191	Unit N1001 E0875	Feature 04, 20-46 cmbd	Plain Prehist. Sherd(s)		Grog	4
191	Unit N1001 E0875	Feature 04, 20-46 cmbd	Plain Prehist. Sherd(s)	Baytown Plain, var. Thomas	Grog/Sand	2
191	Unit N1001 E0875	Feature 04, 20-46 cmbd	Plain Prehist. Sherd(s)	Baytown Plain, var. Addis	Grog	1
191	Unit N1001 E0875	Feature 04, 20-46 cmbd	Fired Clay (Prehist.)	Fired clay with finger print	No Temper	1
192	Unit N1001 E0875	Feature 05, 17-27.5 cmbd	Plain Prehist. Sherd(s)	Baytown Plain, var. Addis	Grog	1
192	Unit N1001 E0875	Feature 05, 17-27.5 cmbd	Plain Prehist. Sherd(s)	Baytown Plain, var. Thomas	Grog/Sand	1
192	Unit N1001 E0875	Feature 05, 17-27.5 cmbd	Plain Prehist. Sherd(s)	Baytown Plain, var. Thomas	Grog/Sand	4
189	Unit N1001 E0875	Feature 06, N 1/2, 20-42 cmbd	Plain Prehist. Sherd(s)	Baytown Plain, var. Addis	Grog	2
189	Unit N1001 E0875	Feature 06, N 1/2, 20-42 cmbd	Plain Prehist. Sherd(s)	Baytown Plain, var. unspecified	Grog	6
189	Unit N1001 E0875	Feature 06, N 1/2, 20-42 cmbd	Plain Prehist. Sherd(s)	Baytown Plain var. unspecified	Grog	1
189	Unit N1001 E0875	Feature 06, N 1/2, 20-42 cmbd	Plain Prehist. Sherd(s)	Baytown Plain var. unspecified	Grog/Sand	1
189	Unit N1001 E0875	Feature 06, N 1/2, 20-42 cmbd	Eroded Prehist. Sherd(s)		Grog	3
189	Unit N1001 E0875	Feature 06, N 1/2, 20-42 cmbd	Eroded Prehist. Sherd(s)		Clay	1
190	Unit N1001 E0875	Feature 06, S 1/2, 20-40 cmbd	Plain Prehist. Sherd(s)	Baytown Plain, var. Addis	Grog	5
190	Unit N1001 E0875	Feature 06, S 1/2, 20-40 cmbd	Eroded Prehist. Sherd(s)		Grog	6
190	Unit N1001 E0875	Feature 06, S 1/2, 20-40 cmbd	Eroded Prehist. Sherd(s)		Grog	1
190	Unit N1001 E0875	Feature 06, S 1/2, 20-40 cmbd	Plain Prehist. Sherd(s)	Baytown Plain var. unspecified	Grog	2
190	Unit N1001 E0875	Feature 06, S 1/2, 20-40 cmbd	Check-Stamped Prehist. Sherd(s)	Pontchartrain Check-Stamped, var. Pontchartrain	Grog	1
187	Unit N1001 E0875	Str. I, L. 01, 15-19 cmbd	Incised Prehist. Sherd(s)	Coles Creek Incised, var. Hardy	Grog	2
187	Unit N1001 E0875	Str. I, L. 01, 15-19 cmbd	Incised Prehist. Sherd(s)	Coles Creek Incised, var. Hardy	Grog	2
187	Unit N1001 E0875	Str. I, L. 01, 15-19 cmbd	Incised Prehist. Sherd(s)	Coles Creek Incised, var. Hardy	Grog	12
187	Unit N1001 E0875	Str. I, L. 01, 15-19 cmbd	Incised Prehist. Sherd(s)	Coles Creek Incised, var. Hardy	Grog	3

Prehistoric Ceramic Artifacts and Fired Clay Recovered from Site 16WBR26, continued

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CERAMIC SHERD TEMPER TYPE	CT
187	Unit N1001 E0875	Str. I, L. 01, 15-19 cmbd	Incised Prehist. Sherd(s)	Coles Creek Incised, var. Hardy	Grog	3
187	Unit N1001 E0875	Str. I, L. 01, 15-19 cmbd	Plain Prehist. Sherd(s)	Baytown Plain, var. Addis	Grog	2
187	Unit N1001 E0875	Str. I, L. 01, 15-19 cmbd	Plain Prehist. Sherd(s)	Baytown Plain, var. Addis	Grog	25
187	Unit N1001 E0875	Str. I, L. 01, 15-19 cmbd	Plain Prehist. Sherd(s)	Baytown Plain, var. unspecified	Grog	9
187	Unit N1001 E0875	Str. I, L. 01, 15-19 cmbd	Plain Prehist. Sherd(s)	Poss. Baytown Plain, var. Thomas	Grog/Sand	7
187	Unit N1001 E0875	Str. I, L. 01, 15-19 cmbd	Plain Prehist. Sherd(s)	Poss. Baytown Plain, var. Thomas	Sand	3
187	Unit N1001 E0875	Str. I, L. 01, 15-19 cmbd	Plain Prehist. Sherd(s)	Poss. Baytown Plain, var. Thomas	Sand	1
187	Unit N1001 E0875	Str. I, L. 01, 15-19 cmbd	Incised Prehist. Sherd(s)	Coles Creek Incised, var. Mott	Grog	1
187	Unit N1001 E0875	Str. I, L. 01, 15-19 cmbd	Plain Prehist. Sherd(s)	Coles Creek Incised, var. Mott	Grog	3
187	Unit N1001 E0875	Str. I, L. 01, 15-19 cmbd	Fired Clay (Prehist.)		No Temper	1
187	Unit N1001 E0875	Str. I, L. 01, 15-19 cmbd	Eroded Prehist. Sherd(s)		Grog	34
188	Unit N1001 E0875	Str. II, L. 01, 19-24 cmbd	Plain Prehist. Sherd(s)	Baytown Plain, var. unspecified	Grog/Sand	5
188	Unit N1001 E0875	Str. II, L. 01, 19-24 cmbd	Eroded Prehist. Sherd(s)		Grog/Sand	1
188	Unit N1001 E0875	Str. II, L. 01, 19-24 cmbd	Plain Prehist. Sherd(s)	Baytown Plain, var. unspecified	Grog/Sand	1
188	Unit N1001 E0875	Str. II, L. 01, 19-24 cmbd	Plain Prehist. Sherd(s)	Baytown Plain, var. Addis	Grog	1
188	Unit N1001 E0875	Str. II, L. 01, 19-24 cmbd	Plain Prehist. Sherd(s)	Baytown Plain, var. unspecified	Grog	1
188	Unit N1001 E0875	Str. II, L. 01, 19-24 cmbd	Eroded Prehist. Sherd(s)		Grog	3
188	Unit N1001 E0875	Str. II, L. 01, 19-24 cmbd	Eroded Prehist. Sherd(s)		Grog	1

**PREHISTORIC LITHIC ARTIFACTS  
RECOVERED FROM  
SITE 16WBR26**



Prehistoric Lithic Artifacts Recovered from Site 16WBR26.

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	HEATED*	COMMENTS	CT
016	Locus D, 11.94 m S of Tr. 07, S.T. 03	Surface Collection	Modified Lithic Material	Unidentified	F	Poss. flake tool	1
089	Main Site, Unit N1000 E0879	Str. II, L. 01, 21-27 cmbd	Flake Tool(s)	Utilized	T		1
094	Unit N0999 E0879	Feature 1 Material	Unmodified Flake(s)	Non-Cortex	T		1
092	Unit N0999 E0879	Str. II, L. 01, 21-24 cmbd	Block/Shatter	Primary Cortex	F		1
092	Unit N0999 E0879	Str. II, L. 01, 21-24 cmbd	Block/Shatter	Non-Cortex	T		1
092	Unit N0999 E0879	Str. II, L. 01, 21-24 cmbd	Unmodified Flake(s)	Non-Cortex	F		1
093	Unit N0999 E0879, Base of F. 03	Str. III, L. 01, 35 cmbd	Core(s)	Intact Rock	F		2
093	Unit N0999 E0879, Base of F. 03	Str. III, L. 01, 35 cmbd	Core(s)	Initially Struck Rock	F		1
192	Unit N1001 E0875	Feature 05, 17-27.5 cmbd	Modified Lithic Material	Unidentified	T	Possible pumice	1

\* T = True - indicates heat treatment.

F = False - indicates lack of heat treatment.

**SITE 16WBR29**

**FAUNAL REMAINS  
RECOVERED FROM  
SITE 16WBR29**

## Faunal Remains Recovered from Site 16WBR29.

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	FAUNAL TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	CT
032	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Mammals	Mammalia (Large Mammal)	Long bone frag.; sawn and chopped; partially burned	1
032	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Mammals	Mammalia (Medium to Large Mammal)	Long bone frag.; chopped partially burned	1
032	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Mammals	Mammalia (Medium to Large Mammal)	Long bone frags	2
032	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Fish	Osteichthyes (Bony Fish)	Unidentified, possible scale	1
033	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Reptiles	Testudines (Turtle)	Carapace fragment	1
032	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Kitchen (Shell)	Oyster		1
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Mammals	Mammalia (Medium to Large Mammal)	Long bone frags; butcher marks; part. burned	5
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Mammals	Mammalia (Large Mammal)	Long bone frag.; sawn section; prob. Bos taurus; burned	1
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Reptiles	Chrysemys sp. (Pond turtle)	Carapace frags	3
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Reptiles	Testudines (Turtle)	Carapace frag (?)	1
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Mammals	Sus scrofa tooth/teeth (Pig)	Molar; prob. M1	1
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Mammals	Sus scrofa tooth/teeth (Pig)	Premolar; prob. P4	1
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Mammals	Sus scrofa tooth/teeth (Pig)	Molar; prob. M2	1
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Mammals	Sus scrofa tooth/teeth (Pig)	Canine	1
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Mammals	Mammalia tooth/teeth	Molar or premolar; medium to large mammal	1
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Mammals	Mammalia tooth/teeth	Canine; medium to large mammal	2
031	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Mammals	Mammalia (Medium to Large Mammal)	Long bone frag.; partial burning; chopping marks	1

Faunal Remains Recovered from Site 16WBR29, continued

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	FAUNAL TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	CT
031	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Reptiles	Chrysemys sp. (Pond turtle)	Carapace fragment; burned	1
031	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Mammals	Mammalia tooth/teeth	Premolar; med. to large ungulate; poss. Bos taurus	1
031	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Mammals	Mammalia tooth/teeth	Molar; poss. Mustelidae (Family) (Weasels, Skunks, etc.)	1
031	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Mammals	Sus scrofa tooth/teeth (Pig)	Molar; burned	1
031	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Fish	Lepisosteus sp. (Gar)	Scale (?)	1
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Miscellaneous Shell	Unidentified		2
029	N1000 E0940, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Reptiles	Testudines (Turtle)	Carapace fragment	1
029	N1000 E0940, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Mammals	Mammalia (Medium to Large Mammal)	Poss. rib frag.; rodent gnawing	1
039	N1020 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Mammals	Sus scrofa tooth/teeth (Pig)	Molar; M3; not worn	2
039	N1020 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Mammals	Sus scrofa tooth/teeth (Pig)	Molar; M1 or M2; worn	1
039	N1020 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Mammals	Mammalia (Medium to Large Mammal)	Long bone fragment; partially burned	1
039	N1020 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Mammals	Mammalia (Medium to Large Mammal)	Long bone frag.; partially burned; sawn	1
039	N1020 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Mammals	Castoridae tooth/teeth (Beaver)	Molar or premolar	1
038	N1020 E0940, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Kitchen (Shell)	Oyster		1
054	Unit N1000 E0937	Str. I, L. 01, 16-20 cmbd	Mammals	Mammalia (Medium to Large Mammal)	Mandible frag.; one tooth root intact	1
054	Unit N1000 E0937	Str. I, L. 01, 16-20 cmbd	Miscellaneous Shell	Unidentified		1
064	Unit N1010 E0908	Str. I, L. 01, 10-20 cmbd	Mammals	Mammalia (Medium to Large Mammal)	Long bone fragment; chopped	1
065	Unit N1010 E0908	Str. I, L. 02, 20-24 cmbd	Mammals	Sus scrofa tooth/teeth (Pig)	Canine (C); poss. deciduous canine	1

## Faunal Remains Recovered from Site 16WBR29, continued

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	FAUNAL TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	CT
066	Unit N1010 E0908	Str. II, L. 01, 24-35 cmbd	Mammals	Sus scrofa tooth/teeth (Pig)	Premolar; very little visible wear	1
066	Unit N1010 E0908	Str. II, L. 01, 24-35 cmbd	Reptiles	Testudines (Turtle)	Carapace fragment	1
060	Unit N1010 E0920	Str. I, L. 01, 10-20 cmbd	Mammals	Mammalia (Medium to Large Mammal)	Long bone frag.; sawn; rodent gnawing	1
060	Unit N1010 E0920	Str. I, L. 01, 10-20 cmbd	Mammals	Mammalia (Medium to Large Mammal)	Mandible frag.; chopped	1
060	Unit N1010 E0920	Str. I, L. 01, 10-20 cmbd	Mammals	Mammalia (Medium to Large Mammal)	Unid. cut mark; poss. rib fragment	1
060	Unit N1010 E0920	Str. I, L. 01, 10-20 cmbd	Mammals	Carnivora tooth/teeth (Carnivores)	Molar (M1); poss. fox; medium-sized	1
060	Unit N1010 E0920	Str. I, L. 01, 10-20 cmbd	Mammals	Mammalia (Medium to Large Mammal)	Unid.; partially burned	1
060	Unit N1010 E0920	Str. I, L. 01, 10-20 cmbd	Mammals	Mammalia (Small to Medium Mammal)	Scapula (?) frag.; partially burned; chopped (?)	1
060	Unit N1010 E0920	Str. I, L. 01, 10-20 cmbd	Reptiles	Testudines (Turtle)	Unidentified; possible carapace fragment	1
061	Unit N1010 E0920	Str. I, L. 02, 20-22 cmbd	Miscellaneous Bone	Vertebrata (Vertebrate)	Unid. long bone frag.; possible bird or sm. mammal	1
061	Unit N1010 E0920	Str. I, L. 02, 20-22 cmbd	Miscellaneous Bone	Unidentified Bone	Poss. fish	1
061	Unit N1010 E0920	Str. I, L. 02, 20-22 cmbd	Miscellaneous Shell	Unidentified		1
059	Unit N1010 E0920	Surface Collection	Mammals	Mammalia (Medium to Large Mammal)	Long bone fragment; chopped; partially burned	1
059	Unit N1010 E0920	Surface Collection	Mammals	Mammalia (Medium to Large Mammal)	Long bone fragment; sawn; partially burned	1
059	Unit N1010 E0920	Surface Collection	Mammals	Mammalia (Medium to Large Mammal)	Unidentified; burned	1
059	Unit N1010 E0920	Surface Collection	Fish	Osteichthyes (Bony Fish)	Unidentified; possible spine	1
057	Unit N1015 E0930	Str. I, L. 01, 10-24 cmbd	Reptiles	Testudines (Turtle)	Carapace frag.	1
057	Unit N1015 E0930	Str. I, L. 01, 10-24 cmbd	Reptiles	Testudines (Turtle)	Carapace frag. (?)	1
057	Unit N1015 E0930	Str. I, L. 01, 10-24 cmbd	Fish	Osteichthyes (Bony Fish)	Unidentified	4
057	Unit N1015 E0930	Str. I, L. 01, 10-24 cmbd	Mammals	Mammalia (Mammal)	Unid.; rodent gnawing	1
058	Unit N1015 E0930	Str. II, L. 01, 24-34 cmbd	Reptiles	Testudines (Turtle)	Carapace frags.	6
058	Unit N1015 E0930	Str. II, L. 01, 24-34 cmbd	Mammals	Mammalia (Medium to Large Mammal)	Long bone frag.; chopped	1
058	Unit N1015 E0930	Str. II, L. 01, 24-34 cmbd	Mammals	Mammalia (Medium to Large Mammal)	Long bone frag.; sawn	1
058	Unit N1015 E0930	Str. II, L. 01, 24-34 cmbd	Miscellaneous Bone	Unidentified Bone	Unid.; poss. carapace frag. of Testudines (Turtle)	1

Faunal Remains Recovered from Site 16WBR29, continued

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	FAUNAL TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	CT
058	Unit N1015 E0930	Str. II, L. 01, 24-34 cmbd	Miscellaneous Bone	Unidentified Bone	Unid.; poss. plastron frag. of Testudines (Turtle)	1
058	Unit N1015 E0930	Str. II, L. 01, 24-34 cmbd	Fish	Lepisosteus sp. (Gar)	Scales;	8
058	Unit N1015 E0930	Str. II, L. 01, 24-34 cmbd	Mammals	Mammalia (Medium to Large Mammal)	Distal phalanx; burned	1
058	Unit N1015 E0930	Str. II, L. 01, 24-34 cmbd	Mammals	Mammalia (Small to Medium Mammal)	Vertebra fragment (?); burned	1
067	Unit N1015 E0930	Str. II, L. 02, 34-44 cmbd	Miscellaneous Bone	Vertebrata (Vertebrate)	Unidentified; probable mammal; burned	1
056	Unit N1015 E0930	Surface Collection	Mammals	Sus scrofa tooth/teeth (Pig)	Molar (M3) or poss. deciduous premolar (dP4)	1
056	Unit N1015 E0930	Surface Collection	Fish	Lepisosteus sp. (Gar)	Scale (?)	1

**HISTORIC MATERIALS  
RECOVERED FROM  
SITE 16WBR29**



Historic Materials Recovered from Site 16WBR29.

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	CT
018	A.T. 04	Str. I, L. 01 @ 12 cmbs	Unidentified Metal	Cut/Wrought Nail(s)	Fragment; probably a cut nail	1
035	N1000 E0860, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Undecorated Porcelain, hard sherd(s)	Rim sherd; bowl/cup	1
035	N1000 E0860, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Undecorated Porcelain, hard sherd(s)	Body sherd; bowl/plate	1
035	N1000 E0860, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Colorless Fragment(s)	Body shard	1
035	N1000 E0860, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Miscellaneous Hardware	Iron Ring(s)	2 1/4" (5.8cm.) diameter	1
034	N1000 E0860, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragments		1
034	N1000 E0860, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Block (thick) Construction Mater.		Tinted	1
034	N1000 E0860, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Metal	Cut/Wrought Nail(s)	Probably a cut nail	1
034	N1000 E0860, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Metal	Unidentified Iron Object(s)		1
032	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Undecorated Porcelain, hard sherd(s)	Basal sherds; cup/bowl	4
032	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Molded, hard sherd(s)	Body sherd	1
032	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Overglaze hand-painted, hard sherd(s)	Body sherd; red paint	1
032	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Overglaze hand-painted, hard sherd(s)	Rim sherd; polychrome, may have transfer printing	1
032	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Domestic Brown Stoneware	Salt glazed and Albany Slipped on Buff	One rim sherd; crock/large jar	2
032	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Domestic Brown Stoneware	Lead-Glazed sherd(s)	Handle sherd; dark brown glaze	1
032	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Ironstone	Molded sherd(s)	Basal sherd; exterior molded decoration	1
032	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Rimsherd; plate/bowl	2
032	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Molded sherd(s)	Rimsherd	2
032	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Basal sherd; plate/bowl	4
032	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Body sherd; plate/bowl	8
032	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Late Polychrome (Hand-painted) sherd(s)	Rim sherd; black band w/lt green decoration	1

Historic Materials Recovered from Site 16WBR29, continued

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	CT
032	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Unidentified Decoration	Body sherd; blue glaze exterior; probably annular	1
032	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Colorless Fragment(s)	Body sherd; one with mold seam	3
032	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Colorless Fragment(s)	Body sherd; annular turns on exterior	2
032	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass	Colorless Fragment(s)	Body sherd; tableware or bottle	2
032	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Lip (Glass)	Colorless Fragment(s)	Rim/lip/neck; threaded lip; 2 opposing mold seams	1
032	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Colorless Fragment(s)	Body sherd; embossed with grapes and leaves	1
032	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Lip (Glass)	Colorless Fragment(s)	Rim/lip sherd; crown finish	1
032	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Colorless Fragment(s)	Handle sherd; jug/mug	1
032	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Colorless Fragment(s)	Body sherd; embossed	1
032	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Base (Glass)	Light Green Fragment(s)	"LA." on bottom	1
032	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Very Pale light green/aqua/gray Fragment	Body sherd; one with mold seam	2
032	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Very Pale light green/aqua/gray Fragment	Body sherd; chamfered corners	1
032	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Base (Glass)	Aqua Fragment(s)		1
032	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Aqua Fragment(s)	Body sherd	2
032	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Dark Green Fragment(s)	Basal sherd	1
032	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Bottle shards; tableware or bottle	8

Historic Materials Recovered from Site 16WBR29, continued

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	CT
032	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Body shard; embossed	1
032	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Amber Fragment(s)	Body shards	4
032	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Table Glassware	Milk Glass Fragment(s)	Rim shard	1
032	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Lid Liner	Milk Glass Fragment(s)	Rim shard; "GENJUINE ZINC"	1
032	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Lid Liner	Milk Glass Fragment(s)	Rim shard; "JAR"	1
032	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Lid Liner	Milk Glass Fragment(s)	Rim shard; "IPORCELAJIN/LINED"	2
032	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Lid Liner	Milk Glass Fragment(s)	Rim shard; "JAR"	1
032	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Lid Liner	Milk Glass Fragment(s)	Rim shard; "MASON"	1
032	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Lid Liner	Milk Glass Fragment(s)	Body shard	2
032	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Window Glass fragment(s)		Tinted	3
032	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Activities Glass	Colorless Fragment(s)	Light globe	1
032	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		2
032	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Wire Common Nail(s)	2.0 - 2.5 inches long	2" (5.1cm)	1
032	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Wire Common Nail(s)	5.5 - 6.0 inches long	7 9/16" (19.2cm)	1
032	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Construction Hardware	Hinge(s)	Strap type	1
032	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Metal Stable Items	Harness Buckle(s)	About 1" square, with roller	1
032	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Miscellaneous Hardware	Iron Strap(s)	2+ " X 15/16"	1
032	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Miscellaneous Hardware	Iron Eye(s)	3+ "; loop on end of bar	1
032	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Misc. Metal Clothing Items	Unidentified	Brass/copper; ornamental strap part	1
032	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Miscellaneous Hardware	Miscellaneous Auto Part(s)	Valve for tire(?)	1

Historic Materials Recovered from Site 16WBR29, continued

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	CT
032	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Metal	Unidentified Copper Object(s)	2 1/2" X 17/32" ; plated copper brass band/strap	1
033	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Imported Brown Stoneware	Buff-Bodied Ginger Beer	Body sherd	1
033	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Rim sherd; plate/bowl	3
033	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Basal sherd; bowl	2
033	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Body sherd; plate/bowl	4
033	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Ceramic (Kitchen)	Unidentified Ceramic Sherd(s)	Body sherd; red washed interior	1
033	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Undecorated Porcelain, hard sherd(s)	Rim sherd; bowl/cup	1
033	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Undecorated Porcelain, hard sherd(s)	Rim sherd; angular section	1
033	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Transfer-Printed Porcelain, hard sherd(s)	Rim sherd; decorated interior	1
033	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Undecorated Porcelain, hard sherd(s)	Body sherd	2
033	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)	Soft-mud; One surface painted black	1
033	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Base (Glass)	Colorless Fragment(s)	"N" in a square; post ca. 1915	1
033	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Lip (Glass)	Colorless Fragment(s); poss. shoe polish	Rim/lip, "...OZ" under lip; 2 opposing mold seams	1
033	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Colorless Fragment(s)	Body shards; one with mold seam	2
033	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Colorless Fragment(s)	Body sherd; embossed	1
033	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Base (Glass)	Light Green Fragment(s)	Illeg. writing on bottom; circ. section; Coca-Cola	1
033	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Base (Glass)	Light Green Fragment(s)	"5A" on bottom; circular section	1
033	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Dark Green Fragment(s)	Basal sherd	1

Historic Materials Recovered from Site 16WBR29, continued

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	CT
033	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Amber Fragment(s)	Small shards	2
033	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Tooled Lip (Glass)	Aqua Fragment(s)	Rim/lip shard	1
033	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Aqua Fragment(s)	Body shard	1
033	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Lid Liner	Milk Glass Fragment(s)	"GENUINE"; rim shard	1
033	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Lid Liner	Milk Glass Fragment(s)	Rim shard; "PORCELAJIN LINED"	2
033	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Lid Liner	Milk Glass Fragment(s)	Rim shard; Diamond Glass Co.; post ca. 1924	1
033	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Lid Liner	Milk Glass Fragment(s)	Rim shard	1
033	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Block (thick) Construction Mater.		Ribs on one side	1
033	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine Cut Nail(s) w/Stamped Head	1.5 - 2.0 inches long	1 23/32" (4.4 cm)	1
033	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine Cut Nail(s) w/Stamped Head	Fragment(s)		1
033	N1000 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Miscellaneous Hardware	Iron Strap(s)	2 + " X 1"	1
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Early Porcelain Type	Undecorated Porcelain sherd(s)	Body sherds	3
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Early Porcelain Type	Undecorated Porcelain sherd(s)	Rim sherd	1
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Early Porcelain Type	Hand-painted Polychrome sherd(s)	Unidentified decorated; red/blue/green/purple	3
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Molded, hard sherd(s)	Rim sherds; three with the same decoration	4
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Molded, hard sherd(s)	Body sherds	4
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Undecorated Porcelain, hard sherd(s)	Rim sherds; cups	3
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Undecorated Porcelain, hard sherd(s)	Body sherds	4
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Undecorated Porcelain, hard sherd(s)	Basal sherds; plates/bowls	4
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Unidentified Porcelain Sherd(s)	Very worn	1
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Activities, Toys	Toy, dish	Cover to toy tea set	1

Historic Materials Recovered from Site 16WBR29, continued

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	CT
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Transfer-Printed Porcelain, hard sherd(s)	Rim sherds; one green, one gray/yellow/black	2
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Transfer-Printed Porcelain, hard sherd(s)	Body sherds; two from same cup	3
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Overglaze hand-painted, hard sherd(s)	Rimsherd	1
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Unidentified decoration, hard	Body sherd; polychrome	1
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Domestic Brown Stoneware	Salt glazed and Albany Slipped on Buff	Body sherd; Albany slipped on interior	1
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Domestic Brown Stoneware	Brown Lead Glaze on Buff	Body sherds; clear glaze (salt glazed?) on ext.	2
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Domestic Brown Stoneware	Salt-Glaze on Buff sherd(s)	Two basal sherds	3
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Domestic Gray Stoneware	Albany Slip on Gray sherd(s)	Rim sherd; int./ext. slipped; shiny glaze	1
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Domestic Gray Stoneware	Gray Salt-Glaze w/Brown Lead Glaze Int.	Body sherd	3
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Ironstone	White Undecorated sherd(s)	Rim sherd; cup/bowl	1
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Ironstone	White Undecorated sherd(s)	Body sherd	2
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Ironstone	White Undecorated sherd(s)	Handle; cup/mug	1
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Ironstone	Molded sherd(s)	Body sherd	1
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Body sherd	3
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Basal sherd; bowl/plate; poss pearlware; revival?	2
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Rim sherd; poss pearlware; revival?	1
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Rim sherd with handle fragment	1
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Embossed Patterns sherd(s)	Body sherd	1

Historic Materials Recovered from Site 16WBR29, continued

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	CT
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Basal sherds; plates/bowls	9
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Rimsherds; plates/bowls	11
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Embossed Patterns sherd(s)	Rim sherds; plates/bowls	9
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Embossed Patterns sherd(s)	Rim sherds, gilded rim	2
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Body sherds; plates/bowls	37
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Late Transfer-Printed sherd(s)	Body sherd; black on one side	2
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Late Polychrome (Hand-painted) sherd(s)	Body sherd; green/red; one with black stem	2
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Overglazed Transfer-Printed sherd(s)	Body sherd; red/green	2
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Annular sherd(s)	One rim sherd; green/blue/black bands on exterior	4
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Yellowware	Plain sherd(s)	Rim sherd; two chamber pot fragments	3
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Yellowware	Dipped/Annular sherd(s)	Body sherd; white bands on exterior	1
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Buff-Bodied Earthenware	Unidentified sherd(s)	Molded ext.; clear yellow glaze interior/exterior	1
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Tobacco Pipes	Other Clay Bowl(s)	Molded; rim sherd; slipped interior and exterior	1
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Activities, Toys	Doll Part	Porcelain leg fragment; "VII" on side of leg	1
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Activities, Toys	Figurine(s)	Porcelain fragments, unidentified	5
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Ceramics	Burned White Body sherd(s)	Unidentified	1
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		1

Historic Materials Recovered from Site 16WBR29, continued

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	CT
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Roofing Materials	Slate, Roofing	Small fragments	2
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Clothing	Bone Button(s)	Four holes	1
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Base (Glass)	Colorless Fragment(s)	"A" inside "H"; 1920 to 1964; Hazel-Atlas Glass Co.	1
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Lip (Glass)	Colorless Fragment(s)	Medicine bottle (?)	1
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Lip (Glass)	Colorless Fragment(s)	Threaded lip	1
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Lip (Glass)	Colorless Fragment(s)	Threaded lip; large jar	1
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Very Pale light green/aqua/gray Fragment	"...REPA.../[ME]DIGIN[E].../[ST] LOUIS	1
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Very Pale light green/aqua/gray Fragment	"...SHERROU.../[PROP]RIETORS.../[NEW] ORLEANS	1
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Tooled Lip (Glass)	Colorless Fragment(s)	Rim/lip/neck; wire wedged in hole of neck	1
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Tooled Lip (Glass)	Dark Green Fragment(s)	Rim/lip	1
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Dark Green Fragment(s)	Basal shard	1
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Olive Fragment(s)	Body shard	1
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Cobalt Blue Fragment(s)	Body shard; two with molded ribs	3
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Tooled Lip (Glass)	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Rim/lip	1
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Very Pale light green/aqua/gray Fragment	Rim/lip; very light aqua	1
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Colorless Fragment(s)	Body shard; unidentified writing	1
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Colorless Fragment(s)	Body shards	2
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Lid Liner	Colorless Fragment(s)	"...PAT. RE..." around rim	1



Historic Materials Recovered from Site 16WBR29, continued

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	CT
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Table Glassware	Unidentified Tableglass Fragment(s)	Rim shard; large vase(?); ribs on exterior	1
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Table Glassware	Unidentified Tableglass Fragment(s)	Molded with tear drop shapes	2
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Table Glassware	Unidentified Tableglass Fragment(s)	Basal shard; bowl; Amethyst(?)	1
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Table Glassware	Unidentified Tableglass Fragment(s)	Body shard; Amethyst (?)	1
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass	Colorless Fragment(s)	Flat on one side; varying thickness	1
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Block (thick) Construction Mater.	Colorless Fragment(s)	Thin ribs on one side and thick ribs on other	2
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Amber Fragment(s)	Body shard	1
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Depression Glass	Blue Fragment(s)	Body shard	1
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Depression Glass	Blue Fragment(s)	Rim shard	1
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Depression Glass	Peach colored Fragment(s)	Basal shard	1
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Tooled Lip (Glass)	Peach colored Fragment(s)	Rim/lip; Depression glass color	1
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Milk Glass Fragment(s)	Body shards; one thick	4
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Frosted Fragment(s)	Body shards	2
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Lid Liner	Milk Glass Fragment(s)	"BO[YD S] GE[N]UINE [PO[RCELAIN LINED]"	4
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Lid Liner	Milk Glass Fragment(s)	"BO[YD S] GE[N]UINE [PO[RCELAIN] LINED CAP"	3
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Lid Liner	Milk Glass Fragment(s)	"PO[RCELAIN LINED"	4
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Lid Liner	Milk Glass Fragment(s)	"[GEN]UINE ZIN[C]"	1
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Lid Liner	Milk Glass Fragment(s)	Diamond symbol; Diamond Glass Co.; post ca. 1924	1

Historic Materials Recovered from Site 16WBR29, continued

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	CT
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Lid Liner	Milk Glass Fragment(s)	"[GENUINE]"	1
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Lid Liner	Milk Glass Fragment(s)	Plain	6
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Clothing (Ceramics, Historic)	Porcelain Button(s)	Four holes in the center	2
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Wire Common Nail(s)	4.0 - 4.5 inches long	4" (10.1cm.)	1
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Wire Common Nail(s)	Fragment(s)		2
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine Cut Nail(s) w/Stamped Head	Fragment(s)		6
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Personal Items (Metal)	Cosmetic Container Cap(s)	"CHARLES [OF THE RITZ]..."; brass; lip stick cap?	1
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Metal Stable Item	Harness Buckle(s)	With roller	1
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Miscellaneous Hardware	Chain	Link in chain	1
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Miscellaneous Kitchen (Metal)	Top(s)/Cap(s)	"DELINEATOR/HOME INSTITUTE/ENDORSES" on top	1
030	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Other	Burned Clay (non-prehistoric)	From field clearing/burning (?)	1
031	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Overglaze Porcelain, hard sherd(s)	Basal sherd; bowl	2
031	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Undecorated Porcelain, hard sherd(s)	Rimsherds; bowls	2
031	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Undecorated Porcelain, hard sherd(s)	Body sherd	2
031	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Overglaze hand-painted, hard sherd(s)	Rimsherd; decorated interior; polychrome floral	1
031	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Domestic Brown Stoneware	Clear Glaze on Buff Paste sherd(s)	Ext. poss. salt glaze; int. unglazed w/glaze drip.	1
031	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Buff-Bodied Earthenware	Unidentified Sherd(s)	Yellow glaze int.; thick (3/4"); lg. curvature	1
031	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Ironstone	White Undecorated sherd(s)	Rimsherds	2

Historic Materials Recovered from Site 16WBR29, continued

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	CT
031	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Basal sherds; plate/bowl	3
031	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Body sherds	4
031	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Unidentified Overglaze decorated sherds(s)	Rim sherd; gilded interior of rim	1
031	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Flow Blue sherd(s)	Body sherd; blue decorated exterior; large bowl	1
031	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Yellowware	Plain sherd(s)	Body sherd; thin	2
031	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Yellowware	Plain sherd(s)	Rim sherd; large bowl/chamber pot	1
031	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Activities, Toys	Toy, dish	Teapot cover; porcelain	1
031	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Activities, Toys	Figurine(s)	Unidentified	1
031	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Cream-Colored Ware (Earthenware)	Plain sherd(s)	Basal sherd; poss creamware	1
031	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		1
031	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)	Fire brick; branded, "...AC..."; Possible LAGLEDE	1
031	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Miscellaneous Architectural	Tar	Hardened lump with nail impression	1
031	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Roofing Materials	Slate, Roofing	Small fragment	1
031	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Base (Glass)	Colorless Fragment(s)	"A" inside "H"; 1920 to 1964; Hazel-Atlas Glass Co.	1
031	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Base (Glass)	Colorless Fragment(s)	Diamond symbol; Diamond Glass Co.; post ca. 1924	1
031	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Base (Glass)	Colorless Fragment(s)	Owens-Illinois; post ca. 1929; suction scar	1
031	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Base (Glass)	Colorless Fragment(s)	Suction scar; large jar	1
031	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Colorless Fragment(s)	Body sherd	1

Historic Materials Recovered from Site 16WBR29, continued

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	CT
031	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Colorless Fragment(s)	Body shard; embossed	1
031	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Colorless Fragment(s)	Body shard; mold seam	1
031	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Colorless Fragment(s)	Body shard; angular band on exterior	1
031	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Lip (Glass)	Colorless Fragment(s)	Threaded lip	2
031	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Lip (Glass)	Colorless Fragment(s)	Milk bottle	1
031	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Pressed Glass	Colorless Fragment(s)	Exterior ribs	1
031	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Table Glassware	Molded Fragment(s)	Rim shard; base; beaded rim	1
031	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Tooled Lip (Glass)	Colorless Fragment(s)		1
031	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Cobalt Blue Fragment(s)	Body shard; ribs on exterior	1
031	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Cobalt Blue Fragment(s)	Possible bottle; near base	1
031	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Body shard	1
031	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Glass Lid	Milk Glass Fragment(s)	Rim shard	1
031	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Lid Liner	Milk Glass Fragment(s)	Body shard	2
031	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Lid Liner	Milk Glass Fragment(s)	Rim shard; "[G]ENUINE ZINC"	1
031	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine Cut Nail(s) w/Stamped Head	Fragment(s)		2
031	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Metal	Cut/Wrought Nail(s)		2
031	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Misc. Metal Clothing Items	Snaps		1
031	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Projectile Parts	Shotgun Shell Centerfire	Copper end	1
031	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Miscellaneous Hardware	Flat Iron	7 1/2" X 1 3/4"	1
031	N1000 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Metal	Unidentified Lead Object(s)	Melted	1

Historic Materials Recovered from Site 16WBR29, continued

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	CT
031	N1000 E0940, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Miscellaneous Hardware	Unidentified	Half of a metal coupling	1
029	N1000 E0940, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Molded, hard sherd(s)	Rim sherd; molding leaves exterior	1
029	N1000 E0940, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Molded, hard sherd(s)	Body sherd; near stem at pedestal cup	1
029	N1000 E0940, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Molded, hard sherd(s)	Basal sherds; two fragments of pedestal cup foot	2
029	N1000 E0940, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Undecorated Porcelain, hard sherd(s)	Basal sherd; cup(?)	1
029	N1000 E0940, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Ironstone	Gray Undecorated sherd(s)	Rim sherd; (two pieces mend to one piece)	1
029	N1000 E0940, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Body sherds; mostly plate/platter, one cup	17
029	N1000 E0940, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Rim sherd; plate/platter/bowl	3
029	N1000 E0940, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Basal sherd; plate/platter/bowl	4
029	N1000 E0940, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Molded sherd(s)	Rim sherd	2
029	N1000 E0940, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Molded sherd(s)	Body sherd	1
029	N1000 E0940, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Domestic Gray Stoneware	Unidentified sherd(s)	Body sherd; opaque light gray	1
029	N1000 E0940, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Ceramics	Unidentified Earthenware sherd(s)	White paste; very worn; probably whiteware	1
029	N1000 E0940, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Clothing (Ceramics, Historic)	Porcelain Button(s)	Concave surface; four holes	1
029	N1000 E0940, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Colorless Fragment(s)	Body shards; plain	16
029	N1000 E0940, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Colorless Fragment(s)	Body shards	6
029	N1000 E0940, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Colorless Fragment(s)	Body sherd; wide horizontal rib	1
029	N1000 E0940, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Colorless Fragment(s)	Body sherd; graduated scale on side	1

Historic Materials Recovered from Site 16WBR29, continued

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	CT
029	N1000 E0940, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Base (Glass)	Colorless Fragment(s)	Suction scar; "...05" on bottom	1
029	N1000 E0940, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Base (Glass)	Colorless Fragment(s)	Recessed panel outside with "YO..."; perfume/col.	1
029	N1000 E0940, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Lip (Glass)	Colorless Fragment(s)	Milk bottle; thick rim	1
029	N1000 E0940, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Pressed Glass	Colorless Fragment(s)	Ribs in radial pattern	1
029	N1000 E0940, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Very Pale light green/aqua/gray Fragment	Very light blue; body shard	1
029	N1000 E0940, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Dark Green Fragment(s)	Neck shard	1
029	N1000 E0940, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Mold seam; body shard	2
029	N1000 E0940, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Milk Glass Fragment(s)	Body shards	2
029	N1000 E0940, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Aqua Fragment(s)	Neck shard	1
029	N1000 E0940, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Aqua Fragment(s)	Body shard; one recessed panel, "...NE"	2
029	N1000 E0940, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Aqua Fragment(s)		1
029	N1000 E0940, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Base (Glass)	Cobalt, blue Fragment(s)	Mold seam	1
029	N1000 E0940, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Depression Glass	Blue Fragment(s)	One rim shard; one pedestal stem shard	2
029	N1000 E0940, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Base (Glass)	Light Green Fragment(s)	"BA[TON] ROU[GE]/LA"; circular section; Coca-Cola	2
029	N1000 E0940, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Base (Glass)	Light Green Fragment(s)	Body shards; "...TERED/...OZS"; C. Cola bottle frags	2
029	N1000 E0940, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Tooled Lip (Glass)	Colorless Fragment(s)	Neck/rim/lip shard; fire polished lip	1

Historic Materials Recovered from Site 16WBR29, continued

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	CT
029	N1000 E0940, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Window Glass fragment(s)		Tinted	2
029	N1000 E0940, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Block (thick) Construction Mater.		Tinted; thin ribs on one side	1
029	N1000 E0940, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		1
029	N1000 E0940, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Arms	Other Gun Part	Side plate, sidekick and hammer to rifle...	1
029	N1000 E0940, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Kitchen Pots (Metal)	Unidentified Part	Rim/lip of iron vessel (?)	1
028	N1000 E0960, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Domestic Brown Stoneware	Unglazed sherd(s)	Body sherd	1
028	N1000 E0960, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Ironstone	White Undecorated sherd(s)		1
028	N1000 E0960, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Architecture	Ceramic electrical insulator	Porcelain (porcellaneous?) fragment	1
028	N1000 E0960, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		3
028	N1000 E0960, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Table Glassware	Unidentified Tableglass Fragment(s)	Colorless	1
027	N1000 E0980, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		1
042	N1020 E0860, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Window Glass fragment(s)		Tinted	1
042	N1020 E0860, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Glass Lid	Milk Glass Fragment(s)	Rim shard; mold seam; about 4.5cm. in diameter	1
041	N1020 E0880, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		1
041	N1020 E0880, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Light Green Fragment(s)	Body shard; mold seam	1
041	N1020 E0880, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Body shard; probable bottle	1
041	N1020 E0880, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Lid Liner	Milk Glass Fragment(s)	Body shard	1
041	N1020 E0880, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Personal Glass	Colorless Fragment(s)	Screw	1
041	N1020 E0880, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Wire Common Nail(s)	2.0 - 2.5 inches long	2 13/32" (6.1cm)	1
041	N1020 E0880, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Metal	Sheet Metal		1

Historic Materials Recovered from Site 16WBR29, continued

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	CT
041	N1020 E0980, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Metal	Unidentified Iron Object(s)		1
040	N1020 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Late Porcelain Type	Undecorated Porcelain, hard sherd(s)	Body sherd	1
040	N1020 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Domestic Gray Stoneware	Gray Salt-Glaze w/Brown Lead Glaze Int.	Basal sherd	1
040	N1020 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Rim sherd; plate/bowl	1
040	N1020 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Basal sherd; plate/bowl	1
040	N1020 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Body sherd; plate/platter	1
040	N1020 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Buff-Bodied Earthenware	Unidentified sherd(s)	Body sherd; clear yellow glaze on int. and ext.	1
040	N1020 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		3
040	N1020 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment		1
040	N1020 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Colorless Fragment(s)	Basal sherd; bowl(?)	1
040	N1020 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Base (Glass)	Colorless Fragment(s)	"236" on bottom; stipple pattern	1
040	N1020 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Colorless Fragment(s)		1
040	N1020 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Colorless Fragment(s)	Body sherd; angular bend on exterior	1
040	N1020 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Cobalt Blue Fragment(s)	Body sherd	1
040	N1020 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Molded Technique Unknown (Glass)	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Body sherd; large bowl	1
040	N1020 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Amethyst Fragment(s)	Body sherd	2
040	N1020 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Lid Liner	Milk Glass Fragment(s)	Body sherd	1
040	N1020 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Window Glass fragment(s)		Tinted	3
040	N1020 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Furniture Metal	Stove Part(s)		2
040	N1020 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Personal Items (Metal)	Pocket Knife/Knives	Center plate of folding knife	1
040	N1020 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Unidentified Metal	Unidentified Iron Object(s)	One edge folded	1



Historic Materials Recovered from Site 16WBR29, continued

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	CT
040	N1020 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Synthetic Kitchen Items	Bakelite Lid(s)		1
040	N1020 E0900, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Miscellaneous Activities Synthetic	Vinyl	Photographic record	1
039	N1020 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Undecorated Porcelain, hard sherd(s)	Rim sherd; cup/bowl; two mend	3
039	N1020 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Undecorated Porcelain, hard sherd(s)	Basal sherd; bowl/cup	2
039	N1020 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Undecorated Porcelain, hard sherd(s)	Body sherd	2
039	N1020 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Overglaze Porcelain, hard sherd(s)	Body sherd; Annular band (faded)	1
039	N1020 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Overglaze hand-painted, hard sherd(s)	Body sherd; black/green exterior	1
039	N1020 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Porcellaneous Ware sherd(s)	Basal sherd; bowl	1
039	N1020 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Later Porcelain Type	Unidentified Porcelain Sherd(s)	Very worn	1
039	N1020 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Cream-Colored Ware (Earthenware)	Plain sherd(s)	Body sherd; poss creamware	1
039	N1020 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Rim sherd; plate/platter	1
039	N1020 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Body sherd	1
039	N1020 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Basal sherd; Royal Arms mark	1
039	N1020 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Rim sherd; two mend; plate/bowl	5
039	N1020 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Molded sherd(s)	Rim sherd; plate/bowl	2
039	N1020 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Basal sherd; plate/bowl	2
039	N1020 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Slipware	Unidentified Slip Decorated Sherd(s)	Body sherd; one brown slip band visible	1
039	N1020 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Plain sherd(s)	Body sherds; plate/bowl	8
039	N1020 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Whiteware	Stenciled Pattern sherd(s)	Rim sherd; blue band interior rim	1
039	N1020 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Activities, Toys	Figure(s)	Porcellaneous	1
039	N1020 E0920, 20 x 20 m sq, SW corner	Controlled Surface Collection	Activities, Toys	Earthenware marble(s)	Unglazed; white	1

**SITE 16WBR39**

**HISTORIC MATERIALS  
RECOVERED FROM  
SITE 16WBR39**

Historic Materials Recovered from Site 16WBR39.

FS	PROVENIENCE	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	CT
072	Surface Collection	Clothing (Ceramics, Historic)	Porcelain Button(s)	Four holes in center	1

**PREHISTORIC CERAMIC ARTIFACTS  
AND FIRED CLAY  
RECOVERED FROM  
SITE 16WBR39**

Prehistoric Ceramic Artifacts and Fired Clay Recovered from Site 16WBR39.

FS	PROVENIENCE	ARTIFACT TYPE	COMMENTS	CERAMIC SHERD TEMPER TYPE	CT
072	Surface Collection	Eroded Prehistoric Sherd(s)	Eroded rims	Grog	2
072	Surface Collection	Eroded Prehistoric Sherd(s)	Eroded	Grog	8
072	Surface Collection	Eroded Prehistoric Sherd(s)	Eroded	Grog/Sand	2
072	Surface Collection	Incised Prehistoric Sherd(s)	Unidentified Incised	Grog	4
072	Surface Collection	Brushed Prehistoric Sherd(s)	Possible Plaquemine Brushed, var. <i>Plaquemine</i>	Grog/Sand	1
072	Surface Collection	Other Prehistoric Sherd(s)	Possible Brushed, Unidentified	Grog	1
072	Surface Collection	Incised Prehistoric Sherd(s)	Possible Marksville Incised, var. <i>Marksville</i>	Grog	2
072	Surface Collection	Incised Prehistoric Sherd(s)	Eroded, unidentified Incised; (possible Marksville)	Grog/Sand	1
072	Surface Collection	Incised Prehistoric Sherd(s)	Possible Marksville Incised, var. <i>Spanish Fort</i>	Grog	1
072	Surface Collection	Plain Prehistoric Sherd(s)	Baytown Plain, var. <i>unspecified</i> (Marksville type rim)	Grog	1
072	Surface Collection	Incised Prehistoric Sherd(s)	Possible Coles Creek Incised rim	Grog	1
072	Surface Collection	Plain Prehistoric Sherd(s)	Baytown Plain, var. <i>unspecified</i>	Grog	4
072	Surface Collection	Plain Prehistoric Sherd(s)	Baytown Plain, var. <i>Marksville</i>	Grog	1
072	Surface Collection	Fired Clay Fragment(s)	Possible daub	No Temper	1
090	Surface Collection	Brushed Prehistoric Sherd(s)	Plaquemine Brushed, var. <i>Plaquemine</i>	Grog	2
090	Surface Collection	Punctated Prehistoric Sherd(s)	Churupa Punctated, var. <i>Churupa</i>	Grog	1
090	Surface Collection	Eroded Prehistoric Sherd(s)		Grog	1
090	Surface Collection	Incised Prehistoric Sherd(s)	L'eau Noire Incised, var. <i>unspecified</i>	Grog	1
090	Surface Collection	Other Prehistoric Sherd(s)	Possible eroded Plaquemine Brushed	Grog	1
090	Surface Collection	Incised Prehistoric Sherd(s)	Possible L'eau Noire Incised, var. <i>unspecified</i>	Grog	1
090	Surface Collection	Other Prehistoric Sherd(s)	Pottery coil fragment	Grog	1

**PREHISTORIC LITHIC ARTIFACTS  
RECOVERED FROM  
SITE 16WBR39**

Prehistoric Lithic Artifacts Recovered from Site 16WBR39.

FS	PROVENIENCE	LOCATION	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	HEATED*	COMMENTS	CT
072	Surface Collection		Core(s)	Partially Reduced Rock	F		1
072	Surface Collection		Core(s)	Partially Reduced Rock	F		1
072	Surface Collection		Block/Shatter	Secondary Cortex	F		1
072	Surface Collection		Block/Shatter	Primary Cortex	F		1
072	Surface Collection		Block/Shatter	Secondary Cortex	F		1
072	Surface Collection		Unmodified Flake(s)	Secondary Cortex	F		1
072	Surface Collection		Unmodified Flake(s)	Primary Cortex	F		1
090	Surface Collection		Block/Shatter	Secondary Cortex	F	Modern	1
090	Surface Collection		Block/Shatter	Secondary Cortex	F		1

\* T = True - indicates heat treatment.

F = False - indicates lack of heat treatment.